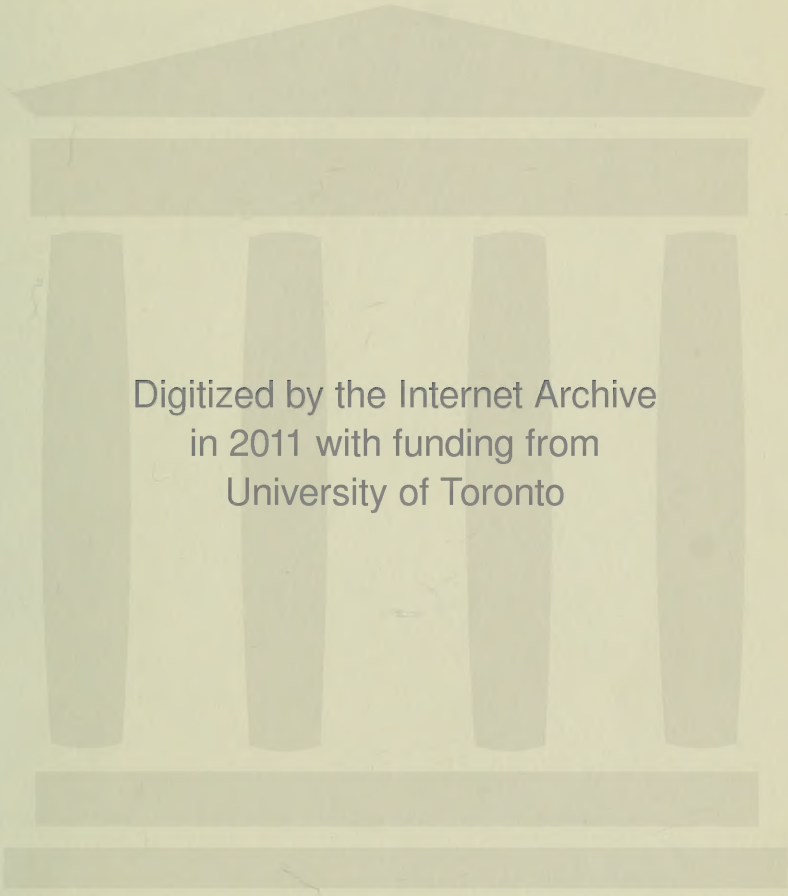
LIBRARY
Toronto, Ontario



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

http://www.archive.org/details/leechdomswortcun01cock

RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING,

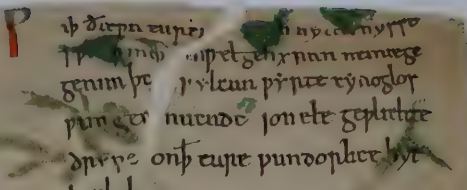
AND

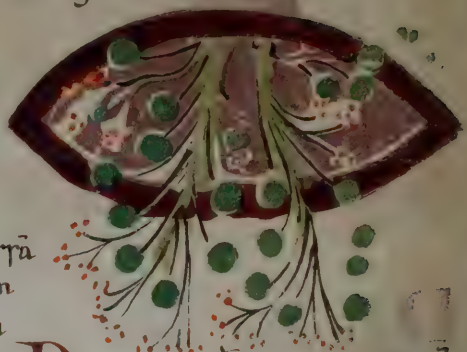
STARCRAFT

OF

EARLY ENGLAND.









Up pyrte demun cynoglossa
godum naman pibbe nem
neb hy ete fumemen linguu
eanip hateb. Nadpie

id nædpinn rhte þeop pyrte
þepe cynoglossu nemoun
pel þiemnd geemcud 7 onpine
gefiged.

id þum þepopie deb þ þopþun
dæge on mun becymeb gem
þnyrlean pyrte cynoglossam
dybe þeopteþ, hæbbe emurn hy
syle opmeun on þiecepte heo
uhyreþ þone mun.

Sund copn.

Dos pyrte demun ruxi þnægu
gobpu naman runocopn
nem ned bryþ cennéd on dunu
gon fæemlicu þeopu.

id þ þtanur on bliedpan pexeri
genim þur pyrte þepe raxi þnægu
nemoun emucu onpine pyle dpin
ean þum boligendun 7 dum þepep
gendun on peupumu pæcepe spa
anopeupd heo yrþnep beripsied of
dun behir apmdedon þ heo þy
rlean dæge þu scanur þop bpyrd
7 hy ut acyhd 7 þone mun cohyr
hrele gelædeþ.

LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING,

AND

STARCRAFT

OF

EARLY ENGLAND.

BEING

A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS, FOR THE MOST PART NEVER BEFORE PRINTED,

ILLUSTRATING

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN THIS COUNTRY BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

COLLECTED AND EDITED

BY THE

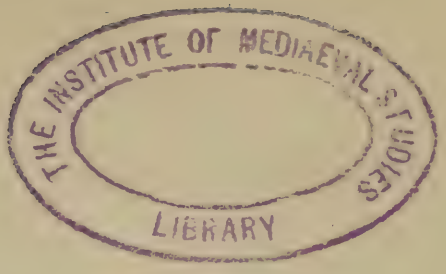
REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A. CANTAB.

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON:
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, AND GREEN.

1864.



MAR 1 8 1960

21830

MAR 25 1971

Printed by
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Her Majesty's Printers.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office

CONTENTS.

	Page
Preface - - - - - - - - - -	ix
Herbarium of Apuleius - - - - - - -	1
——— continued from Dioskorides, etc. - -	248
Medicina de Quadrupedibus - - - - -	326
Leechdoms from Fly Leaves of MSS. - - -	376
Charms (in part) - - - - - - - -	384

PREFACE.

DA
25
.B8

PREFACE.

Prepossessions

It will be difficult for the kindliest temper to give a friendly welcome to the medical philosophy of Saxon days. As man has an ever recurring proneness to make himself the standard of truth, to condemn, sneer at, and despise all that he does not choose or is unable to comprehend, so in a greater degree every generation of men admires its own wisdom, skill, science, art, and progress; it calls its own, whatever it has learnt from men of former days, and counts the few improvements which have had their birth in its own time, as triumphs and distinctions which elevate it above all the past.

Our debt to past ages.

If we consider the history of the ages gone by, these high pretensions will soon abate somewhat of their confidence. The progress of those contrivances towards our comfort, which we sum up in the term civilization, has been very creeping and laborious. Our great capitals are smaller than Rome, the fortunes of our men of millions are trifles to the wealth of a Crassus or a Lucullus, our houses are less carefully warmed in winter than the Roman villas, our poetry has no Homeros, our sculpture no Praxiteles, our architecture no Parthenon, our philosophy has never seen a century such as that between Perikles and Alexandros, those hundred years of Attic wit and wisdom have given us an education in dead languages, and in the lore and manners of two thousand years since, and are driving our native words from off our tongues and making them strange to our ears.

The Saxons accept Greek and Latin learning.

The same victory over future ages which puts into the hands of our children a Virgilius, a Demosthenes an Horatius, produced a similar effect upon our forefathers. When their driving, conquering, advancing spirit brought them into the island of the Britons and gave them the Keltic careless tribes for a prey, they also found it worth their while to inquire what was this system of Latin science, which raised fertile crops of wheat for the food of every mouth, built houses which gave warmth amid the tempest, and fetched from foreign distant lands aids and helps whether to health or to disease; and they, like ourselves, became students of Latin and Greek. Something of course they had learned of southern arts before, but when they arrived in and became owners of territories improved by the southron, they could only enjoy their new acquisitions fully by understanding the method of ordering them.

Indigenous botany of the Teutonic races.

The Gothic nations had a knowledge of their own in the kinds and powers of worts, that is they had the more useful practical part of botany; this is plainly proved by the great number of native names of plants which are found in the works now printed, in glossaries, and in the Gothic languages generally. Their medicine must have consisted partly in the application of the qualities of these worts to healing purposes, for otherwise the study was of no real utility. The uses of hemp and liquorice were first learnt by the Hellenes, from the Skythians.[1] The Saxons evidently were also willing to rely much upon amulets and incantations, for while these resources are accepted by the later Greek physicians, they occur much more frequently as the northern nations obtained a wider footing in the Roman empire.

[1] Herodot. lib. iv. cap. 74. Theofrastos, Hist. Plant. lib. ix. cap. 15.

Charms.

From the cradle modern Englishmen are taught to fight an angry battle against superstition, and they treat a talisman or a charm with some disdain and much contempt. But let us reflect that these playthings tended to quiet and reassure the patient, to calm his temper, and soothe his nerves; objects which, if we are not misinformed, the best practitioners of our own day willingly obtain by such means as are left them. Whether a wise physician will deprive a humble patient of his roll of magic words, or take from his neck the fairy stone, I do not know: but this is certain, that the Christian Church of that early day, and the medical science of the empire by no means refused the employment of these arts of healing, these balms of superstitious origin. The reader may enjoy his laugh at such devices, but let him remember that dread of death and wakeful anxiety must be hushed by some means, for they are very unfriendly to recovery from disease.

Partly originating from the Magi.

Some part of the prevailing superstition must have come from the Magi, for we find them ordering that the modern feverfue, the *Pyrethrum parthenium*, must be pulled from the ground with the left hand, that the fevered patients name must be spoken forth, and that the herbcrist must not look behind him.[1]

Plinius says also,[2] that the Magi and the Pythagoreans had many foolish tales about the *eryngium*, known in England as sea holly.[3] That they ordered the pseudo anchusa to be gathered with the left hand, the name of him, who was to profit by it to be uttered, and that it should be tied on a man for the tertian fever.[4] They used the ἀγλαοφωτὶς, or pæony,[5] for evocation of spirits.[6] They got cures for

[1] Plin. xxi. 104 = 30.
[2] Id. xxii. 9 = 8.
[3] *E. campestre*, being very rare.
[4] Plin. xxii. 24 = 20.
[5] If it is the pæony.
[6] Plin. xxiv. 102 = 17.

head ache, bleared eyes, dim sight, pearl, excrescences in the eyes, tooth ache, rheumatism, quartan fevers, gout, spasms, lumbago, sterility, ghosts and nightmares, phrenzy, family discord, indifference to wives, epilepsy, snakes, shiverings, darts, barking of dogs, fascination, gripes, gravel, childbirth, magic arts, mad dogs, dysentery, poison, tyranny, effeminacy, and a potent love charm, a Lasses come follow me, from the hyena: but he must be caught when the moon is in Gemini.[1]

The Magi had a special admiration for the mole, if any one swallowed its heart palpitating and fresh, he would become at once an expert in divination.[2] The heart of a hen, placed upon a womans left breast while she is asleep, will make her tell all her secrets.[3] This the Roman calls a portentous lie. Perhaps he had tried it. They were the authors of the search for red or white stones in the brood nestlings of swallows, mentioned by our Saxons.[4] A crazy fellow (lymphatus) would recover his senses if sprinkled with the blood of a mole: and those troubled with nocturnal spirits and by Fauns would be relieved if smeared with a dragon's tongue, eyes, gall, and intestines boiled down in wine and oil.[5] Bulls dung was good for dropsical men, cows dung for women.[6]

The Magi also taught to drink the ashes of a pigs pizzle in sweet wine, and so to make water into a dogs kennel, adding the words "lest he, like a hound, "should make urine in his own bed."[7] If a man in the morning made water a little on his own foot it would be a preservative against mala medicamenta, doses meant to do him harm. For quartan fevers they catch with the left hand the beetle that has

[1] Plin. xxviii. 27 = 8.
[2] Id. xxx. 7 = 3.
[3] Id. xxix. 26.
[4] Id. xi. 79.
[5] Id. xxx. 24 = 10.
[6] Id. xxviii. 68.
[7] Id. xxviii. 60 = 15. See below, p. xxxi.

reflected antennæ, and make an amulet of him.[1] For sleep the gall of a sacrificed goat smeared on the eyes or put under the pillow was good.[2]

Demokritos was a devoted adherent of the teaching of the Magi, "magorum studiosissimus."[3] He wrote of an herb, the root of which wrought into pills and swallowed in wine would make guilty men confess everything, tormented at night by strange visions of the spirit world. Another, Θεῶν βρώτιον, food of Gods, which kept the kings of Persia in health and vigour of mind.[4] The Θεαγγελὶς, or gospel plant, was drunk by the Magi before divination. The γελωτοφυλλὶς, or laughter plant, produced fantoms and laughter, that only ceased by drinking pine nuts, pepper, and honey in date wine. They had also an herb for begetting handsome and good children. A disciple of Demokritos, Apollodoros, had a wort to make old love, even what had turned to hate, revive again. All these had magic names. Plinius view of the general credit in which the doctrine of the Magi stood, is that it was of all sciences on the face of the globe most fraudulent, (which, be it observed, is a great deal to say,) and that it owed its acceptance to its embracing within itself the three sciences most influential among men; medicine, and that, as it shewed the profounder and more venerable; religion, in the darkness of which, says he, the human race is still involved, (to call it superstition would be to modernize here), and the mathematics, that is, astronomy. Demokritos.

Pythagoras held that the whole air is full of spiritual beings, who send men dreams, and the symptoms of disease and health; nor to men only, but to sheep and other cattle; that to these spirits are naturally made lustrations, and averting ceremonies, and invocations, Pythagoras.

[1] Plin. xxx. 30.
[2] Id. xxviii. 79.
[3] Id. xxiv. 102 = 17.
[4] Ibid.

and the like.[1] He taught that holding anethum, that is dill, in the hand, is good against epilepsy.[2] Pythagoras was the founder of the healing art among the Hellenic peoples.

Pythagoras taught that water would freeze with the herbs coracesia and calycia, also the flower of the aquifolia or holly.[3] Chrysippus, that an animal, nobody knew anything about, the phryganium, was a good amulet for quartan fevers.[4] Cato, that a man would go comfortably to sleep after eating hare; and says Plinius, there must be something in the general persuasion that after hare a man is good looking for nine days.[5]

Serapion. Serapion of Alexandria flourished (B.C. 278) forty years after the death of Alexander the Great, and was one of the chiefs of the Empiric school, who relied upon observation and experiment in preference to speculation and thoughtful reasoning; yet he in epilepsy prescribed the warty excrescences on the forelegs of animals, camels brain and gall, rennet of seal, dung of crocodile, heart of hare, blood of turtle, stones of boar, ram, or cock.

Soranos. Soranos, an early writer of the methodic school, while he refused incantations as cures for diseases, testifies in so doing to their prevalence: —"Alii cantilenas "adhibendas probaverunt, ut etiam Philistionis frater "idem memorat libro xxii. de adiutoriis, scribens quen- "dam fistulatorem loca dolentia decantasse, quæ cum "saltum sumerent palpitando, discusso dolore mites- "cerent. Alii denique hoc adiutorii genus Pythagoram

[1] Εἶναι πάντα τὸν ἀέρα ψυχῶν ἔμπλεων· καὶ ὑπὸ τούτων πέμπεσθαι ἀνθρώποις τούς τε ὀνείρους καὶ τὰ σημεῖα νόσου τε καὶ ὑγιείας· καὶ οὐ μόνον ἀνθρώποις ἀλλὰ καὶ προβάτοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις κτήνεσιν. Εἵς τε τούτους γίνεσθαι τούς τε καθαρμούς, καὶ ἀποτροπιασμούς μαντικήν τε πᾶσαν καὶ κληδόνας καὶ τὰ ὅμοια.

Diogenes, Laert. V. Pythag. 32.

[2] Plin. xx. 73.

[3] Id. xxiv. 102. 72.

[4] Id. xxx. 30.

[5] Id. xxviii. 79.

" memorant invenisse : sed Sorani iudicio videntur hi
" mentis vanitate iactari, qui modulis et cantilena
" passionis robur excludi posse crediderunt."[1]

Plinius records that the rule is to sow basil with curses and ugly words;[2] that pills of elaterium, the drastic juice of a wild cucumber, hung about the waist in rams wool, help parturition, if the patient knows nothing about the resource;[3] he knew a man of prætorian rank, a chief man in Spain, who was cured of intolerable disorders of the uvula by carrying hung to his neck by a thread a root of purslane;[4] that Sappho fell in love with Phaon because he found a masculine root of *eryngium*;[5] that an amulet of the seed of tribulus cures varicose veins;[6] that tradition avers men afflicted with tertian fever are relieved of it if they tie on themselves a root of autumnal nettle, provided that when the root is dug the sick mans and his parents names are duly pronounced aloud;[7] that if a man carry a poplar wand in his hand he will not get his legs chafed;[8] the herb selago, which was like savine, was gathered without use of iron, with the right hand, in pickpocket fashion, " velut a " furante," poked through the left armhole of the tunic, in a white robe, with naked clean washed feet, after an oblation of wine and bread.[9] Since ordinary " clinic" medicine avails not in quartan fevers, he will tell us how to cure it by amulets; by the dust in which a hawk has been rolling himself tied up in a bit of cloth with a red thread; by the longest tooth of a black dog; by a solitary wasp caught in the left hand

Plinius.

[1] Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. v. cap. 1, p. 555, ed. of 1709.
[2] Cum maledictis ac probris, xix. 37=7.
[3] Plin. xx. 3=1.
[4] Id. xx. 81=20.
[5] Id. xxii. 9=8.
[6] Id. xxii. 12=10.
[7] Id. xxii. 16=14.
[8] Id. xxiv. 32=8.
[9] Id. xxiv. 62=11.

and tied on; by the head of viper cut off, or its living heart cut out, in a piece of cloth; by the snout and tips of the ears of a mouse in a rose-coloured patch, the animal itself to be let loose; by the right eye of a living lizard poked out, in a bit of goats skin; by the ball rolling scarabæus (*s. stercorarius*);[1] a holly planted in (the courtyard of) a house keeps off witchcrafts;[2] they say that an amulet of the chamæelæa (*Dafne laureola, D. mezereum*) will cure pearl "albugo" in the eyes, provided that the plant be gathered before sunrise, and the purpose be outspoken;[3] an herb picked from the head of a statue and tied up in a red thread will cure head ache;[4] an herb by which dogs stale, if drawn untouched by iron, cures dislocations.[5] Enough, perhaps, has been said to mark the character of Plinius collections.

Iosephos. With Plinius was contemporary Ioseph, or Josephus. The tales about the mandrake current much later, and found in the Saxon Herbarium,[6] are traceable to what he says[7] of the Baaras, an herb that runs away from the man that wants to gather it, and won't stop till one throws on it οὖρον γυναικὸς ἢ τὸ ἔμμηνον αἷμα, for nastiness is often an element of mysteries, and even then it kills the dog that draws it out. It is not certain that the mandrakes berries are meant in Genesis xxx. 14.

Philagrios. Philagrios (364 A.D.) thought it superfluous and unbecoming to add to a prescription a direction to spit once into the drug pot, once on the earth, with some barbarous names, since without the names it would be equally efficacious.[8]

[1] Plin. xxx. 30=11.
[2] Id. xxiv. 71=13.
[3] Id. xxiv. 82=15.
[4] Id. xxiv. 106=19.
[5] Id. xxiv. 111=19.
[6] Bell. Iud. VII. vi. 3=p. 117.
[7] Art. cxxii.
[8] Aetius, 607. c. in the Medicæ Artis Principes, unpublished in the original language.

Xenokrates. Xenokrates, who, says Galenos, flourished two generations, or sixty years before himself, writes with an air of confidence on the good effects to be obtained by eating of the human brain, flesh, or liver; by swallowing in drink the burnt or unburnt bones of the head, shin, or fingers of a man, or the blood. He had also a good list of nasty prescriptions, for which the veil of a dead language is required.[1]

Galenos. Galenos is cited by Alexander of Tralles,[2] as doing a reluctant homage to incantations. His words, perhaps, do not go further than the conclusions of an unprejudiced physician of our own day might do, were he willing to brave the quick rising imputation of superstition. "Some think that incantations are like " old wives tales: as I too did for a long while. But " at last I was convinced that there is virtue in them " by plain proofs before my eyes. For I had trial " of their beneficial operation in the case of those " scorpion stung, nor less in the case of bones stuck " fast in the throat, immediately, by an incantation, " thrown up. And many of them are excellent, seve- " rally, and they reach their mark."

Pamphilos. Pamphilos makes Galenos angry with his gipsy trickeries; "his old wives tales, his Egyptian quackeries, " his babbling incantations used by the folk employed " to collect the plants, his periapts, and his humbugs, " not merely useless, not merely unprofessional, but " all false; no good even to little boys, not to say

[1] Πόσις δ' ἰδρῶτός τε καὶ οὔρου καὶ καταμηνίου γυναικὸς ἀσελγὴς καὶ βδελυρὰ, καὶ τούτων οὐδὲν ἧττον ἡ κόπρος, ἣν διαχριομένην τε τοῖς κατὰ τὸ στόμα καὶ τὴν φάρυγγα μορίοις εἴς τε τὴν γαστέρα καταπινομένην ἔγραψεν ὁ Ξενοκράτης ὅ τι ποτὲ ποιεῖν δύναται· γέγραφε δὲ καὶ περὶ τοῦ κατὰ τὰ ὦτα ῥύπου καταπινομένου.

Galen. de simpl. mixt. et fac., lib. xx. vol. xii., p. 248, ed. Kühn.

[2] Lib. ix. cap. 4, p. 538, ed. 1556.

" students of medicine." Pamphilos had written in alphabetical order about herbs.[1]

Alexander of Tralles.

Alexander of Tralles (A.D. 550) frequently prescribes periapts, that is, amulets, and wise words: thus for colic, he guarantees by his own experience and the approval of almost all the best doctors, dung of a wolf, with bits of bone in it, if possible, shut up in a pipe, and worn during the paroxysm, on the right arm, or thigh, or hip, taking care it touches neither the earth nor a bath. A lark eaten is good. The Thracians pick out its heart, while alive, and make a periapt, wearing it on the left thigh. A part of the cæcum of a pig prepared with myrrh, and put up in a wolfs or dogs skin, is a good thing to wear. A ring with Hercules strangling a lion on the Median stone, is good to wear.[2] A bit of a childs navel, shut up in something of silver or gold with salt, is a periapt which will make the patient at ease entirely. Have the setting of an iron ring octagonal, and engrave upon it, " Flee, Flee, Ho, Ho, Bile, the Lark was searching;" on the head of the ring have an N[3] engraved: this is potent, and he thinks it would be strange not to communicate so powerful an antidote, but begs it may be reserved from casual folk, and told

[1] Οὕτω δὴ καὶ Πάμφιλος ἐποιήσατο τὴν περὶ τῶν βοτανῶν πραγματείαν. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν εἴς τε μύθους γραῶν τινας ἐξετράπετο καί τινας γοητείας Αἰγυπτίας ληρώδεις ἅμα τίσιν ἐπῳδαῖς, ἃς ἀναιρούμενοι τὰς βοτάνας ἐπιλέγουσι. καὶ δὴ κέχρηται πρὸς περίαπτα καὶ ἄλλας μαγγανείας οὐ περιέργους μόνον, οὐδ' ἔξω τῆς ἰατρικῆς τέχνης, ἀλλὰ καὶ ψευδεῖς ἁπάσας. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὔτε τούτων οὐδὲν οὔτε τὰς τούτων ἔτι ληρώδεις μεταμορφώσεις ἐροῦμεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῖς μικροῖς παισὶ κομιδῇ χρησίμους ὑπολαμβάνομεν εἶναι τοὺς τοιούτους μύθους, μήτι γε δὴ τοῖς μετιέναι σπεύδουσι τὰ τῆς ἰατρικῆς ἔργα. καί μοι δοκεῖ πρὸς Ἱπποκράτους εὐθέως ἐν ἀρχῇ τῶν ἀφορισμῶν εἰρῆσθαι ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά, χάριν τοῦ μὴ καταναλίσκειν τοὺς χρόνους εἰς ἄχρηστα.

Galen. de facult. simpl., lib. vi. p. 792, ed. Kühn.

[2] A Gnostic device. See Montfaucon, plates 159, 161, 163.

[3] The N on the ring is Gnostic; see Montfaucon, t. cl., clxix., clxxvii.

only to such as can keep secrets, and are trusty (φιλαρέτους).[1] For the gout he recommends a certain cloth, κόρης παρθένου τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῶν καταμηνίων ῥάκος ωολυνθέν, also the sinews of a vultures leg and toes tied on, minding that the right goes to the right, the left to the left; also the astragali of a hare, leaving the poor creature alive; also the skin of a seal for soles; also a line of Homeros, τετρήχει δ' ἀγορή, ὑπὸ δὲ στοναχίζετο γαῖα, on gold leaf, when the moon is in Libra; also a natural magnet found when the moon is in Leo. Write on gold leaf, in the wane of the moon, "mei, "threu, mor, for, teux, za, zon, the, lou, chri, ge, ze, ou, "as the sun is consolidated in these names, and is "renewed every day, so consolidate this plaster as it "was before, now, now, quick, quick, for, behold, "I pronounce the great name, in which are consoli-"dated things in repose, iaz, azuf, zuon, threux, bain, "chook, consolidate this plaster as it was at first, now, "now, quick, quick."[2] Then bits were to be chopped off a chamæleon, and the creature living was to be wrapped up in a clean linen rag, and buried towards the sunrise, while the chopped bits were to be worn in tubes; all to be done when the moon was in the wane. Then again for gout, some henbane, when the moon is in Aquarius or Pisces, before sunset, must be dug up with the thumb and third finger of the left hand, and must be said, I declare, I declare, holy wort, to thee; I invite thee to-morrow to the house of Fileas, to stop the rheum of the feet of M. or N., and say, I invoke thee, the great name, Jehovah, Sabaoth, the God who steadied the earth and stayed the sea, the filler of flowing rivers, who dried up Lot's wife, and made her a pillar of salt, take the breath of thy mother earth and her power, and dry the rheum of the feet or hands of N. or M. The next day, before sunrise, take a bone of some dead animal, and dig the

[1] Lib. ix. p. 165, ed. 1548.

[2] This is also probably Gnostic: from some of their words nothing rational has been elicited.

root up with this bone, and say, I invoke thee by the holy names Iao, Sabaoth, Adonai, Eloi, and put on the root one handful of salt, saying, "As this salt "will not increase, so may not the disorder of N. "or M." And hang the end of the root as a periapt on the sufferer, etc.[1] For agues, "the little animal "that sits and weaves with the view to catch flies, "tied up in a rag, round the left arm, is good."[2] Trallianus mostly wrote very good sense. The Gnostics professed a medley of all the religions they could hear of.

Alexander Trallianus also recommends for epilepsy, from Asklepiades ὁ φαρμακευτής, a metal cross, ἦλον ἐσταυρωμένον, tied as a periapt to the arm. He obtains from Zalachthes and Osthanes, interpreters of the Magi, a recommendation to try jasper and coral, with root of nux vomica in a linen cloth. Demokrates, an Athenian, who consulted the Delfic oracle, was told to get some worms out of a goats brain. The occipital bone of an asses head in a skin is also a good periapt. Get a big rivet from a wrecked ship, make a broach of it, and insert a bone cut from the heart of a living stag.

Antiquity and universality of magic.

The arts of magic, real arts, with effects visible to the eye, sciences, if the modern latitude of language be allowable, had at a very early period arrived at high perfection in Egypt, when Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses and Aaron, turning their rods into serpents, and water into blood (1600 B.C.); in Syria, when the witch or ventriloquist of Endor promised her clients conferences with the dead (1100 B.C.); in Hellas, when Vlysses visited the spirit world, and Kirke turned men into swine (1100 B.C.); and in Persia, beyond chronological limits.

[1] Id. pp. 198, 199. That curious Gnostic charm seemed to deserve quotation at length.

[2] Id. p. 234, ζωύφιον.

[3] Alex. Trall., lib. i. pp. 82, 83, 84, ed. 1556.

The practical wisdom of such men as Hippokrates, and the Epikurean scepticism of the age of Horatius Flaccus, had reduced the influence of magicians among cultivated minds to some reasonable limits. The revival of their power has been attributed to the depressing effect of imperial tyranny; but a larger share is probably due to the inroad of barbaric minds which the calm light of knowledge had not reached. The influence of magic renewed.

Saxons, Angles, and all the Gothic races were wholly unable to accept, to use, to learn, the medical skill of Hellas and of its pupil Italy. The point to which surgery had been brought was high; and if we don't say the same of physic, perhaps, we are not very good judges, having discovered very few specifics of our own. Our measure of their proficiency will be much safer in surgery than in pharmacy. The invading Barbarians not educated up to Greek skill.

It seems pretty well agreed by competent and careful critics that the book on Wounds of the Head is by the great Hippokrates, who flourished at Kos during the Peloponnesian war (fl. 436, died 377?). He used a σμικρὸν τρύπανον, *a small trepan*, which implies also some greater, a πρίων, or *saw*, which had a περίοδος or *circular* motion, and which is judged by medical men to be the *tryphine*, and a πρίων χαρακτός, or *jagged saw*, which is held to be the *trepan*,[1] and he gives anxious directions to the operator, to withdraw the instrument frequently and cool both it and the bone with cold water, and to exercise all vigilance not to wound the lining membrane. The employment of splints, νάρθηκας,[2] on broken limbs, is not of much mark here, as we find our Saxons could adopt the resource. In the opinion of Dr. Greenhill, the Ὅρκος in the works of Hippokrates may be his; according to the last editor of his works, it is his, or of the Koan Examples of Hellenic skill.

[1] Hippokr. p. 907, 913, fol. ed. 1615. Sprengel Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde, vol. i. p. 425.

[2] Hippokr. ut sup. p. 755.

school; it is a remarkable document, as laying down the outlines of professional etiquette, of the broad line of distinction between the physician and surgeon, and for its plain statement that cutting for the stone was then practised.[1] The process is spoken of as familiar, and its dangers are shortly expressed by Aretæos (A.D. 81), who observes that men sometimes die the very day of the operation, which, however, is indispensable.[2] The same author mentions the relief afforded to those afflicted with the stone by the use of the catheter.[3] Philagrios described in his lost works his own treatment of a case, where the calculus had escaped from the bladder and stuck fast in the ureter, so that the man, with suppression of urine and with pain, had almost gone. The stone had made its way almost to the orifice of the canal, but with a fine pair of forceps could not be extracted, nor yet by gently moving it with a probe. He would not cut the urethra from below, because that would certainly end in an artificial and inconvenient urinary orifice, but he cut down upon it from above.[4] Celsus, in the case of a large stone, recommends, as of course, that it should be crushed by the instrument invented by Ammonios, the λιθοτόμος, or surgeon, who gave his chief attention to this subject, and of course before his own time (A.D. 15.)[5] Ammonios is supposed to have practised at Alexandria.

Lithotrity.

[1] Οὐ τεμέω δὲ οὐδὲ μὴν λιθιῶντας. ἐκχωρήσω δὲ ἐργάτησι ἀνδράσι πρήξιος τῆσδε. (I write ἐργάτησι not ἐργάτῃσι.)

[2] Aret. Chronic. lib. ii. cap. 4.

[3] Id. Acut. lib. ii. cap. 9.

[4] Philagrios in Aetios. col. 551, in Med. Art. Principes. The original is unpublished.

[5] Id hoc modo fit. Vncus iniicitur calculo, sic, ut facile cum concussum quoque teneat, ne is retro revolvatur; tum ferramentum adhibetur crassitudinis modicæ, prima parte tenui, sed retusa, quod admotum calculo, et ex altera parte ictum, eum findit; magna cura habita, ne aut ad ipsam vesicam ferramentum perveniat, aut calculi fractura ne quid incidat. Celsus, lib. vii. cap. 26. 3.

Asklepiades (B.C. 100), in extreme cases of difficult respiration, from whatever obstruction of the trachea, cut through the air tube of the throat.[1] Antyllus[2] wrote down the proper directions for even a timid operator. Laryngotomy.

We find described in the Museo Borbonico[3] some surgical instruments of bronze discovered in Herculanum and Pompeii. There is the speculum magnum matricis, or διόπτριον, with two branches and a travelling yoke for them driven by a screw, for ocular examination of the organic state of the matrix; it served rather as a dilatator than as a speculum, and has been superseded by a better instrument, the invention of Recamier. The careful use of it is described by Paulus Ægineta.[4] There is also the speculum ani, or δίοπτρα, composed of two branches bent at right angles and opening by pressure on the handles: this instrument was known as κατοπτήρ, to the author of the book on hæmorrhoids among the works of Hippokrates.[5] Further has been found a forceps of a curious construction, suited for removing pieces of bone from the surface of the brain in cases of fractured skull. It has been specially considered by Prof. Benedetto Vulpes, [1847], who thinks it may also have been intended to take up an artery. The Greeks, he observes, as appears by an inscription dug up near Athens, were able to tie an artery in order to stop hæmorrhage, and words implying so much are found in a treatise of Archigenes, (A.D. 100,) existing in MS. in the Laurentian library at Florence: ἀποβροχθέον οὖν ἢ Surgical instruments of antiquity.

[1] A veteribus probatam approbat arteriæ divisuram ob respirationem faciendam, quam laryngotomiam vocant. Cælius Aurelianus. Acut. III. iv. p. 193.

[2] In Paullus Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 33.

[3] Vol. xiv. pl. 36, also Vulpes, plate iv.

[4] Lib. vi. cap. 73.

[5] Hæm., sect. 6.

διαῤῥαπτέον τὰ φέροντα τῶν ἀγγείων ἐπὶ τὴν τομήν; *the vessels carrying* (blood) *towards the incision must be tied or sewed up.* Near the end of the sixteenth century a French surgeon was the first to recover the ligature of the artery, and the instrument he used was very similar (somiglia moltissimo) to the forceps in the Museum at Naples.[1]

Forceps. A curious pair of forceps has also been found, without a parallel among modern surgical instruments; the blades have a half turn, and the grip is toothed and spoon shaped, when closed. By construction it is suited for introduction into some internal cavity, and for holding firm and fast some excrescence there. Professor Vulpes finds it well calculated for dealing with the excrescences which grow upon the Schneiderian membrane covering the nasal bones, or such as come on the perifery of the anus or the orifice of the female urethra; especially such as having a large base cannot be tied.[2]

A tap. There is further an instrument for tapping the dropsical, described by Celsus[3] and Paulus Ægineta.[4] It was somewhat altered in the middle of the seventeenth century by Petit.

Another tap. An instrument suited to carry off the dropsical humours by a little at a time on successive days, as Celsus[5] and Paulus Ægineta[6] recommend, has also been dug up. Rust and hard earth, which cannot safely be removed, have blocked up the canal of the relic and render conclusions less certain.[7]

The Probe, The probe, "specillum," μήλη, is reported by Cicero to have been invented by the Arkadian Apollo, who

[1] Vulpes, Illustrazione di tutti gli Strumenti chirurgici scavati in Ercolano e in Pompei, Napoli, 1847.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Lib. vii. cap. 15.
[4] Lib. vi. cap. 50.
[5] Lib. vii. cap. 15.
[6] Lib. vii. cap. 50.
[7] Vulpes, ut supra.

also was the first to bind up a wound.[1] Seven varieties are figured in the work of Professor Vulpes in one plate, with ends obtuse, spoon shaped, flat and oval, flat and square, flat and divided. The obtuse knob was πυρήν; the spoon was κυάθισκος; those which had a flat extremity were σπαθόμηλαι; such as had a knob at each end were διπύρηνα.

The catheter. The catheter of the ancients is figured by the same writer.[2] It was furnished with a bit of wood to be drawn out by a thread,[3] to prevent the obstructive effects of capillary attraction and to fetch the urine after it when withdrawn. It is of bronze, and elastic catheters seem to be of modern invention.

Other instruments. They have, or had in 1847, eighty-nine specimens of pincers in the Naples Museum, fifteen are like what are now called anatomical pincers, one only has the form of the tenaculum, seventeen are depilatory pincers. One pair of nippers is rectilinear, terminating in points like a pair of compasses. Their names were λαβίδες, volsellæ.

Hooks, hamuli, ἄγχιστρα, to the number of fourteen, had been laid up in the cases in 1847; also a trident for cauterizing,[4] and a spatula; a silver lancet was accompanied in the excavating by a small spoon, suited, as medical men agree, for examining a small quantity of the flowing blood. There are also cupping vessels of a somewhat spherical shape, from which air was exhausted by burning a little tow. A flem for bleeding horses, of the same shape as that now used, and a bent lever of steel, μοχλικόν, vectiarius, for raising the bones of the cranium in case of depression by fracture. Professor Vulpes has given us figures of eight steel or iron knives for various surgical purposes, and of

[1] Cicero de Nat. Deor., lib. iii. 22.

[2] Plate III. fig. 1,

[3] Galen. Medicus, cap. xix.

[4] Paulus Æginet., lib. vi. cap. 48.

a small plate suitable in the form of its handle for the application of cautery by fire.[1]

A drug.

There exists a tract of twelve pages by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, "On some ancient Greek medical vases "for containing Lykion" [1856]. He knows "of four "ancient vases or drug bottles intended to contain "this valued eye medicine," "the Λύκιον Ινδικὸν of Dios- "korides." They are severally lettered Λύκιον παρὰ Μουσαίου, Ἡρακλείου Λύκον [for λύκιον], Ιασόνος Λύκιον (two). The drug is the rusot or ruswut of India, an inspissated extract prepared from the wood or roots of several species of berberis, as the berberis lycium, aristata, etc.[2] It is "most useful in all cases of inflammation of the "external tunics of the eye." The vases in which it was found are of very small dimensions, and in three of them the internal content is much smaller than the external promise; this arose, of course, from the high price of the drug.

Northern medicine.

Beside these elaborate contrivances and this skilful audacity of the Mediterranean peoples, northern medicine shows not to advantage. Beda, one of our safest and earliest authorities, gives an account of a leech, Cynifrid, or Cyneferth, who, A.D. 679, opened a tumor for Ætheldryth, queen and abbess, without saving her life.

The name and office of leeches was familiar to the people: the Leechbook, or Liber Medicinalis, is intended for the use of a medicus, not of a layman; and the frequent expression, "as leeches know how," shows that they received a professional education.

Resources.

These leeches then, unable to use the catheter, the searching knife, the lithotritic hammer, and ignorant of the afar sought Indian drugs, were in their early practice almost wholly thrown back upon the lancet,

[1] Vulpes, as before.

[2] Royle.

wherewith to let blood, and the "parabilia," the εὐπορισταί, the accessibles, chiefly worts from the field and garden. Not only the Engle and Seaxe, the warrior inhabitants of our own island, but also all the races of Gothic invaders, were too rude to learn much of Galenos, or of Alexander of Tralles, though they would fain do so. The writings of Marcellus, called Empiricus, the Herbarium of Apuleius, the stuff current under the name of Sextus Placitus, the copious volumes of Constantinus Africanus, the writings of St. Hildegard of Bingen, the collections out of Dioskorides, the smaller Saxon pieces, are all of one character, substituting for the case of instruments and Indian drugs, indigenous herbs, the worts of fatherland, smearings, and wizard chants. Over the whole face of Europe, while the old Hellenic school survived in Arabia, the next to hand resource became the established remedy, and the searching incision of the practised anatomist was replaced by a droning song.

The triumphant barbarians had no Pæan, no Æsculapius, no Chiron, far less an Hippokrates. That they must have employed herbs before their pouring down over the south seems indisputable, and leeches are not only Teutonic in the form of their name, but are mentioned as driving a profession in the rudest ages.

Limrûnar skaltu kunna,	Twig runes shalt thou ken,
ef þû vilt læknir vera	if thou a leech wilt be
ok kunna sâr at sîa ;	and ken a sore to see ;
a berki skal þær rista	on bark shall one them write
ok â baðmi viðar	and on branch of wood,
þeim er lûta austr limar.[1]	whose limbs to east do lout.

The Runic ceremony here described may be, if a conjecture be allowed to us, analogous to the allocution to the wort, the declaration of healing purpose,

[1] Sigrdrifumal II. in Sæmundar Edda.

the announcement of the patients name, so often found in our Saxon volumes.

Þat kann ek annat,	That ken I second,
er þurfu ŷta synir,	there needs us sons of men,
þeir er vilja læknar liva.[1]	who will as leeches live.

What is now "morbific virus," was with them "venom;" epidemics were produced by "flying venom;" there was also "red venom," which suggests scarlet fever, "watchet venom," "white venom," "livid venom," and so on; all no doubt appropriate names.[2]

Religion of charms.

The state of feeling about sorcery among these northern hordes is best gathered from a perusal of the elder Edda, which is a world of witchery; the Gods themselves were truly described as charm smiths.[3] We may perchance wonder at the slavery in which people were held by the Church, during the earlier ages of our modern period; at the saying of medicine masses, at the blessing the worts out of the field, at the placing them upon the altar; but the Church had delivered men from a worse servitude than this, from the tyranny and terror of the poisoner and the wizard. The conscious helplessness of man, when the hand of God is upon him, must gladly humble itself in the dust, and lick the dirt in craving mercy. Let the scornful reader, in good health, not toss his head on high at the so called superstition of the simple Saxon, but consider rather how audacious an infidel that man, in those ages, would have seemed, who had refused to pray in the received manner for the restoration of his health.

Practical necessity.

I am scarce willing to take the tone of apology for the magical syllables we find in these leechcrafts. It will be well to take a practical view, and to say that, especially in the centuries between 500 and

[1] Havamal, 148, ibid.
[2] Lacnunga, fol. 162.
[3] Galldra smiðir. Ynglinga S. vii.

1000 A.D., so strong was the general acceptance of magic influence, so general was the fashion set in that direction, that every candidate for the confidence of the public must fall in with it. Marcellus, otherwise a worthless author, is useful, as showing both how the skilful use of surgical instruments had been lost, and how much more rankly this weed of faith in spiritual influences had spread its growth. The date of this writer is set at about 380 A.D.

He recommends, to avoid inflamed eyes, "when Examples.
"you see a star fall or cross the heavens, count
"quickly, for you will be free from inflammation for
"as many years as you count numbers."[1] For the same disorder, write on a clean sheet of paper ουβαιχ, and hang this round the patients neck, with a thread from the loom.[2] In a state of purity and chastity, write on a clean sheet of paper φυρφαραν, and hang it round the mans neck; it will stop the approach of inflammation.[3] The following will stop inflammation coming on, written on a clean sheet of paper; ρουβος, ρνονειρας ρηξλιος ως. χαντεφορα. και παντες ηακοτει; it must be hung to the neck by a thread; and if both the patient and operator are in a state of chastity, it will stop inveterate inflammation.[4] Again, write on a thin plate of gold with a needle of copper ορνω ουρωδη; do this on a Monday; observe chastity; it will long and much avail.[5] As soon as a man gets pain in his eyes tie in unwrought flax as many knots as there are letters in his name, pronouncing them as you go, and tie it round his neck.[6] If a man have a white spot, as cataract, in his eye, catch a fox alive; cut his tongue out; let him go; dry his tongue and tie it up in a red rag and hang it round the mans neck.[7] If any thing to cause annoyance get into a man's eye, with five fingers

[1] Col. 269 h.
[2] Col. 270 a.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Col. 270 b.
[6] Col. 270 c.
[7] Col. 276 b.

of the same side as the eye, run the eye over and fumble at it, saying three times tetunc resonco, bregan gresso, and spit thrice.[1] For the same, shut the vexed eye and say thrice, in mon deromarcos axatison, and spit thrice; this remedy is "mirificum."[2] For the same, shut the other eye, touch gently the vexed eye with the ring finger and thumb, and say thrice, "I buss the "Gorgons mouth." This charm repeated thrice nine times will draw out a bone stuck in a mans throat.[3] For hordeolum, which is a sore place in the eyelid, of the shape of a barleycorn, take nine grains of barley and with each poke the sore, with every one saying the magic words κυρια κυρια κασσαρια σουρωφβι, then throw away the nine, and do the same with seven; throw away the seven, and do the same with five, and so with three and one. For the same, take nine grains of barley and poke the sore, and at every poke say, φεῦγε, φεῦγε κριθή σε διώκει, *flee, flee, barley thee chaseth.* For the same, touch the sore with the medicinal or ring finger, and say thrice, vigaria gasaria.[4] To shorten the matter, blood may be stanched by the words sicycuma, cucuma, ucuma, cuma, uma, ma, a. Also by "Stupid "on a mountain went, stupid stupid was;"[5] by socnon socnon;[6] σοκσοκαμ συκιμα;[7] by ψα ψε ψη ψε ψη ψα ψε.[8] For toothache say, Argidam margidam sturgidam;[9] also, spit in a frogs mouth, and request him to make off with the toothache.[10] For a troublesome uvula catch a spider, say suitable words, and make a phylactery of it.[11] For a quinsy lay hold of the throat with the thumb and the ring and middle fingers, cocking up the other two, and tell it to be gone.[12] "If a shrewmouse fall into a rut, there by a natural

[1] Col. 278 d.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Col. 278 e.
[4] Col. 279 e.
[5] Col. 289 e.
[6] Col. 290 b.
[7] Col. 290 f.
[8] Id. So Leechbo.
[9] Col. 295 e.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Col. 303 b.
[12] Col. 304 d.

" fate he perishes; so wrap him up in clay or linen " cloth or red rag, and with him go three times round " kernels behind the ears; wondrously quickly wilt " thou heal them."[1] The following is a capital remedy for sore throats; tie about the neck in a red rag bound with a thread, the following words; and be pure in writing them:

Εἶδον τρίμορφον χρύσεον Τοάναδον,
καὶ ταρταροῦχον [δεσπότην] Τουσάναδον.
σῶσόν με, σεμνὲ νερτέρων ὑπέρτατε.[2]

Another charm for a kernel, Albula glandula, *pretty white kernel*, etc. Another, " nine sister kernels, eight " sister kernels, seven sister kernels, and so on."[3] For a bone in the throat say or write for an amulet:

Μή μοι γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου
ἐξ ἄϊδος πέμψειεν ἐπαινὴ Περσεφόνεια.[4]

For disease in the kidneys, as an amulet καραβραωθ.[5] " In cubili canis urinam faciat, qui urinam non potest " continere, dicatque dum facit, ne in cubili suo urinam " ut canis faciat."[6] To cure bites, put your hand on the bitten mans belly and say thrice nine times, Stolpus tumbled out of heaven, etc.[7] For belly-ache, wear a gold ring with a dolphin engraved, and the words,

Θεὸς κελεύει μὴ κυεῖν κόλον πόνοις.[8]

One, who does not want to have belly-ache, must take care he always puts his left shoe on first, and must wear on gold leaf

L ✻ M Θ R I A

three times written, etc.[9] For buboes in the groin, make seven knots, naming seven old widows and seven

[1] Col. 305 g.
[2] Col. 307 e. τριμερῆ, ed.
[3] Col. 308 f.
[4] Col. 309 b. Odyss. λ. 633. A mixture of intelligible and unintelligible nonsense occurs at Col. 339 h.
[5] Col. 358 b. This is nearly *viscera* in Hebrew.
[6] Col. 362 e.
[7] Col. 373 h.
[8] Col. 378 h.
[9] Col. 379 b.

wild beasts, etc.[1] For chafing in riding or walking, tie to the thigh on paper the word χυστος.[2] For gout, before getting out of bed in the morning, spit on your hand, rub all your sinews, and say, Flee, gout, flee, etc.[3]

Albertus Magnus.

It will not be out of place to compare here the statements of Albertus Magnus on the first of the herbs on which he writes in his treatise "De Virtutibus "Herbarum." It is the heliotropion. If one gather it in August and wrap it up in a bay leaf with a wolfs tooth, no one can speak an angry word to the wearer. Put under the pillow, it will bring in a vision before the eyes of a man, who has been robbed, the thief and all his belongings. If it be set up in a place of worship, none of the women present who have broken their marriage contract will be able to quit the place till it be removed. "This last is tried and most true."

Effects, bad.

Charms, which act on the mind of the person charmed, always have some effect; in incantations, commonly a mischievous one. Hearne, the traveller in North America, relates somewhere that being solicited by an Indian to give him a charm against some enemy, and convinced of the harmless folly of such sorceries, he complied, and drew on a sheet of paper some circles, signs, and words. The Indian who received this took care that the doomed man should know it; he immediately sickened and before long died. Hearne resolved to make no more magic papers.

Effects, good.

Sometimes faith produces a visible and useful effect. A woman who had bad eyes obtained an amulet to cure them. Hopeful of its efficacy, she refrained from shedding tears, and her eyes recovered. But some zealous enemy of sorceries attacked her upon the wickedness of getting well in this way; and prevailed

[1] Col. 391 h.
[2] Col. 392 b.
[3] Col. 411 a.

on her to give him the amulet to examine. When unfolded, the paper showed nothing but these words: "Der Teufel cratze dir die augen aus, und scheisse "dir in die löcher," *may the devil scratch thine eyes out, and —— in the holes.* As soon as the woman saw how she had been amended she lost faith, took to tears again, and her eyes became as bad as ever.[1]

Magic mixed with Christianity.

The Catholic Church of the day, unequal to root out these superstitious and rarely beneficial ideas, tried to fling a garb of religion round them to invoke holy names to drive out devils by exorcisms.

Magic inseparable from Saxon medicine.

The Saxon leech therefore, had he been as cool headed as Hippokrates, as piggish an Epikurean as our friend Horatius, must have bowed before the fashion of the day and bemoaned his patients notions. Possibly the makers of magic gibberish were as incredulous as men now are in its efficacy: but what mattered that? The leechbook must adapt itself to its day.

Nightmare.

In considering the special forms of popular belief, it is well that the Nightmare, in which men still believe, should come first. Mare in that combination is something like Genius, Spirit; it occurs in Woodmare, which was the Saxon name for Echo.[2] From the accounts we have of the importance attached to its effects, it may be suspected that something beyond the symptoms of an uneasy position in sleep, or an undigested supper, must have been included in the term. Yet, while we habitually divest our minds of terror by referring this paroxysm to imprudence in eating, it is in itself, while it lasts, an ugly mental struggle, and much more like an emissary from the sulfurous pit, than an angel visiting from heaven. Scott relates some instances of the unwelcome attendance of unembodied spectres or Mares; "The door of

[1] Wier, Opera, p. 403.

[2] Gl. Cleop. fol. 33 a. The German Mahr, masculine; Isl. Mara, feminine.

" the room flies wide open; an old hag enters with a " frowning and incensed countenance, comes straight " up to me with every demonstration of spite and " indignation, she rushes upon me; says something, " and then strikes me a severe blow with her staff. " I fall from my chair in a swoon. To the recurrence " of this apparition I am daily subjected."[1] Again " My visions commenced two or three years since, " when I found myself embarrassed by the presence " of a large cat, which came and disappeared I could " not exactly tell how. In the course of a few months " it was succeeded by a spectre of a more imposing " sort. This was the apparition of a gentleman usher, " arrayed in a court dress, with bag and sword, tam- " boured waistcoat and chapeau bras: he ascended the " stairs before me, as if to announce me in the drawing- " room, and at times appeared to mingle with the com- " pany. After a few months the phantom of the gen- " tleman usher was seen no more, but was succeeded " by one horrible to the sight, the image of death " itself, the apparition of a skeleton. Alone or in " company the presence of this last phantom never " quits me. The patient sank under the malady."[2] "A " man, mentioned by Dr. Rush, imagined that he had a " Caffre in his stomach, who had got into it at the Cape " of Good Hope."[3] I have somewhere read of a gentle- man, who must always sleep sitting in a chair, for as soon as he took a reclining position, he was attacked by a spectre skeleton which throttled him; even in the chair, he would sometimes in his sleep drop down, and was immediately attacked by his fright- ful sleepmare; he was therefore always attended by a man, whose duty it was to wake him when-

[1] Scott's Demonology, p. 24.

[2] Ibid. p. 29. The narratives are abridged here.

[3] Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers, p. 319.

ever he began to lose his upright position. In the Hellenic world the Nightmare, as among our own forefathers, was considered as a god or a demigod, deus or semideus,[1] for the physician Soranus denies this popular belief, denies that it deserves a place among the πάθη, passiones, or as men phrase it now, that it is worthy the attention of a pathologer, but declares it a mere perturbation of sleep.[2] This calling a nocturnal horror by mean names does not dispose of its alarms. Themison of Laodikeia, (B.C. 63,) called it Πνιγαλίων, *Throttler, Choker*, " siquidem præfocat ægro- " tantes."[3] Others commonly called it the Ἐφιάλτης, which means, I suppose, as Actuarius and the dictionaries say, the Jumper on ; and doctors tells us that the disorder deserves attention at the very outset ; for its perpetuation is followed by insanity or epilepsy. Oribasios calls it a strong disease, and anticipates the same ill effects, where it comes on every night, dwelling on those cases, where it has its origin in the brain. Some of the most horrible of these visitations arise from the sympathies of night with mental agony in the day, but our authorities take no notice of these. To this night demon many passages in the works now published refer ; not under the exact term Nightmare, but as " monstrous night visitors,"[4] and perhaps under the general term, " temptations of the fiend."[5] The

[1] Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. i. cap. iii. p. 289, ed. 1709.

[2] Somni turbatio, ibid.

[3] Περὶ τοῦ ἐφιάλτου. τὸν ἐφιάλτην οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς ὠνομάσθαι λέγουσιν, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ φαντασιοῦσθαι τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ γινομένους, ὡς ἐφαλλομένου τινός. Θεμίσων δὲ διὰ τοῦ δεκάτου τῶν ἐπιστολικῶν πνιγαλίωνα προσωνόμασεν, ἴσως ἀπὸ τοῦ πνίγειν. Συνίσταται δὲ περὶ τοὺς κραιπαλοῦντας καὶ συνεχῶς ἀπεπτοῦντας. τοῖς δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ γενομένοις παρακολουθεῖ δυσκινησία καὶ ναρκώδης συναίσθησις παρὰ τοὺς ὕπνους, πνιγμοῦ φαντασία καὶ κατάληψις, ὡς ἐπιπεσόντος τινὸς, μετὰ τοῦ ἀδυνατεῖν πρὸς ἐκβοὰν ἢ φωνεῖν ἀσημάντως. Ἔνιοι δὲ φαντασιοῦνται καὶ ἀκούειν πολλάκις τοῦ ἐπιπεσόντος, καὶ ἀφροδισίων αὐτῶν ὀρέγεσθαι, φεύγειν δὲ τῶν δακτύλων συναχθέντων.—*Paulus Ægineta*, lib. iii. cap. 15.

[4] Herbarium, i. 1 ; Medicina de Quadr. viii. 1 ; Leechbook, lib. iii. cap. liii.

[5] Leechbook, lib. iii. cap. lxii., lxiv.

following story is from the Heimskringla: "Vanlandi "hight a son of Svegð, who took to the kingship "after him, and managed the wealth of the Upsalers; "he was a mickle man of war, and he fared far and "wide about lands. He stayed the winter in Finn-"land with Snio the Old, and took to wife his "daughter Drifa. In spring he went away, and Drifa "was left behind; and he gave his word to come "again in three winters time; but he came not in ten "winters. Then Drifa sent after a cunning woman, "Huld, and sent Visbur, son of herself and Vanlandi, "to Svithia, the Upsal country. Drifa chaffered with "Huld, the cunning woman, that she should bewitch "Vanlandi into Finnland, or in the other case, if that "went not well, should do him to death. When the "witchery was wrought, then was Vanlandi at Upsal; "then he made him ready to fare to Finnland; but "his friends and his redemen bade him not, and "said there was the hand of a Finn witch in his "ready getting. Then there came upon him a heavy "sleepiness, and he laid himself down to slumber. "When he had slept a little, he called and said that "a mare trod him. His men came to him, and would "help him; but when they took up his head, then "she trod his legs, so that they near broke. When "they took up his feet, then she danced upon his "head; so that he died."[1]

Grendel.

A still more frightful account of such a demon, and going beyond these traditions of a Nightmare, yet not excluded from the notion of hostile visits from a Dwarf, is found in the deeds of Grendel and his mother. "Then came from the moor, under a mist screen, "Grendel, ganging. Gods ire he bore; minded the "murderer, of man's kin, some one to seize, in the high "saal; he went under the welkin, till he the wine

[1] Ynglinga Saga. xvi.

"chamber, the gold-decked hall, garnished could see,
"with flagons fair. Nor was that the first time, that
"he Hrothgars, home had sought: yet never he in
"old days, early or late, had harder heroes, hall
"thanes, found. Thus came then to that chamber,
"that champion on, that being doomed, at the door
"he dashed, all iron fast: and when his fingers plied
"it, they flung it wide, it open flew, the room he
"reached; and rudely then, on the fair[1] spread floor,
"the fiend set foot. Ireful he walked, wrath from
"his eyes, like lightning glared, a gleam of bale.
"Then viewed he there, of valiant men, not a few
"asleep; assembled there, a manly band; then laughed
"his mood; to deal he minded, ere day should come,
"hateful awful one, to each one of them, a deadly
"doom; then dawned upon him, of feasts a hope; but
"fate gave not, that more than one, of men that night,
"devour he should. The valiant youth, Beowulf be-
"held, how the demon beast, would[2] fix his grasp,
"with grip of hand. Not that the loath one, thought
"of delay, but seized he soon, a sleeping man, for
"turn the first, and tore him up; he broke his bones,
"his blood he drank, in snips he swallowed him;
"soon he had, of the lifeless form, all made a feast,
"e'en feet and hands; then forth he stepped; he laid
"hand on, the hero chief, at rest in bed; raught out
"at him," . . . and so on.

Dwarves in the day.

To the Trolls of the Edda and to Grendel the light of the sun would be fatal; they must seize on their victims during the night. This is not so clear of Dwarves, nor, of course, could it be true of Mares, and in the pieces now published we find the dwarves worrying the sick during the day.

[1] Fagne, *ποικίλον*, *variegated*, as if with tessellæ.

[2] Purposed to.

Dæmonum concubitus.

The light hearted Horatius, who believed nothing but what he could eat and drink, touch and smell, speaks with fashionable philosophy of the

"Immundo somnia visu."[1]

The wider observation of the medical authors taught them that this inconvenience grew in some patients into a disease, and the manner of treating all subjects belonging to the unknown, which prevailed among people whose imaginations were as lively as our own, and whose book learning was less, represented, whether truly or not, I say nothing, the same thing, as of the devil. The earliest plain statement is from St. Augustinus (387–430 A.D.): "Et quoniam creberrima fama "est, multique se expertos, vel ab eis qui experti "essent, de quorum fide dubitandum non esset, "audisse confirmant, Silvanos et Faunos, quos vulgo "incubos vocant, improbos sæpe extitisse mulieribus, "et earum appetisse ac peregisse concubitum; et "quosdam dæmones, quos Dusios Galli nuncupant, "hanc assidue immunditiam et tentare et efficere; "plures talesque asseverant, ut hoc negare impudentiæ "videatur; non hinc aliquid audeo definire, utrum "aliqui spiritus possint etiam hanc pati "libidinem, ut . . . sentientibus feminis mis-"ceantur."[2]

Women more faithful.

Women, sensitive to a sense of what is wrong, and anxious to do right, were the quicker to complain of and to give a demons form to these unhallowed visitors. They were not always trusted; "Dæmones incubos "et succubos hominibus infestos, ex D. Augustino et "aliis patribus cognoscimus [*rather*, *cognovimus*]; "veruntamen non facile in similibus omnibus fides

[1] Also Pope Gregorius in Beda, p. 68.

[2] August. de Civit. Dei, xv. 23.

" adhibenda, præcipue femineo sexui, mirabilium for-
" marum in imaginatione suscepturo."[1]

Against these impure demons the Church appointed Exorcists, and that, perhaps, was not the best method of getting rid of the torment; it is anywise not that which was prescribed by the Hellenic ἰατροί, and now by our own medical men; for to exorcise a demon affirms his presence, testifies to his dangerous powers, and does not prevent his return with seven others, perhaps, worse than himself. If the Exorcist was a presentable person, and not of the severest iciness of demeanour, his visits did more harm than good.[2] In the Church the Exorcist ranked after the subdeacon and the acolyte. The Church affirms the doctrine.

The careful Exorcist is bid take note, whether from a love of fashion and attraction women have not brought upon themselves this affliction as a punishment from heaven; in that case they must be admonished to curtail their expenses in dress. " Videat
" etiam prudens Exorcista utrum hæc afflictio non
" infligatur a Deo aliquando feminis ob nimiam curio-
" sitatem in vestibus, ornatu crinium et similibus,
" quibus non contentæ naturali sua pulcritudine, variis
" fucis et mediis student allicere viros in sui amorem.
" Quo fit, Deo permittente, ut fiant ludibrio dæmoni-
" bus, quæ nimium in sua gloriantur pulcritudine.
" Tales adducendæ ad compunctionem peccatorum suo-
" rum, et emendationem vitæ qua in posterum ab
" huiusmodi laqueis abstineant, et se componant ad
" modestiam, humilitatem, et verecundiam decentem."[3]

This having to do with a devil is mentioned in the plainest terms in the Leechbook, lib. II. cap. lxi., Contents, þam monnum þe ðeorol mið hæmeð. Grimm says, " if " this be incubus, it is the oldest mention Mention by a Saxon author.

[1] Eynatten, Manualis Exorcismorum, 1619, p. 220.
[2] Eynatten, p. 33, " voluptuosa incitamenta."
[3] Id. p. 231.

extant.[1] That it represents τὸ συνουσιάζειν is quite certain, and as certain that a devil is one of the parties.

Praying.

So far, these ideas, having something of reality in them, were widespread and frequent. The Exorcist, called upon sometimes to drive out other devils beside Chemosh, was a recognised officer in the Church, and was assigned his due position and dignity. It is much less common to find a woman pregnant by such devilry, and of a pregnant she devil I have never read. Hence in the passage, Leechbook, I. lxiii., where the only known significations of ƿeðan are — 1. *procreare, gignere, parere;* 2. *nutrire,* and the second is inappropriate, we may understand the former as applied to the father. The presence of the article þone with mannan, *in case a devil procreate the man,* is somewhat irksome, but no cautious critic will imagine a new and unsupported signification on that account. Geƿeðeð, *nati,* Beda, p. 565, 29, implies an active verb ȝeƿeðan, *gignere.* We have then in the Leechbook not only the assertion that a devil hæmeð, that is, that a she devil ceoƿlað, or that a he devil piƿað, with mankind, but even that of this vile conjunction progeny may come. This is beyond the ordinary run of opinion. Wier in his curious and unreserved work De Præstigiis, gives an account[2] of a monk and a she demon, also[3] of a priest that had a succuba, and he found the faith so deeply rooted of the substantial reality of these συνουσίαι, hæmeðþinȝ, that he, with much earnestness, and with details about the ὑμήν, fitted for a forensic trial, urges matter of fact investigations, which, he hopes with some awkward Ifs, will disabuse people of the notion that such demon visits were realities. He mentions[4] a birth

[1] Mythol. p. 671.
[2] Page 522.
[3] Page 524.
[4] Page 530.

from commerce with a devil, but this belief evidently has not disturbed him, and cannot have much obtained. In the consultation of devils to so bring it about, that a devil might be father of Merlin, it was objected that any real commerce with woman was impossible, and that the end could only be obtained in case a devil should be found who could take the form of a man; and that was done. "Li uns dist: 'De ce " 'n'ei pooir ne de semence en feme avoir; Meis se le " 'povoir en avoie, sachiez de voir (*de vero*) je le " 'feroie. C'une femme en men povoir ei ki fera " 'quanque je vourrei.' Li autre dient, 'Nous avuns " 'cilec un de nos compeignuns Qui fourme d'omme " 'puet avoir Et femme de lui concevoir, Meis il " 'convient que il se feigne Et que couvertement la " 'preigne.' Ainsi dient qu'engenrerunt un homme en " femme et nourrirunt."[1]

The Knot.

One of the torments with which witchcraft worried men, was the Knot, by which a man was withheld so that he could not work his will with a woman. It was called in the Latin of the times Nodus and Obligamentum, and appears in the glossaries, translated by the Saxons, into lyb, *drug*, φάρμακον, as the evil effect might be produced by such means.[2] The glossary printed by Somner[3] has "Spadatus vel enuchizatus, " belıfnoð," but read from the Junian copy, which Somner used, eunuchizatus, and by belıfnoð understand be-lıb-efn-oð; so that the sense is *made a eunuch*, may be rendered *bedrugged;* showing that in early English times it was believed a man's chastity might be maintained by the administration of drugs in spite of his own wishes. To the same effect, from a gl. unpublished,[4] "Obligamentum lyb, lybsn," that is to

[1] Roman de Saint Graal; ed. Furnival, p. 43 a.

[2] See the Glossary in Forbepan.

[3] P. 55 b.

[4] Fol. 44 a.

say, pharmacy will put a man under a knot, and render him incapable of hæmeðþinz. Cures for this poisoning are mentioned in the Leechbook,[1] and in the Medicina de Quadrupedibus.

An accidental cause producing the same effect is mentioned in Med. de Quad. ix. 13. To make a "ligatura" is pronounced "detestable" by Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 668. The knot is still known in France, and Nouer l'aiguillette is a resort of ill will. An example of such a knot is found in the Njalsaga; in the first instance it is spoken of as arising from some words, which on an imagination prepared to dwell on them, and a diffident misgiving temper, might produce much effect. Desire, though the strongest of passions, finds no home in a heart already possessed with fear, hatred, jealousy, or any other great emotion. But in the quotation from the poet of that tragic story, the bewitched impotence of the husband is attributed, as in the Saxon glossaries, to poison.

Example of a Knot.

The adventures of Hrut led him from Iceland to Norway, where he formed a connexion with Gunnhilld, mother of King Haralld Grayfell, grandson of Haralld the Fair haired. By and bye Hrut tired of this queenly bliss, and began to wish to return to Iceland. At the parting, Hrut said: "Many good gifts have I taken "of thee." Gunnhilld put her hands round his neck and kissed him and said: "If I have as much power "upon thee as I ettle, then lay I that upon thee, that "thou may never come at bliss with the woman "whom thou ettlest there in Iceland; but thou shalt "well frame thy will with other women. And now "neither of us holdeth to the connexion between us. "Thou trustedst me not to tell me." At this ban, thus laid upon him, Hrut laughed, and sailed for Ice-

[1] I. xlv. 6. | [2] i. 4.

land, where he married an Icelandic maiden whose name was Unna. But before long Unna could endure this banned marriage no longer; she rode with a neighbour to the Thing or parliament, and there she met her father. "What sayest thou to me," says he, "from "Hrut thy fellow?" She tried several times to express herself in veiled language, which was, it proved, too obscure to convey her meaning to her father. But, at length, compelled to speak out, she was separated from Hrut.[1]

Unna believed Hrut had poison in his veins; but the spell of Gunnhilld might poison his imagination, as the tale itself seems to represent.

Knots in Latin and Greek authors.

Traces of this philosophy, for it is more physiology than superstition, are to be found elsewhere. Plinius says that southernwood is most efficacious against all "veneficia, quibus coitus inhibeatur."[2] Also that the seed of the tamarisk mixed in a drink or meat with the urina of a castrated ox will put an end to venus.[3] Galenos[4] says that the "priests eat rue and agnus "castus," it seems, as a refrigerative; for he says, "and so the seed of rocket with honey and fenugreek "given to a man fasting incapacitates him (οὐκ ἐᾷ "ὀρθοῦσθαι)." "Maleficiorum vero genera multa sunt, "incantationibus, nodis, imaginibusque illata. Nam "alia hominum mentes perturbant coguntque succum-"bere vehementibus animi motibus, ut intenso amore "ingenito, aut odio efferato, aut terrore aliisque animi "vexationibus. Alia venereos actus impediunt; et cet."[5] We find protections "contra maleficium ligaturæ ut "vocant." Priests are warned not to make alterations in the mode of conducting the marriage service by

[1] Sagan af Niali Þorgeirssyni, ed. 1772, p. 10.

[2] Lib. xxi. 92=21.

[3] Lib. xxiv. 42.

[4] De Parabilibus Med. lib. iii.= vol. xiv. p. 543, ed. Kühn.

[5] Cæsalpinus, Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 154.

any reason of these knots; "ne ob timorem innoda-
" tionis vel ligaminis alicuius, matrimonia solemnizent
" modo aliquo ab ordinario loci non approbato," for their doing so would only rivet the chains of this terror upon the minds of the people, "ne ipsi, qui
" alios ab huiusmodi vano timore, verbo et exemplo
" retrahere debent, ipsis mali et damnabilis timoris
" exemplum præbere videantur." And the same author uses the plain phrases "ne impediantur ab opere con-
" iugali; ad impediendam filiorum generationem." [1]

Recipes for Knots.

The processes in use for these mischievous purposes were of course secret, both as valuable possessions and as dangerous evidence against the doctor; and either as actual poisons or as ridiculous trash. But a few specimens are on record. "Si quem coire noles fierique
" cupies in usu venerio tardiorem, de lucerna quæ
" sponte extinguetur, fungos adhuc viventes in potione
" eius extingue, bibendamque inscio trade, confestim
" enervabitur." Again, "Si quem voles per noctem
" cum fœmina coire non posse, pistillum coronatum sub
" lecto illius pone." [2]

Love charms.

The wizard, witch, sorcerer, druggist, doctor, or medicine man was equally ready at securing affection. He played the part of a sort of ochreous Cupid. Instead of smiles and bright eyes, his dealings were with some nasty stuff put into beer, or spread slyly upon bread. I have read somewhere of some agency known to Theofrastos, not less potent than Spanish flies,[3] but if the Saxon poisoners used them, they held their tongues about it. In the warning against witchcraft, however, it is expressly charged that some women "work for their wooers drinks or some mis-

[1] Eynatten, Manualis Exorcismorum, 1619, p. 220.

[2] Marcellus de Medicamentis, 396 e.

[3] *Θεόφραστος δ'οὕτω φησί τινας ὀχευτικὰς δυνάμεις εἶναι, ὡς καὶ μέχρι ἑβδομήκοντα συνουσιῶν ἐπιτελεῖν καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον αὐτοῖς αἷμα ἀποκρίνεσθαι.*—*Athenæos*, i. p. 19.

" chievous stuff, that they may have them for wives."[1] In the Shrift book of Ecgbert, archbishop of York, one of their methods is censured, and it is so filthy, that I must leave it in the obscurity of the original old English. Þiꝛ ꝛeo ðe menȝð peꝛeꝛ ꝛæð on hiꝛe meꝛe ꝛ þone þicȝð · þ heo þam pæpneð man þe leoꝛꝛe ꝛiȝ · ꝛæꝛte heo · m · pintep.[2] It is necessary to quote another record of their nasty ways, in a language more generally known. " Quædam auditæ sunt iac-
" tantes se sua excrementa propinasse, præcipue
" menstrua, quibus cogant se amari."[3] St. Hildegard speaks of bewitched love as familiar; " Sed si aliquis
" vir a muliere seu aliqua mulier a viro, ulla magica
" arte illusa fuerit, seu aliquo prestigio illius rei
" tacta fuerit, seu ullis fantasticis et dyabolicis incan-
" tationibus coniurata fuerit, ita quod vir in amore -tionum. Ed.
" mulieris aut quod mulier in amore viri sic incantata
" insanit, tum bethoniam quærat."[4] The herb will be a cure, " si nullum incitamentum amoris aut come-
" dendo aut bibendo gustavit." It is also a good remedy for love caused by magic words.

A mans death was sometimes compassed by the arts of the sorcerer, who undoubtedly was a true veneficus, making up venena, when occasion required, but who was supposed to work by incantation and fascination.[5] Deadly dealings.

The prevalence of superstition is well seen in a Doom of king Knut; " And we forbid earnestly every
" heathenship; heathenship is that a man reverence
" idols;[6] that is, that a man reverence heathen gods.

[1] De Auguriis, p. 395, MS. Bibl. Publ. Cantab.

[2] Confessionale Ecgberti, § 29. Such things more generally in his Pœnitentiale, lib. iv., sect. 18. A corroborative allusion, p. 390, sect. 10. See Edgars Canons, art. 39.

[3] Cæsalpinus, Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 154 b. Cæsalpinus died in 1603.

[4] St. Hild. cxxviii. Bethonia is perhaps rosemary.

[5] Æþelstans Dooms, No. 6, with Prices note.

[6] Idola, εἴδωλα, in the old English; which as a Greek word required explanation.

(1) Cited in Perseus, II. 125 where in note d Strack is also referred as citing the Shrift-book of Theodore of Canterbury.

" and the sun or moon, fire or flood, waterwylls or " stones, or trees of the wood of any sort; or love " witchcraft, or perform bad underhand work in any " wise; either by way of sacrifice or divining, or per- " form any act of such delusions."[1] Masking on new years night in skins of beasts, is said to be part of devil worship.

Abortion.

Saxon women are often warned of the wickedness of getting rid of an unborn child by abortive agencies,[2] and especially by a drink.

St. Hildegard furnishes us with a talisman against magic arts; " dry the tail of a steinbock with skin " and flesh, and carry it in your hand; you will " never be affected by magic (zauber) without your " own consent."[3]

Elves.

We are acquainted with the Nightmare,[4] which, as appears from the German Mahr, may be a masculine word as well as feminine, and with the Woodmare,[5] answering to the Hellenic, Echo, who was a nymph. To translate various Greek words, the Saxon vocabularies mention mount elves, wood elves, sea elves, downs elves, land elves,[6] water elves.[7] The Leechbook[8] has a recipe for the " water elf disease, when the nails " of the hands are livid, and the eyes lacrymose and

[1] Cnuts Dooms, v. p. 167. Cf. Northumbrian Laws, p. 419, art. 48. The word ꝼẏꝼhꞇ in these passages, unexplained by the tormented editors, is commonly written ꝼꝼihꞇ, in the words ꝼꝼihꞇꝼung, (Lye), a derivative of ꝼꝼihꞇeꝼe, (Narratiunculæ, p. 79). The changed place of the R is in accordance with phænomena well known in philology, (Examples in Spoon and Sparrow, 729 a.) Thus in the volume now published, pæꝼc, *pain*, our village Wark, is always written ꝼꝼæc; p. 342, art. 15; p. 346, art. 17; p. 354, art. 19; p. 362, art. 5; p. 370, art. 10, 11.

[2] De Auguriis; and often in the Laws, as Pœnitent. Ecgberti, lib. iv. sect. 21; Edgars Canons, p. 406, x.

[3] St. Hildegard, de Animalibus, xii.

[4] Incuba, mæꝼe, gl. C., fol. 35 a. Thus feminine, for properly Incubus and Succuba were the Latin terms.

[5] Gl. Cleop., fol. 33 a.

[6] *Ruricolas musas*, Gl. Cleop., fol. 108 d.

[7] Id. fol. 68 b.

[8] Lib. III. lxiii.

" downcast;" the disease is to be cured by herbs and an incantation. It has another for elf disease, with several prescriptions, for elf hiccup,[1] the convulsive λυγμός of the Greek medical authors. It has a salve for all the Elvish kin, and for nightcomers,[2] another for nightcomers;[3] again, for elves and uncouth, that is strange, company;[4] for a elf shot horse.

To the Latin of the Medicina de Quadrupedibus, the translator has added[5] a receipt against a Dwarf. These beings, when offended, were terrible. They seem to derive their name from þpeoþ, þpeþ, *perverse*, and in gl. C.[6] *teter* is translated ðuerc. According to Grimm, the invisibility of the dwarves lies usually in some definite part of their clothing, in a hat or mantle, by the accidental removal or loss of which they suddenly become visible. The Dwarf tales mention nebelkappen, caps of darkness, grey frocks, and red caps, scarlet mantles. Earlier centuries employ the expressions hell cap, hell clothes, mist caps, and tarn caps.[7] But, as appears, the dwarves of this book now printed, are more like the fearful creations of the Edda. Dwarves.

Many tales were bruited about of the power of witches and wizards over storms, weapons, spirits, love, and death. I have been assured that at this day the country folk, some of them at least, tremble at the sight of one of these gifted persons, or persons of such repute, lest by some chance the sorcerers eye lighting on them should kindle in him a dislike. " A strange thing lately happened, as has been ascer- " tained in Swabia: a little girl, eight years old, was " led by her father, who was a bailiff, to visit the Storms raised.

[1] Lib. III. lxxii.
[2] Lib. III. lxi.
[3] Lib. III. 53.
[4] Lib. II. lxv
[5] ix. 17.
[6] Gl. C., fol. 60 a.
[7] Grimm, D. Mythol., p. 431, ed. 1854.

" fields, and when he complained of the extreme drouth, " she said she would soon get up some rain if there " were need of it. Her father, in wonder, asked " whether she knew how to do it; she declared she " could get rain, or even hail if she chose. When " asked where she had learnt this, she said from her " mother, and that instructors in these matters were " at hand when required. To learn therefore by trial " whether the child told the truth, he bid her call for " rain upon his farm. For that purpose the daughter " said she should want a little water; when then he " had brought her to a small stream just by, the child, " in pursuance of her mothers instructions, stirred the " water with her finger in the devils name; hereupon " the air was agitated and the rain descended as she " had predicted. Her father told her to fetch some " hail upon another field, and when she had done it " the man denounced his wife to the authorities. She " was burnt alive, and the child was reconciled to " the church and made a nun."[1]

So in the Saga of Saint Olaf, " The Finns made in " the night violent weather with their cunning sorcery " and a storm at sea."[2] And in the story of king Hakon Hakonarson: — " King Hakon lay in the " Southern Isles, *the Hebrides*, St. Michaels mass fell " on a Saturday, and on the Monday night, *that is*, " *the night before Monday*, came a mickle storm with " wild fury, and drove a cock boat and a long ship " upon the coast of Scotland. On Monday the storm " was so fierce that some cut away their masts and " some ships drove. The kings ship drove also into the " sound, and there were seven anchors out, and at " last the eighth, which was biggest, but she drove " notwithstanding. A little later the anchor held fast.

[1] Cæsalpinus Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 155 b., A.D. 1593.

[2] Heimskringla, vol. ii. p 8.

" So mickle was this storm that men said it was the " work of enchantment, and one made upon it these " skaldic verses:—

" ' There met the much searching
" ' maintainer of war
" ' the sorcerers arts
" ' of Scotlands warlocks.
" ' Roaring the raging sea
" ' drove with its fair sails
" ' many a proud ship
" ' of the beah giver
" ' broken on land.
" ' Blew with its loud blasts
" ' on the brine skimmers,
" ' full fraught with warriors,
" ' fiercely the sea storm,
" ' stirred by the wizards.
" ' Up on to Scotland
" ' scattered and tossed
" ' broad barking billows
" ' threw brave men of battle
" ' with shields and war gear
" ' shivered and torn.' "[1]

The following story is told of the marriage of Erik, son of Haralld the Fair-haired. " When he came back " to Finmark his men found in a hut a woman, who " equal in winsomeness they had never seen: She " named herself before them Gunnhilld, and said that " her father dwelt in Halogaland," *Helgeland, a hill district in Norway,* " he hight Ötzor Tóti. ' I have " been here for the purpose,' said she, ' of getting " knowledge from two Finns, who are the wisest in " the Mark; now they are gone forth to hunting; " and both of them want to have me; and they are " so cunning that they can follow a spoor like hounds, " both in thaw and frost; they are also so clever at

[1] Heimskringla, vol. v. p. 324. There is something on this storm-raising in Brands Popular Antiquities, vol. iii. p. 4.

" going on snow shoes, that none can escape them,
" neither men nor deer; whatsoever they shoot at,
" they hit. So they have destroyed every man who
" came into the neighbourhood: and if they become
" wroth, the earth turns upside down at the sight of
" them, and if anything quick comes within view of
" them, it falls down dead. Now therefore none must
" come in their way; I must hide you here in the
" hut, you must try if we can kill them.' They
" agreed to that. Then she hid them; she took a
" linen sack, and they thought there were ashes in it;
" she took that in her hand and sowed with them
" about the hut, within and without. A little after
" came the Finns home; they speered what was come
" there; she said that nothing was come there. To
" the Finns that seemed wonderful, for they had
" traced a spoor all the way to the hut, and beyond
" found they none. Then they prepared their fire
" and got some meat, and when they were satisfied,
" then Gunnhilld made ready her bed. There had by
" this time passed three nights, that Gunnhilld had
" slept, and each of them had kept awake over against
" the other, for they mistrusted one another. Then
" said she to the Finns; 'Come now hither and lie
" by the side of me each of you.' They heard this
" gladly and so did: she put her hands round the
" neck of each of them; they went to sleep imme-
" diately, but she waked them; and instantly they
" went to sleep again, and so fast, that she could
" hardly wake them, and then they slept again, and
" now she could not wake them at all; she set them up,
" yet still they slept. Then she took two mickle seal
" skins and turned them over their heads and bound
" them down stark and strong over their hands. Then
" she gave a nod to the kings men; they leapt forth,
" they bore weapons against the Finns, and despatched
" them and dragged them out of the hut. The night

" after there were such thunders of Thor riding, that
" they could not fare thence. But in the morning
" they went aboard ship, and had Gunnhilld with
" them and brought her to Erik. Erik and she went
" south to Halagoland: he then called to him Ötzor
" Tóti; Erik said, that he wished to take his daugh-
" ter; Ötzor said yea to that; then Erik took Gunn-
" hilld and had her with him south in the land."[1]

Another example.

Again: In the time of king Olaf Tryggvason, " Rauð
" the strong was the name of a powerful and wealthy
" yeoman, who lived in a firth in Helgeland, which
" hight Sálfti, where is an island hight Goðey. Rauð
" had with him many housecarls, and kept well to do
" men in his train, since he was the greatest headman
" in the firths, and many Finns followed him in case
" he had need of them. Rauð was a mickle man for
" sacrifices and a cunning man in witchcraft.
" King Olaf kept his course northwards along shore,
" and made Christians of all folk wheresoever he came;
" when then he came north to Sálfti, he ettled to go
" into the firth and to find Rauð, but storm and bad
" weather were within the firth, so the king lay
" without for a full week, and it held on always bad
" weather within the firth, but outside there was a
" breeze blowing to sail north along land; so the king
" sailed north to Avmd, and all the folk there under-
" went christening. Afterwards he bent his course
" southwards again. And when he came from the
" north to Sálfti there was a tempest and a driving
" sea out of the firth. The king lay there for some
" nights and the weather was the same. Then the
" king spoke with bishop Sigurð, and speered, if he
" knew of any plan to suggest. The bishop said that
" he must try if God will give him power to over-
" come the might of the fiends there. By and bye

[1] Haralldś Saga ens Harfagra, cap. xxxv.

" the bishop robed himself in all his mass vestments,
" and went to the stem of the kings ship; he then
" had set up there a rood cross, and lifted tapers and
" burnt incense, and read there the gospel and 'many
" other prayers,' and sprinkled holy water about all
" the ship; then he bade them take away the tilt *or*
" *awning*, and to row into the firth; then he made
" them call to the other ships, that all should row in
" after them. Then when the rowers were ready in
" the Trana, then went she into the firth and found
" there no wind upon them, where the ships were,
" and the sea in their track was as smooth as a lawn,
" so that there was a calm, yet on either side the
" sea was running so high that the fells were nowhere
" seen. Each ship then rowed after other there in
" the calm, and so they went all day, and the night
" after, and a little before day they came to Goðey.
" And when they came to Rauðs dwelling, there
" floated in by land his mickle ship the Drake, *or*
" *Dragon*" (and so on).[1]

Full faith of the Saxons.

Beda had full faith in the pretensions of these witches to raise storms. He relates how Germanus and Lupus, bishops of Auxerre and Troyes, when sent by a church synod to Britain, were encountered by an " inimica vis dæmonum," a hostile lot of dæmons, who raise storms and turn day into night, driving the bishops vessel from its course, and flinging the billows over it. Lupus calls up Germanus, who felt somewhat disordered by this tossing, and with the name of the Trinity and some drops of water the tempest is stilled.[2]

Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, mentions this power of the witches: " Si quis emissor tempestatis
" fuerit, id est maleficus, vii. annos pœniteat, iii. in
" pane et aqua."[3]

[1] Saga Olafs Konungs Tryggvasonar, §§ 210, 211.

[2] Beda Hist. Eccl., I. xvii.

[3] Penitentiale Theodori, p. 293.

It is related in the Herbarium, in an article on the Castor oil plant (clxxvi.), where the name of the plant is taken probably from Dioskorides, and the receipt is due to the proverbial "stupiditas Saxonum," that that wort smootheth every tempest. The same is delivered of the aglaofotis (art. clxxi.).

Herbs generally afforded the Saxons their materials for healing all bodily infirmities: but they drew sometimes from animals. Our own medicines are very largely taken from what we call the vegetable kingdom; but their composition is concealed from the patient by the mysteries of prescriptions and of foreign names. A sick man thinks himself effectually tended, if he chance to make out that his doses contain Taraxacum, Belladonna, Aconite, Hyoscyamus, or Arneca, or if he be refreshed with Ammonia; but he smiles contemptuously at the herb woman who administers dent de lion, nightshade, wolfsbane, henbane, elecampane, or who burns horn in the sick chamber. Perhaps herbs are more really effectual than we shall easily believe. The locksman at Teddington told me that he had broken the bone of his little finger, and for two months it was grinding and grunching, so that he felt sometimes quite wrong in himself. One day he saw Dr. ——— go by; and told him; he said, you see there that comfrey, take a piece of the root of it, and cham it, and put it to your finger, and wrap it up. The man did so, and in four days his finger was well. This story struck me the more since comfrey is the *confirma* of the middle ages, and the σύμφυτον of the Greeks, both which names seem to attribute to the plant the same consolidating virtue. Besides the instances in the medical treatises which survive, and which are the less characteristic as they are borrowed, we find the healing power of worts spoken of as a thing of course. Thus, "Nis no wurt "woxen on woode ne on felde þer euure mage þe lif

Saxon cures.

" uphelden."[1] *No wort is waxen in wood or in field which for ever may mans life uphold.* In the Liber Scintillarum, unpublished, the words Sicut uenenata animalia fortiores herbæ uel pigmenta expellunt, are translated, Spa ſpa ȝeættpuðe nÿtenu ſtɱenȝɲan pÿɲta oððe pÿpt ȝemanȝu ut anÿðað;[2] *as the stronger worts or wort mixtures drive away poisonous animals*, where it was not necessary to consider pigmenta as made of herbs. Absurd remedies are not infrequent; besides those in this volume, we find shrifts for burning corn " on the place where a dead man was, " for the healing of the living;" for a woman " if she " swallows of her husbands blood by way of a leech-" dom;" " if she set her daughter over a house or in " an oven, for the purpose of curing her of fever."[3] Some, for a babys recovery, would creep through a hole in the ground, and stop it up behind them with thorns; some to secure health would fast " in honour " of the moon;"[4] some would treat a sick child by witchcraft, or pull it through some earth at the cross-ways.[5]

Saxon botany.

The botany of the Angles and Saxons here printed is not free from errors. How could it be expected? One fourth, they say, of the plants mentioned by Dioskorides, has not yet, in 1863, been truly identified. Even our own botanists are often scientifically at issue with one another, and are certainly historically wrong in setting upon the bilberry family of plants the name vaccinium, which, as was clearly shown, more than a hundred years ago, by John Martyn, professor of botany

[1] Proverbs of Alfred, p. 231, ed. Kemble.

[2] Fol. 17 b.

[3] Shrift book of Ecgbert, §§ 31, 32, 33. Penitentiale of Theodorus, p. 292, ult.

[4] Penitentiale of Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 293. " Foramen terræ."

[5] Pœnitentiale Ecgberti, in old English; lib. iv. sect. 20. Teoð heopa cilð þuɲh ðа eopðan · ȝ ɲpa ðeople beræcað hí ɲÿlɲe ȝ heopa beaɲn. De Auguriis. MS.

in the University of Cambridge, and as must be conceded by all of classical taste, is the Ὑάκινθος. Plinius makes many mistakes; one is found on page 310; he is also the author of the error that cyprus is privet, instead of Ligustrum. No one in the middle ages thought of questioning the accuracy of this author. The translator of a Latin work containing names of plants into English, had a hard task before him. He did not, of course, always know what plant was meant by the Latin name. In the Herbarium, art. xxix. occurs Ostriago; the translator made it, for want of some better equivalent, *water elder*, which it is not. What Latin dictionary, now that the world is much improved, will give any information on the subject, I have not ascertained; the best I know gives none. Yet I cannot doubt the tree is the Ὀστρύα, Ὀστρυΐς of Theofrastos, the Ostrya of modern botany. It is figured in Reichenbach, Flora Germanica, vol. xii., plate 635. In art. xxv., χαμαιέλαια, *the Dafne mezereon*, is mistaken for χαμαιλέων, a stalkless thistle, and translated *wolfs comb*, which is a thistle, but stalked. The error in xcvii. may perhaps be a mere slip, from inattention. In art. c., hedera nigra is very far from earth ivy. Tribulus (cxlii.) is not gorse; Strychnus (cxliv.) is not foxglove; Σάμψυχος (cxlviii.) is not elder, *Sambucus;* Capparis (clxxii.) is not woodbind; Iuniperus is not gorse. (Leechbook, I. xxx. 3.) Among these mistranslations that which produced most impression on myself was the confusion of the Dymele, which all its Teutonic affinities make out to be the hop plant, with the poisonous Bryony. All doubt whether our lexicographical conclusion is correct has been removed by the author of the Saxon book himself, for he says of his own motion, not quoting the Latin text, but adding to it of his own judgment, "this wort is so excellent that it is mingled " in ordinary drinks," that is, in beer. The bryonia

is a well known hedge creeper, and every cottage mother cautions her children against the poisonous berries. Our writer, therefore, who has confounded the two, is not to be regarded as infallible. His error may be seen shared by Lovell in his Herball as late as 1659. It is perhaps due to Plinius, who, at the commencement of his 23rd book, has spoken without clearness. Dioskorides, when he speaks of the white and black bryony[1] as having a fruit clustered as in the grape, certainly could not well mean the hop, which does not make one think of grapes at all.

The Saxon Herbarium criticized.

The awful halo of infallibility being once removed from the translators portrait, we are ready to question some other assertions of his; thus, Atterlothe (xlv.), to which the most capital qualities are attributed, cannot be the cocks foot grass; nor can Smearwort (xx.), which to those acquainted with the early Teutonic languages tells a greasy buttery tale, be any Aristolochia, but must be Butterwort, *Pinguicula*.

It is, however, too exacting to require of a Saxon nine hundred years ago a faithful version of foreign names of plants. It cannot be given now in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The latest authorities do not agree.

Leechbook sources.

In considering the composition of the Leechbook, the inquiry, how far the Saxons were able to draw from the wells of Hellenic literature will come before us in an urgent form. The author of that work takes a page at a time out of Alexander of Tralles, Paullus of Ægina, and Philagrios. It will be much more convenient to state the particular facts when we have the Saxon text in its integrity before us. In the meantime it is desirable to furnish some materials for the illustration of the subject. In some sense children who learn the meanings of such words as "system,"

[1] Lib. iv. cap. 183, 184.

" scheme," can be said to learn Greek, though the words do not come in the proper alphabet. And in some sense our ordinary scholars may be said never to have seen a Greek book, since our Hellenic authors are scarcely ever printed in the true alphabet, but in an imitation of an Alexandrine or Byzantine cursive character, which neither Plato nor Aristophanes could have read to save his neck. These considerations forbid our lashing out in hasty declarations that unless proof can be produced that the Saxons read Greek in the Greek character, they cannot well be said to have read it all. Let us consent to suppose a Greek word written in the common English way, and duly understood by its English equivalent, to be a step towards a knowledge of the Greek language, and we shall find that, as proved by the extant glossaries, which cite Greek words by hundreds, the Saxons had taken very many steps, degrees, in knowledge of that sort. Sometimes a Greek word is marked as such by the letter G. Not rarely we find Hebrew words also interpreted.

The Colloquium educational.

The Colloquium, now well known, was intended as an academic exercise, to instruct the student, perhaps to test him, in some of the less easy words occurring in Latin conversation. That this was its purpose is proved by the words of Ælfric Bata, who adds to a copy of the earlier Colloquium a piece of his own, " more difficult," as he says himself.[1] By the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Eld, librarian of St. Johns College, Oxford, who permitted me the use of his rooms, I have been able to devote some days to the Oxford copy.[2] The Colloquium itself, notwithstanding the phrases of one of its editors, contains no Saxon glosses; it was therefore intended to be set to a class of pupils to be turned into English; and the Cot-

[1] " Adhuc ego Bata difficiliorem " sententiam addo." In capitals, fol. 96.

[2] A copy of one of these in the library of Christs Church, Canterbury, is catalogued as " Locutio " Latina glosata Anglice ad instru- " endos pueros." Wanley, Preface.

tonian copy, which is glossed, forms a tutors key, and is an early, for aught I know, the earliest example of those wooden legs for halting teachers. The "more "difficult" piece by the scholar of the almost famous Ælfric has a few scattered glosses, mostly occurring at the names of trees and herbs. This also was a scholastic exercise.

Another educational book by Ælfric Bata.

At the end of the manuscript, added after its completion, is found a third exercise glossed, and it bears somewhat upon the question of education and proficiency in languages among the Saxons. We should remember that what we call classics, and authors of the golden age, and Attic dramatists, are not the whole nor the most practical part of foreign literature. The writers who treated of matters ecclesiastical and scientific were in early days much more valuable than what we have chosen. For the improvement of our acquaintance with what our forefathers were doing, I shall print the third piece, with its glosses, as far as I was able, in the bright days of summer, to read its blurred and worn record; and it will be seen that Greek words were taught to the students. "Ah!" the self-satisfied may cry, "taught in a way!" But our academic teaching has perhaps some weak points also.

O clerice, an educational exercise.

Eala þu clerc · ne þana þu · æfre · þexbreda · fram
O clerice ne dempseris · unquam · diptycas[1] late-
siðon · fleog þu þeran · ealdor · hiðendef plegan · þ ne
ri · fugeas ·[2] fore · corcula ·[3] labentif ludi · ne
bliffie fræte bær · ne helle ealdor fi gedinn ·
letere te fetlia[4] fandbarila · neque toparchuf ·[5] sit machia[6]
þe þ fi halig ealdor · ne ne fi · hellepyte þe ne
tibi quo fit Ierarchia[7] neque fit · cloaca · tibi neque

[1] δίπτυχας.
[2] Read fugias.
[3] Read corculum = *prudens.* Cic. Tuscul.
[4] Perhaps fetialis, *heraldic.*
[5] τόπαρχος.
[6] μάχη.
[7] ἱεραρχία.

ꝼı • ꝼeoh ȝeſtꝛeon • ne oꝼeꝛꝼẏll ſoðeſ ȝemẏnȝıe •
ſıt • enteca • [1] nec alogia • [2] uerum commoneat •

beoꝛıht ſtꝛenð moð [3] mıð þe ꝼoꝛþan þe ne ſlıðð [4]
abſida acrimonia mentes • [3] tecum • quia non mord&

ꝼı moð ðın • ðın ꝼınnent ınnoð ne ceoſe
ꝼıat menſ tua • tuuſ agonıtheta [5] ambaſilla [6] ne elegaſ

bleoh butan heoꝛonlıc • ꝼoꝛðan þe ȝepunað ſe mann •
cromam. [7] Præter maximum • quia ſolet uir •

peſan • ȝoð m[ıcclum] [8] ȝeꝼẏlıȝe ȝetꝛınne læceðom
eſſe • deus multum • ſectare • gemellam • onodıam • [9]

onðꝛæð ȝepunıan • teo ætꝛı þu þeah • ſtıð • þ ne
(*illegible here*) aðſiſ tamen boba • [10] ne

ætꝛıne. [11] ȝeꝛıta • melaſ ȝ pæꝼ gelomlıce gepunu
tangat. Gꝛıꝼꝼıa • [12] chapceſia [13] cogatur crebro viſta

gelomlıc • geſeteðneſ ſtaꝼena • þe ȝepıte • ſoðlıce •
ꝼrequenſ • ſıntheca • [14] Grammaton • [15] tıbı abſiſtað • uero •

ðımnẏſ • ımeð lælaneſ feoꝛ ȝ bꝛunbaꝛu platunȝ • [16]
Glaucoma • [17] oꝼꝼa cꝛınem • [18] longe bloxaque bratea •

ſiððan eaðmoðlıc mæȝð • ne ȝepıtan • oteꝛhꝑon • cempan •
ðehıng [19] enclıtica [20] proſapia • non abſint • unatenuſ • mılıtıe •

[1] *ἐνθήκη.*

[2] *ἀλογία.*

[3] Read moðeſ, *mentis.*

[4] Read ſlıhð.

[5] *ἀγωνοθέτης.*

[6] Ambasilla, *venter*, Gl. Isidor.

[7] *χρῶμα.* Grammars were not invented.

[8] Illegible in MS.

[9] *ἀνωδυνίαν*; such errors as this may have been produced by writing to dictation.

[10] Boba, *vehemens robur*, gl.

[11] ætheıne.

[12] *γραφὰι* in Greek, ȝꝛæꝼ in Old English, are from one source.

[13] *καρχήσια.*

[14] *συνθήκη.*

[15] *γραμμάτων.*

[16] platunȝ was *resplendence*; see Lye in ƿlıtan. So Layamon 21,327, heore ſcalen wleoteð ſwulc gold faȝe ſceldes; *their scales are resplendent like gold variegated shields*, where Sir F. M. takes it not so. Bratea read bractea. In the collection of glosses, MS. Cleop. A. iii., fol. 109 b., from some lives of the Saints, "Bratea fila ſe ȝylðna "ðꝛæð," *golden thread.*

[17] *γλαύκωμα, a disease of the eyes.*

[18] Read oꝼꝼa cꝛımınıs; *a weal in the flesh from punishment.*

[19] dehinc.

[20] *ἐγκλιτική.* Cf. *τὴν πολιτείαν ἐγκεκλιμένην καὶ ῥέπουσαν ἐπὶ τὰ χείρω.* Platon.

þuph þe gepunie þuh þeaȝel· leapeðþa· eac þilce· xp̄i per te amphitappa[1] lacon·[2] nec non þoþbæð·[3] þeaple lu[þi]að· genæða· bþunbaþu pæþ ⁊ badanola ðiamant·[4] effipiam·[5] ſtragulam pertȝeðpeþeðne ðpenc ⁊ ðeoppuþðe peaþ· hipeðeþ turbatamque[6] propomam·[7] ſtragula pretexta· aulica[8] beȝimen· bþucð þiþ· healþ mene ac biþ ſceamlice cura· utitur mulier anabola[9] ſed abutitur bþocen· heo ȝepiþð bþoð eac þþilce bþiþ unha- Ipſa cōnuenit apozima[10] nec non placenta mualum· eala þu cleþc peþe þu lapeop ȝeleapeð þ̄ an[11] ne lidiþ· O cleponoma[12] maneas· codruſ[13] diſſertuſ unâque þi ðu to gal· þonne þu healðeþ hoþſ on coðde· haud þiþ luxoriuſ[14] cum teneaſ ỳppoſ[15] þiſco þola þu naman ȝemynðlæſte[16] þ̄ ðu [beo] gylðenmuða careaſ nomine limphatici ut ſiſ· criſoſtomuþ[17] ætſi ðu ðihle þegn gehealðe muð ðihle ſppece þe ȝepuna adſiſ appocrifariuſ[18] ſeruet· of apoſiſmoſ[19] tibi constes ðu kininȝ þiſpe ⁊ inppitepe beo ðu miððengeapð basileuſ[20] abstemiuſ antigraphusque[21] esto· coſmogratoðelent ⁊ beo þu emplatent þin· ne þi þu nacoð þnam phuſ[22] estoque cataſcopuſ[23] tui· ne ſif gimnuſ[24] ab

[1] ἀμφιτάποις, ταπητίοις ἀμφιμάλλοις (Hesychios). Read hpeaȝel. Amphitaba, *ex utraque parte uillosa tapete.* Isidor. Origines.

[2] Read læpeðþa. λαϊκῶν.

[3] *A litter.* Banadola, *lectus quo in itinere fertur.* Gl. Isidor. Baionula (al. Batanula) est *lectus qui in itinere baiulatur.* Id. Origines. Bæð is here, and elsewhere sometimes, the same as beðð ; þoþ is *iter.*

[4] Read deamant, *desperately love.* [þi] is doubtful.

[5] ἐφίππια ; on ȝenæða see the Glossary.

[6] The word is doubtful.

[7] πρόπομα.

[8] αὐλική.

[9] ἀναβολή *is a womans linen garment covering the head,* not *necklace.*

[10] ἀπόζεμα.

[11] Read ne þ̄ án ac ne.

[12] κληρονόμε.

[13] κόδρος ; the sense assigned seems taken from the rauca Theseide Codri, misapprehended.

[14] uxorius.

[15] ἵππους. It appears that this means *testiculos.*

[16] Read -leaþeþ.

[17] χρυσόστομος.

[18] From ὑπόκρυφος answering to Secretary. See Du Cange.

[19] ἀφορισμούς.

[20] βασιλεύς.

[21] ἀντίγραφος.

[22] κοσμογράφος.

[23] κατασκοπός.

[24] γυμνός.

unaleꝑeðlicum ⁊ beo þu ꝑeoppeðlic· ealðoꝛ ȝelomlæc
ınlicitiſ ſiſque bıottıcuſ[1] auctor· celebreſ

tıðembplatent þeoꝛꝑne laꝑ· ⁊ beo þu lapeop· ⁊ haꝑe þu
oroſcopuſ[2] acrizimum[3] ef tu ðıðaſcaluſ[4] habeaſque

þuhne hꝛıen on beððe ⁊ ꝑꝛam ȝepıte ꝑe beaꝛðleꝑe· ac ꝑı
amphıballıum[5] ın thoro· & abſit· eꝑebuꝑ[6] ſed ſit

henȝeſt genıhtſumıenðe ȝepıte ꝑe eaꝛðluꝑıenðe· þola þu
canteriuſ·[7] habunðe tıbi abſit amaſiuſ capeaſ

peꝑan peðe ⁊ embſpecenðe ꝑcıne pexbꝛeð on
ꝑoꝛe cerrıtuſ atque periꝑraſticuſ[8] nıteat abbachuſ[9] ma-

hanð ⁊ ꝑcıne ȝoðcunðſpec muðe paꝛna þu beꝛan bæꝛe
nuı atque nıteat theologuſ[10] oꝛı· uıdeaſ ꝑerre bac-

ȝeꝛælıȝlice þe pyttе· ne ꝑı þu toſtencenð ȝepeð
caulum[11] fauste te cloacæ hadſiſ[12] prodiguſ oblıquuſ

aneaȝeðe ꝑacenꝑul ꝑoꝛþuh þu þa bıꝛmeꝛlıcan· helle
molotalmuſ[13] subdoluſ uıteſ ludıbrıum barath-

ꝑylıȝ þu ꝑıȝe· punıan ꝑeoꝛꝛ peaꝑenſtopa
rum·[14] ſectare tropheum·[15] ſtent procul amphıtheatrum[16]

þe eac ſpılce eahpunða· ꝑoðeꝛ kẏnnað ancxſumnẏſſe ⁊
tıbı nec non egılopıa·[17] nam generant ſcrupulum

[1] *βιωτικός.*

[2] *ὡροσκόπος.*

[3] *ἀκρόζυμον.* Read hlaf. Acrozimus panis, *leniter fermentatus*, gl. Isidor.

[4] *διδάσκαλος.*

[5] *ἀμφίμαλλος*, by letter change: so Du Cange; see Spoon and Sparrow, art. 391. Camasus, *amfimallus*, gl. Isidor.

[6] *φηβος.* The painful tale suggested is paralleled by a passage in the Regularis Concordia, as printed at the end of Eadmer, p. 151. The Saxons, it will be observed, did not even understand this language of crime, for amasius is incorrectly taken. Ephebion, *locus construprationis puerorum imberbium*, gl. Isid.

[7] *κανθήλιος.*

[8] *περιφραστικός.*

[9] *ἄβαξ, ἀβάκιον*, abacus.

[10] *θεολόγος.*

[11] Baccaulum, *a bier.* Du Cange.

[12] Read ne sis ?

[13] *μονόφθαλμος.*

[14] *βάραθρον.*

[15] *τρόπαιον.*

[16] *ἀμφιθέατρον.*

[17] *αἰγιλωπία.*

ȝeppiðað ꝥeo ꝥcine healꝩ mene beophte.[1] ȝolde.
uexanteꝩ pupillas nıteat anologium[2] ſcandıto obruſſiſ.[3]

muþe. læþendeꝩ ꝥoꝛþuh þu tꝛihþeolne ꝩıȝe onꝥoh
ore. docentıſ. declına bırotum brauıum[4] accapıto.

ꝥældeſtol haꝥa þu pıcen ꝥæt pıte þu healꝩ ȝemet.
cliotedrum.[5] hæc habe culleum[6] ſcıaſ diametra.[7]

nẏte þu ꝓꝛæcſtopa ꝥopeꝩette þu healꝩ ꝥeꝛꝩ. þonne
neſcı. ergaſtula. Apponaſ emiſtıchium.[8] cum

þe ꝓꝛıteſt tꝛa ꝥeꝛꝩ þꝛinc oꝩ ꝓinꝥæte ȝepuna ꝥoꝛlætan
ſculpes ðiſtica[9] lıba enoforo[10] ſueſce laxare

mıȝeþan luꝥa þu þe [aꝛ] ꝥena huꝩ ⁊ hata þu hatunȝe. ge-
lotium ðılıge tu [x]enodochum[11] odique xelotypia[12] strın-

ꝓꝛıðe heonene ecet ꝥæt oððe ȝemet þın huꝩ ꝛı
gatur hıng acetabulo ſeu congıa tuum ðoma[13] ſıt.

orceaꝛð[14] hıꝛeðe[ꝛ]. ꝛynt oꝛceaꝛðaꝩ ȝeðaꝥenlıc[e] æpplum
pomerıum curtı ſunt pomarıa congrua malıſ

ꝛcine puꝛꝓupan on cıꝛce[15] ꝛı mıx ꝥeoꝛ geꝩettan
fulgeat oſtrum ec[c]leſıſ ſıt oletum longe. ſtatuant

opeꝥtaꝩ[16] pılıan þe ꝛtẏpıan pınðaꝩ ðꝛinc moꝛeð þ̄ ꝥleo
predıa quala tıbı agıtent flabra pota dıamoron[17] ut fugıat

neððꝛe ꝥeoꝛ ꝥoꝛbẏge þu eall ꝥæðm þanon on-
gorgon[18] emınuſ. ſperne tu olon[19] platon[20] quatınuſ ıl-

[1] An error.

[2] *ἀναλογεῖον, a lectern.* Lectrum, *analogium, super quo legitur*, gl. Isidor.

[3] obrussa, *ὄβρυζον.*

[4] *βραβεῖον.* Chariot racing is then discountenanced.

[5] *κληθέδρα* ? or what is the exact form ?

[6] Culleus, *tunica ex sparto in modum crumenæ facta, quæ linebatur a populo pice et bitumine*, etc., etc., gl. Isidor.

[7] *διάμετρα.*

[8] *ἡμιστίχιον.*

[9] *δίστιχον.*

[10] *οἰνοφόρον, οἰνοφορεῖον.*

[11] *ξενοδοχεῖον ;* huꝛ MS.

[12] *ζηλοτυπία.*

[13] *δῶμα.*

[14] An error.

[15] cıꝛcıꝛce, MS.

[16] So the MS.

[17] *διὰ μόρων, a drink of mulberry juice.*

[18] *γοργών.*

[19] *ὅλον.*

[20] *πλάτην.*

lihtð pæȝ þe gebeorſcipe leoſe þu· healf ſcylð ȝif þu
luſtr& odon[1] te ſinpoſia[2] uigeaſ temeſon[3] ſi non
ne mihc ſcylðlæſ· ne ne ȝepite puðe ſeoh þ ſteme[4]
poteſ mſonſ nec abſitque lucar·[5] quo flagret·
ſpichuſ ſpetniſſe þe beo þu ȝemynðiȝ mæðȝilðan.
lar·[6] nectar tibi esto memor tui ȝallonis.[7]

While this sheet was in proof, most happily arrived a communication from Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Kings College, Cambridge, forwarding a copy of the same piece, tending much to the better understanding of the words and sentences, from a MS. in the University Library, formerly belonging to St. Augustines, Canterbury, where it was distinguished as "Collectiones "cum A."

Clerice· dypticas[8] lateri ne dempseris umquam;
Corcula[9] labentis fugias ludi fore?[10] ne te
Letetur fedus[11] sandapila?[12] neque toparcha[13]
Machia[14] sit tibi quo ierarchia[15] neque cloaca.[16]
Non enteca[17] nec alogia;[18] uerum absida[19] tecum
Commaneat[20] mentes acrimonia?[21] non quia mordet
Agonitheta[22] tuus· fiat ambasilla[23] tui mens.
Ne uraneum[24] preter cromam[25] legat· is quia multis

[1] ὁδὸν.

[2] *συμπόσια*; gebeorſcipe, MS.

[3] *τὸ μέσον*.

[4] See Promptorium Parvulorum, Havelok, 590.

[5] Lucar, *vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur*, gl. in Du Cange. Lucar, *vectigal erogatio quæ fiobat in lucis*, gl. Isidor.

[6] Lar for Lardarium is unprecedented: it will however hold for *kitchen*.

[7] Gallo, is then *hired servant*, not what it is called in the glossaries. "Ne quis presbyter focariam ha-"beat . . . alioquin sciant se prius "monitos gallonis sententia alli-"gatos." Statuta apud Du Cange.

[8] Glossed i. tabellas.

[9] Gl. princeps ludi.

[10] Gl. esse.

[11] Gl. obscenus turpis.

[12] Gl. baccaulus.

[13] Gl. princeps unius loci· i. diabolus herebi.

[14] Gl. pugna.

[15] Gl. sacer principatus.

[16] Gl. fossa tartari.

[17] Gl. pecunia.

[18] Gl. conuiuium.

[19] Gl. lucida.

[20] So, MS.

[21] Gl. uigor animi· corporis industria· uel ferocitas.

[22] i. preliator.

[23] Gl. uenter.

[24] Gl. celestem.

[25] i. colorem.

Esse deus solet; anodiam [1] sectare gemellam ·,
Sistere sinchophanta [2] uerere ? Boba [3] tamen adsis.
Griffia [4] te tangat · carchesia · [5] togaque [6] crebro;
Grammaton [7] sintheca [8] frequens? sistat tibi longe;
Absistat uero glaucoma ? [9] criminis offa ·,[10]
Bratea [11] blatta [12] dehinc encletica [13] prosapiaque ·,[14]
Militiæ xp̃ı per te nullatenus absint ·,
Amphitappa [15] laon [16] extat? badanola [17] necnon ·,
Effipiam [18] diamant · [19] stragulam · [20] pariterque propomam ·,[21]
Agagulam [22] celebs aginat: [23] pecudes nec ablundam; [24]
Effipia [25] & stragula pretexta est aulica [26] cura ·,
Utitur anabola [27] mulier · sed abutitur [28] ipsa ·,
Conuenit inualidis apozima · [29] necne placenta ·,[30]
Cleronome [31] codrus [32] maneas [33] unaque dissertus ·,[34]
Cum fisco [35] teneas ỳppos? [36] uxorius [37] haud [38] sis ·,
Nomine limphatici [39] careas . crisostomus [40] ut sis;
Apocrisarus [41] ades · aforismos [42] os tibi seruet ·,
Basileus [43] constes · [44] abstemius · [45] antigraphusque ·,[46]
Cosmigraphus · [47] solumque tui catascopus [48] esto ·,

[1] Gl. medicinam.
[2] Gl. calumpniator.
[3] Gl. uehemens robustus.
[4] Gl. scriptura.
[5] uasa pastoralia.
[6] uestis poetalis.
[7] Gl. litterarum.
[8] i. compositio.
[9] Gl. caligo oculorum.
[10] Gl. massa.
[11] Gl. auri lamina.
[12] Gl. purpura.
[13] Gl. inclinatiua.
[14] Gl. humilis . nobilis.
[15] Gl. tapete undique uillosum.
[16] Gl. laicorum populorumue.
[17] Gl. lectus itineralis.
[18] Gl. ornamentum decorum.
[19] Gl. ualde amant.
[20] Gl. uestem pictam.
[21] Gl. claram potionem.
[22] Gl. lenocinatorem uel lenonem.
[23] Gl. fugat.
[24] Gl. paleam.
[25] Gl. genus uestis puerorum.
[26] Gl. palatina.
[27] Gl. ornamentum muliebre.
[28] i. male · i. a malo uiro.
[29] Gl. aqua cum uariis cocta condimentis.
[30] Gl. pultis.
[31] Gl. clerice.
[32] Gl. poeta nobilis.
[33] Gl. sis.
[34] Gl. peritus eloquens.
[35] Gl. saccus testiculorum.
[36] Gl. equos.
[37] Gl. seruator uxoris.
[38] Gl. non.
[39] i. dementis.
[40] Gl. os aureum habens.
[41] MS. so, i. minister secretorum.
[42] Gl. breues sermones.
[43] i. rex.
[44] Gl. ut sis.
[45] sobrius.
[46] i. cancellarius scriptor.
[47] Gl. mundi descriptor.
[48] Gl. explorator.

Gimnus[1] ab inlicitis · ne sisque bioticus[2] actor ·,
Acrizimum[3] celebres[4] oroscopus ·[5] esque didascus ·,[6]
Inque thoro amphiballum[7] habeas? effebus[8] et absit ·,
Canterius[9] sed habunde tibi · sed amasius[10] absit ·,
Cerritus[11] caueas fore? perifrasticus[12] atque ·,
Abbachus[13] manui niteatque theologus[14] ori ·,
Baccaulum[15] fauste[16] uideas[17] te ferre cloace ·,[18]
Prodigus?[19] obliquus ·[20] monotalmus?[21] subdolus[22] haud[23] sis ·,
Ludibrium uites baratrum ·[24] sectare[25] tropheum ·,[26]
Amphiteatra[27] procul tibi stent · egilopia[28] nec non ·
Nam scrupulum[29] generant[30] psiche ·[31] uexantque[32] pupillas.
Scandito analogium · crisis[33] nitet ore docentis;
Declina birotum[34] brauium[35] capito? ac cliothedrum;[36]
Culleum[37] habe · diametra[38] scias · ergastula[39] nesci ·,
Apponas emistichium[40] cum distica[41] sculpes ·,[42]
Enoforo[43] liba · lotium[44] laxare suesce ·,
Dilige tu xenodochium ·[45] zelotipiamque odi ·,[46]

[1] Gl. nudus · s[cilicet] sis.
[2] Gl. secularis mundanus.
[3] Gl. panem leuiter fermentatum.
[4] Gl. frequentes.
[5] Gl. horarum inspector.
[6] Gl. protomagister.
[7] Gl. birrum undique uillosum.
[8] Gl. imberbis · sine barba.
[9] Gl. equus s[cilicet] sit.
[10] Gl. qui ob turpitudinem amatur.
[11] Gl. furiosus iracundus.
[12] Gl. circumlocutiuus.
[13] Gl. tabula pictoria.
[14] Gl. diuinus sermo.
[15] i. feretrum.
[16] Gl. felicior [feliciter].
[17] propri[um].
[18] Gl. fosse.
[19] i. dissipator.
[20] i. distortus.
[21] Gl. luscus.
[22] Gl. fraudulentus.
[23] pro non.
[24] i. infernum.
[25] i. imitare.
[26] i. laudem uictorie.
[27] Gl. loca spectaculi ubi pugnant gladiatores.
[28] Gl. uulnera oculorum.
[29] Gl. angorem · anxietatem.
[30] s[cilicet] egilopia.
[31] Gl. anime.
[32] Gl. allidunt.
[33] Gl. aurum.
[34] i. currum duarum rotarum.
[35] Gl. coronam.
[36] i. sellam plectibilem.
[37] Gl. uas pice oblinitum.
[38] Gl. medietatem spere [sphæræ] horalogium [*the dial*].
[39] Gl. loca exilii [*for bad slaves and convicts*].
[40] Gl. dimidium uersum.
[41] i. duos uersus.
[42] Gl. scribes.
[43] Gl. uase uinario.
[44] Gl. urinam.
[45] Gl. domus in qua pauperes colliguntur (quo, MS.)
[46] i. odia.

Hinc acetabula[1] doma tuum ceu congia[2] stringat·,
Pomerium[3] curti? pomaria[4] congrua malis·,[5]
Fulgeat ecclesiis ostrum·[6] longe sit oletum·,[7]
Predia quala[8] tibi statuant? agitent[9] flabra[10] flagra·,[11]
Eminus[12] ut gorgon[13] fugiat· pota[14] diametron·,
Sperne platon[15] olon?[16] simposia[17] quatenus odon·[18]
Te lustret temeson[19] uigeas si non potes insons?
Lar[20] tibi quo nectar flagret?[21] lucarque[22] nec absit·,
Gallonis[23] memor esto tui· ambro[24] timeto cieri;[25]
Mulio[26] strabo[27] tuus neque sit? neque agason[28] inermis·,
Abbaso[29] quo fuerit· (sit hirudo[30] frequens[31] comitata.
etc. etc.

Lorica.

The piece which I print next is called the Lorica; of its existence in the Cambridge manuscript, I was first informed by Mr. Bradshaw, who has more than once freely discussed the subject, with the aids to the interpretation of it, for my information. It is with Mr. Bradshaws consent, and by help of books lent me by him, that I now print and annotate. The Harleian copy came in my way while engaged upon the Leechdoms. The Latin part has been printed in Germany by Mone; also by Daniel, with two conjectural and wholly mistaken interpretations; with glosses from an

[1] Gl. uas quo fertur acetum.
[2] Gl. mensura.
[3] Gl. locus uacuus.
[4] Gl. uiridiaria; to the same effect in margin.
[5] Gl. pomis.
[6] Gl. purpura.
[7] i. stercus humanum.
[8] Gl. corbes.
[9] Gl. moueant.
[10] Gl. uente.
[11] Gl. uirgas uiridiarii.
[12] Gl. longe.
[13] Gl. serpentis proprium est.
[14] Gl. bibe.
[15] Gl. lutum.
[16] Gl. totum.
[17] Gl. conuiuia.
[18] MS. so, gl. uia.
[19] Gl. medius semis (somis, MS.)
[20] Gl. penus.
[21] Gl. redoleat.
[22] Gl. pecunia dicitur [e] lucis.
[23] Gl. mercennarii.
[24] Gl. luxuriosus dissipator.
[25] Gl. uocari.
[26] Gl. custos mulorum.
[27] Gl. luscus uuelcus.
[28] Gl. prouisor equorum.
[29] Gl. domus infirma.
[30] Gl. sanguisuga.
[31] Gl. assidua.

Irish MS. by Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has had the assistance of Dr. Wright in making out, to a good extent, the Syriac or Hebrew words disguised in it. The mere presence of two glossed copies now first printed will clear up some difficulties, and one or two words I may perhaps myself have rightly guessed. The Irish MS. of the Latin text declares the composition to be written in hendekasyllabic verse; but lest a purer classical taste should suppose that by this term the "hendecasyllabi," or Phalækians of Catullus have been emulated, the opening lines arranged with due regularity may be taken as a specimen of the rest. It will be seen that they are scanned by the accents.

Suffragare, quæso, michi possito
Magni maris uelut in periculo,
Ut non secum trahat me mortalitas
Huius anni neque mundi uanitas.
etc.

The Irish MS., "in the opinion of Dr. Todd pro-"duced in the latter part of the fourteenth century," tells us also, that "Gillas hanc loricam fecit," and "Laidcend mac Búith Bannaig uenit ab eo in insolam "Hiberniam: transtulit et portauit super altare sancti "Patricii episcopi sanos nos facere, amen." The Latin text of the Cambridge MS. is of the eighth century; it was not intended to be glossed; the glosses were introduced afterwards in a small hand;[1] the earlier ones marked with an asterisk belong to the end of the tenth century, the others to the eleventh. Its readings agree closely with those printed by Mone; errors and all. By one or two mistakes in the glosses of MS. C. it seems probable that they were a transcript, and as the newer are sometimes written above the wrong words, the same may be concluded of them also.

[1] Mr. Bradshaw thinks the glosses cotemporary.

MS. Bibl. Publ. Cantab. Ll. 1. 10. fol. 43.

Þanc luricam loding cantauit tep in omne die

ȝemiltſa ſio þþynep ſio annep þæpe annepre ȝemiltſa
SVFFRAGĀRE TRINITATIS[1] UNITAS· unitatis miserere

ic bidde me ȝeſettum ſæſ micleſ ſpa ſpa
trinitas· Suffragare quaeſſo mihi poſito maſiſ[2] magni uelut

on ſpecenneſſe þætte nō mið him ȝetio me pōl*
in periculo· Ut non ſecum trahat mē mortalitaſ

þyſeſ ȝeareſ ne middanȝeardeſ idelneſ ⁊ þæt ilce
huiuſ anni· Neque mundi uanitaſ· et hoc idem

ic bidde ſþom þam hyhſtan þam hioſoncundan comppeſodeſ
peto A' ſublimibuſ caeleſtiſ militiae

mægnum þylæſ me ſoplæton to ſlitenne ſiondum ac ȝe-
uiptutibuſ Ne me linquant lacerandum hoſtibuſ· Sed de-

ſcyldȇn ſoþlice pæpnum ſtpanȝum ðæt hio me ſopeȝanȝan on
ſendant iam aſmiſ ſoſtibuſ et[3] illi me ſpecedant in

ſeþan þæſ hioſenlican peſodeſ piȝ þpeatas piſdomeſ ȝeſylneſ[4]
acie cæleſtiſ exercituſ militiae. Cheruphin

⁊ ȝodeſ luſan onbæſinneſ ſtpenȝeo ȝodeſ[5]
et ſeraphin[6] cum milibuſ mihahel et ȝabpihel[7]

ȝelicum ic pyſce þpymſetleſ ða liſiȝendan hehenȝlaſ
ſimilibuſ· Opto thronoſ[8] uiuenteſ Aſchanȝeloſ

ealdoſdomaſ ⁊ duguðmihta enȝlaſ ᵹ me þy ðiccan*[9]
principatuſ et poteſtateſ Anȝeloſ· Ut me denſo

ȝeſcyldende peſode ſionda ic mæȝe ȝeſyllan ſyþþan
deſendenteſ Aȝmine. Inimicoſ ualeam ſroſtepnepe· tum

þonan oðepe cempan* heahſædeſaſ ⁊ þa ſeoſeſ siðan
deinde ceteroſ Aȝonithetaſ· patriarchaſ· quattuor

[1] tpinitas, H.

[2] maſiſſonum, H.

[3] ut, H.

[4] "*Scientia multiplicata.*" St. Hieronymus; but see Spoon and Sparrow, art. 1010.

[5] This interpretation is nearly correct.

[6] Hieronymus interprets *ardentes.*

[7] et m. ȝ., C.

[8] *θρόνους.*

[9] ðicc only in older hand.

ꝑɪopeɹ ſcɪpeſ ɾtɪopan *
quateɹ ꝑꝑophetaſ· Apoſtoloſ [1] nauıſ xp̄ı ꝑꝑopetaſ·[2] et
ıc bıddɐ cempan * þ̄ me þuꝑh hıo
mæɹtyɹeɹ omneſ peto Athletaſ [3] ðeı. Ut [4] me peɹ ılloſ
ymbſylle ⁊ eal yꝑel ꝑꝑom me ȝepıte*
ɾaluſ [5] ɾepıat Atque omne malum A me pepeat xp̄ſ mecum
pepe * tꝑume * ꝑæſtnıe * ⁊ þa ſpeaɹtan pepoð
pactum ꝑɪꝑmum ꝑepıat tımoɹ tꝑemoɹ [6] tetꝑaſ tuꝑbaſ
abpeȝe ȝoð mıð þy unþuꝑhſcıotenðlıcꝑe ȝeſcylðneſſe
tepꝑeat· Deuſ Inpenetꝑabılı [7] tutela
æȝhꝑanan ȝeſcylð me mıð mıhte mıneſ * lıchoman *
unðıque me ðeꝑenðe potentıa· Mei ȝıbꝑae [8]
leopeɹ * ealne ȝeꝑꝑıa * ðıne * plæȝɾcelðæ * ȝeſcylðenðum
peɹnaſ [9] omneſ lıbeꝑa tuta [10] pelta [11] ꝑꝑoteȝente
anꝑa ȝehꝑylc· þ̄ þa ſpeaɹtan ðıoꝑlu on mınꝑe ſıðan
ɾınȝula. Ut non tetꝑı [12] ðæmoneſ In lateꝑa mea
cueccen * ſpa ſpa ȝepunıað ſcẏtaſ hnoll * heaꝑuðponnan *
lıbꝑent ut ɾolent ıacula [13] ȝyȝꝑam [14] cephalem [15]
mıð loccum * ⁊ ða eȝan * onðꝑlıtan * tunȝan * toeð *
cum Iaɹıſ [16] et conaſ [17] patham [18] lıȝanam [19]. Sennaſ [20]

[1] xii., H. inserts, wrongly.

[2] *πρωράτας.*

[3] Anthletaſ, C.

[4] Et martires omnes peto athletas,
Atque adiuro et uirgines omnes,
Uiduas fideles et professores,
Uti Irish MS.

[5] eteɹna, H. adds.

[6] Cuius tremor, Irish MS.

[7] –bilis, Irish MS., worse.

[8] גֶּבֶר, *viri*; "hominis," Irish gl.

[9] "Artus," Irish MS.; "latera," gl. ap. Diefenbach.

[10] tua, H.

[11] *πέλτῃ.*

[12] tetꝑae, C.

[13] "iacula is a quadrisyllable." W. S.

[14] ȝyȝꝑam, *the skull or top of the forehead*, Irish gl. Gıȝꝑaɹȝ, copa, gl. Cleop., fol. 45 b. Gıȝꝑa, ſe ꝑlæſc toþ pıþæɹtan þone tux, Id., fol. 46 c. Read ȝyɹȝꝑam? for גַּרְגֵּר *neck.* Scopa glosses Trichilo, that is, *τράχηλος.*

[15] *κεφαλήν.*

[16] שִׂעָר is a conjecture of Dr. Wright, as by error for Siaris.

[17] Perhaps from עַיִן, giving the initial a guttural sound: "oculos," Irish gl.

[18] *The forehead*, Irish gl. פֹּוַלְ "patho," or "patha," *os, vultus, facies* (Dr. Wright). The first hand in C. wrote onplte.

[19] If read lızanam, will be Semitic; and so another MS.

[20] From שֵׁן

ȝ ða næſðyrel * ſpiſan * bneoȝt * ſiðan * lenðana *
Atque michinaſ [1] claðam [2] cpaſſum [3] maðianum [4] tahaſ [5]

ðeeoh * miðiſnan * [6] ȝ tpa * honða * minum ſoþlice
bathma [7] exuȝiam Atque binaſ Iðumaſ. [8] Meo epȝo

heoſulan *
cum capillir [9] uepticı ȝalea ſalutiſ eſto. Capiti ſponti [10]

eȝan ȝ bpæȝene þam þpyſealðan nebbe * peolupe * onſyne
oculiſ et cepebpo tpiſopmi. Roſtpo labio [11] ſacıeı

ðunnpenȝan * cinne * beapðe oſenbpuum * eapum heaȝo-
timpopi Mento bapbae supepcil[i]ir Aupibuſ ȝe-

ſpinnum * ſmepum * næſȝpiſtlan * noſu ſion eȝhpinȝum *
niſ buccir Intepnaſſo. Napibuſ pupillir ſotiſ

bpæpan oſep bpuum * toðneomum * opoðe * ceacum ȝ
palpebpiſ Tautonibuſ [12] ȝinȝiſ [13] anile [14] maxillir et

ȝoman hpæctunȝan * [15] hpæcean
ſaucibuſ ðentibuſ linȝue opi uuae ȝuttopi

ðpotbollan * tunȝeðpum * ſpiopan heaſuðponnan *
ȝupȝilioni et ſublinȝuæ cepuice capitali [16]

[1] The Irish gl. gives michinas as something unknown belonging to the teeth. *Μυκτῆρας*, perhaps.

[2] Second hand ſpiopan. Perhaps Arabic kadhalun, Syriac kedala, *neck*, *cervix*, Dr. Wright. Chaladum, Darmstadt MS. Dequicaladum, another MS. Perhaps, חלעים *loins*

[3] Another MS. *ventrem*. It is then. בֶּרֶשׁ or חֲרֵץ

[4] "latus," Irish gl. מְעִים ?

[5] *entrails*, Irish gl.

[6] micȝepnu, H.; ȝescincio, gl. C.; ȝihſinȝa vel micȝepn, gl. Cleop., fol. 34 a.; also Exigia, ȝeſcinco, Id., fol. 34 c.; also ȝesanco, fol. 84 a. Is it not Axungia, *fat?* Micȝepn means *house of urine*. For the rest, cf. "Extis ieſenco ĭ," gl. Cleop., fol. 116 b, and infra, p. lxxii. The glossaries make confusions between the kidneys, the fat about them, and the intestines.

[7] *thighs or waist*, Irish gl. *Βαθμοί*, *ἴσχνη*, *πόδες*, Hesych.

[8] יָדַיִם

[9] ſcapulir, H.

[10] hneoſulan, C.

[11] labiae, C.; labie, H.

[12] Tutonibus, W. S.; Tautones, palpebræ, gl. Isidor.

[13] iȝuiſ, H.; read gingivis.

[14] Read anhelæ; see Du Cange.

[15] Correct; *tongue of the throat*, *uvula*. Somner and others following him are quite wrong.

[16] *to the foretooth*, Irish gl.

ſpipan * ʒpiſtlan * ʒeſcylðneſſe ponan
ceutpo [1] capitilaʒini collo clemenſ Abeſto tutamine · Deinde [2]
ſeſ ðu bypne ſio ʒehealðfæſte ymb lioma mine
eſto [3] lupica tutiſſima epiʒa membpa epʒa mea
inoðaſ þte þu apcuſe * ſpom me ða unʒeſepenlican ſleʒeaſ
uiſcepa Ut petpuðaſ [4] a me Inuipibileſ Suðum [5]
næʒlaſ ða fæſtniað þa hatienðan ʒeſcylð ſtponʒpe
clauoſ quoſ fiʒunt obibileſ Teʒe epʒo ðeuſ ſopti
eaxla mið ʒeſcylðpum ⁊ eapma ða elna
lupica humepoſ cum ſcapuliſ et bpachia · Teʒe ulnaſ
mið fæðmum * ffſte * honðbpyða ſinʒpaf mið
cum cubiſ [6] et manibuſ puʒnaſ palmaſ ðiʒitoſ cum
þam næʒlum ðone hpfcʒ * ⁊ ða pib mið þam lioðum
unʒuibuſ Teʒe ſpinam [7] et coſtaſ cum Apitubuſ
bæc hpycʒ ⁊ ſina mið ðam banum ða hȳð
tepʒa ðopſumque et nepuoſ cum oſſibuſ [8] Teʒe cutem
lunðleoʒum * huppbaan * epſendu * mið þam
ſanʒuinem cum penibuſ catacpinaſ [9] nateſ cum
ðeohʒelætum homme * ſpeopulipan * ʒenitalia * mið þam
femopibuſ Teʒe cambaſ [10] ſupaſ femopalia [11] cum
cniepum [12] þa hpiopfbā̆n ⁊ þa cniopa helan *
ʒenuclif popliteſ et ʒenua. Teʒe taloſ cum
ſconcum * helum * ſconcan * fet illa * mið þam
tibiif et calcibuſ cpupa pebeſ plantapum cum
ſtæpum telʒam emnpeaxenðe mið tā̆num
baſibuſ [13] Teʒe þamoſ concheſcenteſ ðeciet cum mentaʒpif [14]

[1] ceotpo, H.; chautrum, gl. R. 72. Cleop. 26 b. al ſe þpotbolla, *all the throat*; probably χόνδρος.

[2] Domine, W.S.

[3] esto mihi, H.

[4] petunðaſ, H.

[5] Suðeſ, C. on erasure of the old Suðum.

[6] cubiſ, C.H. all for cubitis.

[7] spinas, W. S.

[8] H. transposes lines.

[9] *the haunches*, Irish gl.; catazpinas blepemma mees, gl. C., which is obscure.

[10] gambas, W.S.

[11] *the upper thighs*, Irish gl.

[12] cniepum is on an erasure of an older gloss, which may have been ſpeopðanum.

[13] βάσεσιν.

[14] *the toes*.

næglaſ ꝺꝛiga ſiſe ðeapmgepinꝺ* bꝛioſt Ungueſ binoſ quinquieſ ꝺege pectuſ[1] Iugulam pectuſ-bân bꝛioſt magan þone naſelan þa pambe culum mamillaſ Stomachum et umbilîcum. ꝺege uentꝛem ⁊ þa gecynꝺlica lima ⁊ hꝛiſ ⁊ þaꝛe heoꝛtan lumboſ genitalia et album[2] et coꝛꝺiſ þa liſlican þa þꝛyſealꝺan liſꝛe ⁊ pyſle buꝛſan[3] uitalia ꝺege ꝺꝛiꝛiꝺum iecoꝛ et ilia maꝛſem lunꝺleogan* ſnæꝺelðeapm*[4] nettan* peaðan* peniculoſ ſitꝺꝛem cum obligia.[5] ꝺege toleam[6] ſeolu ſeꝛð* miꝺ lungenne æðꝛan ſmæl* ðeapmaſ* geallan toꝛacem cum pulmone uenaſ ſibꝛaſ ſel miꝺ þy heoꝛtꝺoman* þa ſceaꝛe miꝺ þam cum buclıamine. ꝺege capnem[7] Ingumam[8] cum meaꝛgum milte* gebegꝺum* ıſeꝛnum*[9] meꝺullıſ Splenem tuꝛtuoꝛıſ cum Inteſtinıſ. ꝺege ða blæꝺꝛan gelynꝺ ⁊ ealle*[10] þaꝛa geſoga ða unaꝛımeꝺan ueꝛicam aꝺıpem et pantex[11] compagınum Innumeꝛoſ enꝺebyꝛꝺneſ hæꝛ ⁊ þa oðꝛe lima ſoꝛlæten ðaꝛa oꝛꝺıneſ. ꝺege piloſ Atque membꝛa peliqua quoꝛum pen ıſ ıc beſeꝛꝺe ſoꝛte ꝓꝛaeteꝛıı nomina · ꝺege totum me cum quinque ongytum ſmiege gepoꝛhtum ꝺuꝛum þte ſꝛom ſenſibuſ et cum ꝺecim ſaꝺꝛe ſactıſ ſoꝛıbuſ uti[12] a þam ılum oð þæt heaſꝺeſ heaneſſe nænegum limo plantıſ uſque aꝺ ueꝛticem Nullo membꝛo[13] ſoꝛıſ ıc geuntꝛumige afcuſan ıntuſ egꝛotem. Ne de meo poſſit uitam tꝛuꝺeꝛe .

[1] pectuſ, C. omits.

[2] That is, Alvum.

[3] buꝛſan, *purse*, is written on an older gloss erased; read marsem as marsupium.

[4] Extales, ſnæðel ſ beaꝛc (read bæc) þeaꝛm, gl. R. 74, *the great gut.*

[5] *the peritonæum.*

[6] *Tonsil.* See Du Cange v. Tusillæ, A Gallic word.

[7] capnem, C. H. omit.

[8] Iungınam, C., for Inguina.

[9] eoꝛenum, H. Exta Ieſen, gl. C. See above on Exugia.

[10] The final e in ealle is erased, but legible.

[11] *πάνταs.*

[12] ut, C.

[13] meo, H. adds.

pōlneſ ꝼeꝼoꝛ alð * [1] æꝛ þan ſoðlice
peſtiſ ꝼebꝛiſ lanȝoꝛ ðoloꝛ coppoꝛe Donec iam ðante deo
ꝼeneam et peccata mea boniſ ꝼactiſ [2] ðeleam. Ut ðe capne
ūtꝼapenðe ic mæȝe ȝeꝼliozan to ðam hean ȝeꝼliozan
Ieniſ Imiſ [3] capeam et aþ alta euolape
ic mæȝe ⁊ ȝoðe miltſienðum to ðam poðeꝛlican bliðe
ualeam et miſeꝛto ðeo aþ æthepia laetuſ
ic * ꝛio * peȝen * þiceſ celneſſa ſy ſpa
uehaꝛ [4] þeȝni peꝼꝛiȝepia. AMEN:

Rather than print at every word a variation, it is better to give the glosses of the Harleian MS. continuously. (Harl. 585, fol. 152.)

ȝeꝼultmiȝe seo þꝛimis seo annis ðæꝛe anniſſe ȝemilðsa me seo þꝛimmis ȝeꝼultmiȝe ic biðde me ȝesettum ſæs micel[es] spa spa in ſꝛæcenniſſe þte nalæs miþ heo teo mec seo ðeaðlicnes ðeoses ȝeaꝛes ne ðyses miððan ȝeaꝛðes· ıðelnes ðæt ilce ic biðde ꝼꝛom þæm hẏhſtum þæſ heoꝼonlican comppeoꝛoðes mæȝenum· ðẏ læſ mec ꝼoꝛlæten to ſlitenne ꝼeonðum· ac ȝeꝼcilðen soðlice pæpnum ſtꝛonȝum þte heo mec ꝼoꝛeȝonȝen in ꝼeðan ðæſ heoꝼonlican peoꝛuðeſ piȝþꝛeateſ piſðomeſ ȝeꝼẏlneſ ⁊ ȝoðeſ luꝼu onbeꝛneſ miþ cæmppum·[5] spa spa ȝoþ ⁊ ȝoðes ſtꝛienȝu ȝelicum ic piſce þꝛẏmſelð þa lẏꝼienðan heahenȝlaſ alðoꝛðomaſ ⁊ ðuȝuð mehte ænȝlaſ þte mec þicce· ȝeꝼcẏlðenðe· peoꝛoðe ꝼeonð ic mæȝe ȝeꝼẏllan sẏþþan æꝼteꝛ þan oðꝛe cæmpan heah þæðeꝛaſ ꝼeoꝛeꝛ ꝛiðan [6] piteȝan onð fol. 153.
apoſtolaſ xp̄eſ sciꝛeſ ſteoꝛan þꝛoꝛeꝛaſ alle ic biðde ȝoðeſ cæmpan· þte mec þuꝛh heo þaꝛe ecæn hælo ẏmbſẏlle ⁊ æȝhpẏlc ẏꝼel ꝼꝛom me ȝeꝛite cꝛiſt miþ me peꝛe ꝼæſte tꝛume ȝeꝼæſtniȝe eȝe ſẏþhto ða ſpeaꝛtan· peoꝛuþ abꝛeȝe ȝoþ unþuꝛhſceotenðliche ȝeꝛcẏlðneſſe æȝhponan mec ȝeꝛcilð ðinꝛe mæhte mineſ lichoman lepeꝛa alle alæſ ȝeꝛunðum plæȝſcẏlðe ȝeꝛcẏlðenðum anꝛa ȝehpẏlc þte naleſ ða ſpeaꝛtan ðeoblu in minꝛe ꝛiðan leliȝen [7] ſꝛa ſꝛa ȝepuniað ſcẏtaſ ꝼlanaſ þone

[1] Read adl, with H.

[2] ꝼactiſ, C. omits.

[3] lens labis, W.S.

[4] uehoꝛ, C.

[5] This glosses militibus not militibus, which however H. has in the Latin.

[6] ꝛiðan, glosses quateꝛ, an error of transcription.

[7] A blunder between Vibex læl and Vibrare ?

hnoll ða heaſoðpannan · miþ þæm loccum onð eaȝan onðpleo-
tan tunȝan teð ða næſþýſllu ſpiſan hſýncȝ ſiðan lenðenu
ðýoh micȝepnu onð ða tpa honða minum ſoþlice miþ ȝeſcýlðþum
fol. 154. hneccan helm hælo beoðopeſto[1] heaſðe heaſolan eaȝum onð
exon[2] þæpe ðſýſealðan nebbe peolupe onſeone ðunponȝan
cinne beaſðe oſepþuum eaſum heaȝoſpinnum ſmepum
betpin þæm næſtȝſiſlan ſeoum eahþinȝum bpæpum bſuum
toðþeoman opoðe cænum cinbanum onð ȝeoman toðum tun-
ȝan muðe hpæctunȝan hſacan þſotbollan ⁊ unðepttunȝeðþum
ſpiſan þý heaſoðlocan bpæȝene[3] ȝſiſtlan ſpiſan apſæſt ætbeo
ðu ȝeſcýlðnepſe æſtep þon beo ðu me býſne ſeo ȝehealðſæſteſðe
ymb mine innoðaſ ymb min[e] leomu þte ðu afcuſe ſþom mec
ða unȝeſepenlican· bſeȝa næȝlaſ ða ſæſtniað laðpenðnepſe
ȝescýlð ſoðlice ȝoð ſtponȝne býſnan miþ ȝeſcýlðþum eaxle
onð eaſmaſ ȝemunðbýſð elne miþ þan elnboȝan ⁊ honðum
fýſte ſolme ſinȝſaſ miþ þæm næȝlum ȝeſcýlð þone hſinȝc
fol. 155. ⁊ ða ſibb miþ ðæm liðum bæc hſinȝc ⁊ ða ſionpe miþ ðæm
banum ȝeſcýlð ða hýð bloð miþ þæm æðſum ða hýpban ða
eaſſenða miþ ðæm þeohfconcum ȝeſcýlð homne[4] ſcotliſan ða
þeohȝepealð miþ þæm þeohhpeoſſan þa hpeoſſan ⁊ ða cneo
ȝemýnðbýſð telȝan eſenpexenðe týne miþ þæm taum næȝlaſ
tpiȝa ſiſe ȝeſcýlð ða healan miþ þæm ſceonum ſ ſconcum ⁊
ſpoſum ſceoncan· ſet þaſa ila miþ þæm ſtepum ſ ȝonȝum
ȝeſcýlð bſeoſt ðeaſmſinð bſeoſtðan tittaſ oððo ſponan maȝan
⁊ þone neabulan ȝefcýlð ða pombe þa lýnðenu þa acænnenð-
lican lýomu ⁊ hſiſ ⁊ ðæþe heoſtan þa liſlican ⁊ þa lýſ-
lican heoſtan ȝeſcýlð þa þſioſealðan liſſe þýſele ſpeotan ⁊
buſſe lunðlaȝan ſnæðelþeaſm miþ þæſe nettan ȝeſcýlð ſeaðan
ſeleſeþð miþ ðæþe lunȝene eðſe ſmælþeaſmaſ ȝeallan miþ þý
fol. 156. hýoſthoman ȝeſcýlð ſlæſc ſ lichoman ða ſcaſe miþ þæm
meſȝum þone milte miþ þæm ȝebæȝðum eoſenum ⁊ ſoppum
ȝeſcýlð blæðſan ȝelýnð onð alle þaſa ȝeſoȝa þa unaſimðan
ænðebýſðneſſe ȝeſcýlð hæſ ⁊ þa oþſe leomu þæſa ſſæ þen
iſ ic biſeſðe ſ ſoſleoſt noman ȝeſcýlð alne mec miþ ſiſ
onðȝeotum ⁊ miþ ten ðuſum ſmicſe ȝepoſhtum ſte ſpom
þæm hælum oððæſ heaſðeſ heanneſſe nænȝum lime minum
utan innan ic ȝeuntſumiȝe þýlæſ oſ minum mæȝe liſ

[1] Thus MS.; read beo ðu ſ pef þu.

[2] To cepebþo.

[3] To ceotpo.

[4] Read homme.

afcufan polef ece abl faf hchoman æfðon foflice zode fyllendum ic zealdize ⁊ mine fynne mid zodum ic abilzie ðte of hchoman utzeonzende ðeofum neolum ic ðolize ſ ic mæze zefohan ⁊ to þæm hean zefliztan ſ zefefan ic mæze ⁊ zemilfizendum zode to þæm feadoflicum blíðe ic fy zefezen ficef coelnefre soðlice.

These pieces will prove that the Saxons, in their way, tried to learn languages. Our own modern fashion is of recent invention: persons now living received the first elements of Latin from Corderius; and the whole colour of training is necessarily different for those, who are to use a language colloquially, and those who must imitate Ovidius, Virgilius, Horatius, in the several branches in which they excelled. Hebrew and Syriac are still exceptional studies. Learning of the Saxons affirmed.

Of the manuscript from which the text of the Herbarium and Medicina de Quadrupedibus has been taken, Bibl. Cotton, Vitellius C. iii.,[1] the reader has a specimen in the fac-simile. Opinions, gathered from those most experienced, agree that it dates as a copy from about 1050 A.D. For myself, I only venture to believe that it was written out not earlier than A.D. 1000, nor later than the Conquest, 1066 A.D. It has been chosen as the ground work of this edition, because it is illustrated by drawings in colours of the plants, an advantage which none of the other old English, or so called Anglo-Saxon, copies possessed. While uninjured it must have been a regally magnificent book, executed at an enormous expense. It suffered from the fire at Ashburnham House, 1731, and, like the rest of the MSS., was taken out of the ashes a shrivelled blackened lump of leaves. Recently it has been rebound. The binder first soaked the ruins in water, to make them limp; he then flattened them, and for this purpose was obliged often to cut through the edges, and to stretch them by pins, MS. V.

[1] Wanley, p. 217 a.

widening all the flaws; stout pieces of cardboard were then prepared as a frame to carry the leaves, which were fixed into these paper frames by ligaments of goldbeaters skin. Thus once more the burnt leaves became a volume. The binder had probably some superintendence in his task, for as long as the Latin text of Apuleius afforded its guidance the folios were rightly numbered, but beyond that they have been frequently misplaced. It is possible that on the publication of this work, the binder may be directed to rearrange the folios, in which case the references to the drawings printed in the text will no longer correspond with the numbers in the MS. Besides the serious mischief from the fire, the pages had also suffered from the paintings placed upon them. The green pigment used, probably sulphate of copper, has eaten away the vellum upon which it was laid, so that not only the drawings so far have perished, but also the writing at the back has gone. Thus this manuscript, taken by itself, had become in many places illegible; yet, when a parallel text was laid by the side of it, the broken lines and half surviving words were again significant, and it was possible to print nearly all the letters of the book from the richest and most beautiful copy.

Foundation of our text.

In editing an ancient work, the rule is now recognized, which due consideration has suggested; to print from the best MS. and supply its defects, if any, from the next best. The three best MSS. conspire in making the extravagant slip in Herbarium, art. lxxi., and the fourth is not taken into account. But in the orthography of old English words, a certain method has prevailed, and the mode of Ælfric, it may be, has been followed in modern grammars and by modern editors, no objection to such a course, as of a choice, being now taken; yet this customary spelling has also been called "pure Saxon," and other methods

Dialect.

have been damned as dialects, to both of which judgments I take leave to lodge an appeal, which shall be pleaded to on some future occasion. It so happens, however, that the spelling of MS. V. is nearer to the customary manner than that of MS. B., so that no discussion need arise out of the choice of a base for printing. The fainter strokes of the reed in this wasted MS. are scarcely visible: the accents often are vanishing; and only the visit of a sunbeam revealed to me, that what has been printed on page 216,[1] as ſtænihcum, was really written ſtænihtum. The letters a and u are scarcely distinguishable in the handwriting of this MS.

Ornamental portions of MS. V.

MS. V. in its pristine beauty had two large paintings each filling a page. The first contains a tall figure standing on a lion, habited in loose tunic or amice, chasuble and stole;[2] to all appearance an ecclesiastic of rank, holding in the right hand a crozier, the small cross bar of which is, though not easily, discerned; it rests on the ground, and the lion has seized it in his jaws. In the left this tall personage holds a heavy book. The draperies according to Saxon custom seem caught by a gust of wind. Over him waves a baldachin or canopied curtains. On his left approaches reverentially a tonsured priest presenting a volume. On his right a soldier, with a full sized shield, looks up for orders. The purport of this painting is scarcely conveyed by the design itself: it seems, however, to represent the church dignitary for whom the work was copied; the stole marking a churchman: though some hesitation is produced by the presence of a soldier with a Roman air. This painting was meant for this book, since the border matches that which backs the title.

[1] Line 20.

[2] Over both shoulders; and pendent.

The second large painting is explained by the inscription at the foot, as exhibiting Æsculapius, the Centaur Chiron, and Plato. Æsculapius is a tall beardless figure, the Centaur is a Hippocentaur with bald head, and Plato has right shoulder bare. All three grasp a large volume in plain binding, with a broad tie round the middle, as if the two, the Centaur and Plato, were each at once receiving it from Æsculapius. The foreground is infested with snakes; the background is full of animals, of which the boar, wolf, hare, roebuck, bear, and dog are still distinguishable. On the other side of the leaf a broad ornamental fillet surrounds the title of the book, "Herbarium, etc."

Whence came MS. V.

The owners of MS. V. I have been unable to trace to any good purpose. No information is derivable from Sir Robert Cottons private catalogue in manuscript, which I have inspected. On the middle of fol. 74 a, between lines is written "Richerd Hollond this boke," for "his boke," in a hand of the fifteenth century. There was a Richard Holland, brother of John, restored Earl of Huntingdon 1417, created Duke of Exeter 1442, died 1447, which Richard was Admiral of England, and died 1404. Whether he were owner of the MS. I shall not pretend to decide: but I know of no other so likely. On the face of an early folio is written "elizabeth colmore," in a text hand, perhaps of the age of Sir Robert Cotton. Among the books in the old library of (the Cathedral) Christ Church, Canterbury, mentioned by Wanley in his preface, occurs "Herbarius Anglice, depictus," and as this answers to the description of MS. V., Wanley has concluded it is perhaps the same copy. The Hollands derived their importance from a marriage with the Fair Maid of Kent, descended from Edmund Plantagenet of Woodstock (born 1301, Aug. 5, beheaded 19 March1330), son of Edward I., by his second wife Margaret of France; whence the Earldom of Kent came into the

Holland family, and they would be within reach of a few books from Canterbury. Those who like dovetailing may be content to splice together the probable date of the MS. (1040—1050), Canterbury, and the archiepiscopate of Eadsige (1038—1050); but such calculations have in them much uncertainty.

The drawings of the plants.

The drawings may once have been likenesses of the plants; in some cases we see that the pencils employed were capable of the work; thus betonica, arum dracunculus, an orchis or satyrion, galium aparine, erythræa centaureum, achillea millefolium, lilium, atropa mandragoras, ricinus communis, suggest to the eyes the plant intended by the artist, and with the exception of galium aparine, that also mentioned in the authors text. But it often happened, that when a pattern to be faithfully repeated was placed in the hands of the limner, he regarded it with too artistic an eye and considered how he could improve it. The fac-simile gives us the drawing which in MS. V. stands for saxifraga granulata. This plant throws out, adhering to its roots, many small bulbs of the form and colour of onions, but not bigger than the heads of large pins; remove all colour from the picture, and you will see that the outline represented these characteristics of the plant; an oval piece of turf suggested that the part under earths surface was delineated, and then the roots and granules were seen below it. The artist knowing nothing about this, amended, as clever fellows are always doing, his original; heightened the colour of the under side of the bit of surface, and seeing no leaves, rounded and made green the granules, so as to do the duty of leaves. In many other cases some such improvements were introduced; thus the flowers of chamomile have had their white rays and yellow discs coloured alike blue. In other cases the botanical system current in the earlier centuries of the Christian era was the cause of our discontent; for in those days, the plan of relying principally

upon the parts of fructification for the identification of a plant had not come into vogue, and the illustrators were content to give us some specimen, however deficient in the distinctive marks. Hence probably, Ostriago, Ὀστρύα, a tree native to the countries on the Mediterranean, is explained by Liðwort, which is the Water Elder, opposite leaves being found in both. Erifia, an herb now unknown, is also translated Liðwort, and the drawing is like the former. When the plant itself presented a very complex task to the painter, he contented himself with indicating the character, as in yarrow, rosemary, and carot. In many cases the stems are made rigid and erect, instead of pliant and trailing, as in cinqfoil and potentilla. In many cases no one can at sight recognize the plant intended, even buttercup, horsetail, marsh mallow, which may once have been a tree mallow, the botanical *hibiscus*, could not be known by the drawing. Nor could cress, strawberry, hop, celandine, clover, hemp, and so on.

Vienna MS. of Dioskorides.

At Vienna exists an illustrated manuscript of Dioskorides, from which, in Jacquins time, woodcuts were made, and from these one set of more than four hundred plates was sent to Sibthorp, and is now in the library of the Botanic Garden, Oxford. This set, by the courtesy of Dr. Daubeny, I have examined. Another set of only one hundred and forty-two plates was sent to Linnæus, and is now in possession of the Linnæan Society; by the kindness of Professor Bell, I have had an opportunity of inspecting this copy. Though less extended than that at Oxford, it is more valuable, as far as it goes, by containing notes in ink by Jacquin, and others in pencil by Sir J. E. Smith; Jacquin describes the colours, which are, of course, wanting in prints, and Sir J. E. Smith endeavours to determine the plants. The botanical world was for a long while in great agitation about the names in Dioskorides, and these drawings were expected to be

of great assistance: controversies raged, and folios were published, till at length the struggles of the learned "terminated only by despair of success."[1] It was by no means in hope that I should add to botanical knowledge that I paid a visit to Oxford specially to see these plates, but from a desire to elicit, if I could, from a comparison of the Saxon drawings in the Herbarium, from art. cxxxiv. to the end, with those from the Vienna manuscript, some solution of the difficulties of the subject. If the Saxon artist had altered a little here and a little there, some light would be thrown on the matter. The Vienna Greek copy might be even the original, or if not so, very near to the original of the English. But though in many cases the Vienna copy gives faithful drawings of the plants, as in *sedum arboreum*, which is spoiled in the English figure (art. cxlvii.), yet there was no such similarity between the drawings as to lead to any useful result. Dr. Daubeny gave me a small book of his own publishing, running to seventeen pages, in which he has assigned modern scientific equivalents to the old Hellenic appellations of Dioskorides. On the face of it this book treats rather of the figures than of the written text; yet, of course, the words of the author were always kept in view. The Professor, then, "characterizes the drawings "of the plants in the Vienna MS." often as "fictitious," often as having "slight resemblance," as "doubtful," "bad," "very rude," "indifferent," and all this in a treatise where the conclusions were drawn in a good measure from the drawings. Anxious to learn more about Brittanike, the Vienna MS. gave me a drawing, showing the flowering stems of *Lythrum salicaria*, with leaves which must belong to a monocotyledonous plant. Little, therefore, was to be gained from the

[1] Sir J. E. Smith, in Reeses Cyclopædia, art. Dioskorides.

Vienna representations. The latest authorities are not agreed upon many questions relating to that old author. These drawings of the Vienna MS. were, it is said, derived from another, which was sometimes called the Neapolitan MS.[1] Professor Jacquin, writing on the copy of Amaracus thus made, utters the same language as that employed above, and says, "pictor "arti suæ et genio nimium indulsit." He complains also of inaccurate drawing of umbelliferous plants, "umbellarum configuratio valde rudis in omnibus um- "belliferis." [2]

Drawings of Snakes.

The Saxon drawings of the snakes are fanciful: "there never were such snakes," I have been assured by one of the best naturalists in England.

An illustrated Latin copy, MS. T.

An illustrated copy of the Latin Apuleius,[3] which as of the twelfth century, has sometimes been here mentioned as MS. T., has been collated for assistance in determining plants. It has a few English glosses, and some of its figures like MS. V. Under Ocimum[4] are added the following words: "Herba Ocymum te rogo "per summam diuinitatem qui te iussit nasci ut cures "ea omnia et succurras auxilio maximo quæ de te fida "remedia posco quæ sunt infra scripta."

Another, MS. G.

I have marked MS. G. as a German MS., an illustrated Latin Apuleius, Harl. 4986; it has some German glosses; thus Hierobotane is glossed ſauerne oð' ƫaubencɳopf; Batrachium (art. ix.) is Wilde Eppich, Apium silvaticum, wolf wurc, (for wurz). Many figures are wholly false, as Marrubium,[5] and some are monstrous, as Tithymalus.[6] It has the Medicina de Quadrupedibus.

[1] The same, I suppose, as the Rinuccini MS. Wenrich de Auctorum Græcorum versionibus, p. 217, gives an account of an illustrated MS. of Dioskorides sent by Romanus II. to the Arab "king of Spain," about 960, A.D.

[2] To the same effect, Plin. xxv. 4.

[3] Harl. 5294.

[4] Fol. 40 b.

[5] Fol. 16 a.

[6] Fol. 37 a.

MS. A. is a neat Italian MS. of the Latin Apuleius, executed in the fifteenth century, MSS. Additional, 17063. It often corresponds with MS. V. Another, MS. A.

MS. Harl. 1585 is another illustrated copy of the Latin text. At fol. 206, the work of Apuleius, if Apuleius, is attributed to another name,[1] "Explicit liber "Platonis de herbis masculinis: feliciter." The "Liber "medicinæ ex animalibus pecoribus bestiisque et "avibus" is attributed as usual to Sextus Placitus.[2] Part of Dioscorides follows, "Incipit liber Dioscoridis. "In hoc enim libro continentur herbæ fœmineæ, etc."[3] And by and bye, "Incipit epistola Apollinis de em- "plastro podagrico satis admirabile cuidam missa "podagrico."[4] The MS. is of the early years of the thirteenth century, largely illustrated and curious. Another.

The foregoing are all vellum manuscripts. Trinity College, Cambridge, has a paper MS. of Apuleius,[5] in Latin, with coloured drawings of the fourteenth century. This is followed by "Liber medicine diascoridis "ex hebreorum scedis[6] numero lxxi. per singula no- "mina." Sferitis occurs.[7] There is a picture of Galenus, et eius discipuli, and of Ypocras, et eius discipuli. There are several amusing drawings of devils, in the form nearly of bats, passing out of the possessed. A MS. at Trinity.

The illustrated Latin manuscripts here mentioned were of interest, chiefly as bearing on the signification of the Saxon drawings. From them most botanists would turn away in scorn, declaring them unscientific; those only who take pleasure in investigating the history as well as the modern phase of their favourite science, will give them any attention. In the constant difficulties presented by these figures, I have ever gone for advice to a gentleman well known for his acquire- How applied.

[1] There was, according to Wenrich, a Plato Medicus.
[2] Col. 209.
[3] Col. 303.
[4] Col. 357.
[5] O. 2, 48.
[6] ſcīſ, MS.
[7] See Herbar., cxxxviii.

ments and thorough knowledge of this subject, Dr. John Harley, of Kings College, London, and have always received from him the most friendly and zealous aid.

MS. B. Of the Saxon text, MS. B., a Bodleian manuscript,[1] is a very handsomely written folio, twelve inches tall, eight broad, in double columns, the letters clear and sharply marked, with vacant spaces intended for drawings of the plants and snakes, but never filled in. The Herbarium and Medicina de Quadrupedibus run from folio 68 to 130. Two folios have been cut out, as noticed here in the various readings on pages 298, 366. Competent judges make MS. B. of the same age nearly as MS. V. That they are from one origin is clear by their community of error, as in the omission of the heading Artemisia tagantes, and what occurs at art. lxxi. A few titles and numbers in B. are by a later hand, which has sometimes scratched through the earlier rubricated numbers; this hand may be referred to the twelfth century. Both V. and B. leave blanks for English names where the author was at a loss.

MS. H. MS. H.[2] was never intended for display, but for use; it has no drawings, nor was meant to have any; it omits the phrases prepared for the insertion of English names, is not so correctly copied, and may be dated a little later than MSS. V. and B.

MS. O. MS. O. is a mean manuscript written upon shreds of vellum. The original work has been broken up into alphabetical order. The language shows signs of change; examples of it may be found on page 102, foot, page 132, foot. The collation of this MS. was not carried through, it was not desirable. For the history of our language it may some day be required

[1] Hatton, 76. | [2] Harl. 585.

that the whole should be printed for comparison with our earlier text. Since our text was printed this MS. has recovered eight leaves, which had found their way into the Cottonian collection, and into the fire of 1731; it has been rebound, and of course folioed afresh.

Principles followed in determining what plants were meant.

The interpretation of the English names of plants rests on the same basis generally as the rendering of any other obsolete words. But lest my duty should be misapprehended, it is necessary to call the readers attention to the true state of the question. Hitherto men have been content with what is found in dictionaries, and the dictionaries do nothing but quote for authorities such a book as this Herbarium, or some glossaries. The interpretation, therefore, is sometimes probably false from the errors of such books, and sometimes contradictory, as glossaries disagreed. On discovering that the poisonous bryony, with its clusters of berries, is confused with the "humble," with its hop catkins and wholesome juices, it was impossible any longer blindly to follow the author before us. To ascertain, therefore, the signification of any obscure English word, it was by no means proper to accept the Greek or Latin equivalent fixed on in the Herbarium, or elsewhere, and to find out what plant was intended by such a word. Thus, if the Herbarium sets down Liðpyþt as Ostriago, and Ostriago proves, probably, to be Ὀστρύα, a tree not known here, while at the same time Liðpyþt is Dwarf Elder, by much concurrent testimony, the conclusion must be that our author was probably wrong in his identification. In glossaries, and, I doubt, to some extent here, the authors aim was to convey as nearly as possible the sense of the foreign word to English ears; his translation was, therefore, often only an approximation. Liðpyþt for Ostriago, and for Erifia, may be excused on this ground. For *Populus alba*, Abele seems, at least,

not Latin, not "Albella," whether connected with the Polish bialy, *white*, or no: the *Populus tremula* was the Æþr, *the aspen*, and in some glossaries is very reasonably called the Cpicbeam, *quickbeam*, as always alive: the *Populus nigra* is commonly now called the *Italian poplar*, and though admitted by our men of science for indigenous is perhaps an importation. In the face of those native names it seems extraordinary to find the glossaries interpreting Populus by byþc, *birch*, at the same time as Betulus, *birch*. Whatever be the solution, I cannot accept from a glossator the teaching that Populus is *birch*. Perhaps by an emendation we may recover another native name. In Gl. R., p. 45, we have Saginus, hpıt hæþel. Only one kind of Corylus is known in England; I propose Ægirus, Αἴγειρος, for the *white hazel*. Sometimes the glossator did not at all know his plant under a foreign name, which must be excused by all who are not mere novices. Sometimes the inattention of editors misrepresents the old writer. In Gl. R., p. 47, is written,

> Cedrus, ceðeþ beam.
> Cedria, hıſſæp, [that is hıf fæp, *the sap of it*].

The editors never made this out; yet "Hissæpe *Cedria*" should not have found its way into any dictionary.

No interpretation of a significant name can be satisfactory unless the meaning well befits the plant. Smearwort, as mentioned above, must be a greasy plant, such as is Butterwort. Quickbeam has no sense whatever when applied to the Rowan tree, though the name be well rooted in our language; and it perhaps belonged originally to the Aspen, as some glossaries give it. Gl. R., p. 47, has—

> Cresis, cpıc ꝺpeop, Tremulus,

which the editors have not printed. The Eglantine is the Sweetbriar with its aculei, *sharp points*, straight or

not, but some people, and among them, Milton, have made it the Withywind, *Convolvulus.*

> Through the sweetbriar and the vine,
> Or the twisted eglantine.[1]

When the Herbarium and the glossaries proved not always trustworthy, it was necessary not to rely on them too confidently. The drawings are of no great use. Tradition and the consent of Englishmen are most valuable, but require to be accepted with vigilance: and to ascertain them it has been my task to examine all accessible glossaries; which are very numerous. Those which I have found of most importance are an unpublished gl. of two thousand entries, older than any in the British Museum, and of the tenth century; one from Durham of the eleventh century, unpublished, a copy of which was kindly sent me by the Rev. Mr. Greenwell, Minor Canon, and MS. Laud, 567. These two last, like the Brussels gl., have drawn from the Herbarium, and where they agree with it are not to be accounted as independent confirmations. To the Rev. W. D. Macray my best thanks are tendered for the loan of a valuable MS. glossary on vellum, referred to as gl. M., and for placing in my hands such of the treasures of the Bodleian as his intimate acquaintance with it suggested to his memory. It may be some indication of the value of the gl. unpublished, referred to as gl. C., to mention that it authoritatively clears up the mistranslated passage, (MS. Tiberius B. 1. anno 1052, near end,) of the Chronicle. Goðpine þa ȝeþicloðe hþaðe þæȝ þe he upcom · ⁊ eft ȝepýþpte, which means, *Godwin then sickened soon after he came up river, and again recovered,* for this gl. has the entry,

[1] MS. Harl. 585, fol. 89, has a gloss to *κυνὸς βάτος, dog rose briar* (till Dr. Daubeny), "wilde eglantine," in a hand a century older than Milton.

fol. 19 c, "Conualuit, ȝeuaeppte."[1] As I have already written on the parallelism between the vocabulary and flexion in the old English with the Latin and Greek, I may be allowed to add with satisfaction that in this glossary verbs of the first person singular present terminate in o.

Consulo ꝼꝛiȝno.
Innitor onhlinȝo.
Mereo ȝroeto.
etc.

From this glossary it may be concluded that the Herbarium was not the first attempt to fix the sense of the Latin names of trees and plants, since in this work and in the later glossaries some errors of the older one, such as "cucumis popæȝ," "arbutus æspe," "edera uudupinde," have been omitted.

Sources.

The Herbarium consists of two parts, a translation from the work intituled Herbarium Apuleii, with a few extra paragraphs; and a continuation, chiefly from Dioskorides. Ackerman and Sprengel, who have written on the history of medicine, and Sillig, who in his edition of Plinius[2] has printed a short fragment of Apuleius, are of opinion that Apuleius never wrote the book. Saumaise[3] thought he did. Sprengel is angry at the book as unphilosophical, but it is better, it is practical. Its translation into English shows its popularity, and amid the scarcity of old English manuscripts, four copies still exist of this work, and three glossaries show themselves indebted to it. Nothing is less permanent than science. The English translation is now published, doubtless as giving us better knowledge what the AngulSeaxe or so called Anglo-Saxons

[1] The present occurs, ꝼilce heo ȝeꝼuppan mihte, Life of Æþelðryð, MS., *as if she might recover.* The past ȝeþýppte answers to *convalescens*, Beda, p. 539, line 7.

[2] Plin. ed. Sillig., vol. v. p. xvii.

[3] Prol. libri de hyleiatr., p. 12.

thought in medicine, and for a record of the older part of our language. That the portion of the Saxon Herbarium, which is originally from Dioskorides, had a Latin text for its original, seems certain. The name Spreritis, Herbar. cxxxviii., is not in Dioskorides. But in a Latin MS. of Trin. Coll., Cambridge,[1] of late date, containing extracts from Dioskorides, it is found with the following description: "Habet folia minuta lanu- "ginosa ex una radice; multos ramos emittit per "terram fusos, florem croceum, bofitalmo[2] similem, "odorem murteum (so) si digitis conteratur." These are the very words of our Saxon text. Zamalentition is also to be found in the Trin. MS. It is therefore to be concluded that the translator did not draw direct from the Botanist of Anazarba. It is, however, to his credit that he drew from him at all. He was not quite unphilosophical after all.

The Trinity MS., immediately after the last entry from Apuleius, indicates something of its own origin in these words: "Incipit liber medicinæ diaſcoridis "ex hebreorum ſcedif." If the Saxon additions to Dioskorides and this manuscript came from a common source, we should be here taught that the Greek had filtered through a Hebrew text. But it is quite impossible that the names of the plants could retain their original form after being expressed by Hebrew characters.

No one knows anything about Sextus Placitus nor why he should be called Platonicus or Papyriensis. Perhaps he is a nominis umbra, a phantom name, a mediæval bit of fun. Idpartus king of Egypt, a cotemporary of Augustus, must be a creature of imagination, a stalking horse for a bookmaker. The old English piece of the eleventh century on the Marvels

Sextus Placitus.

[1] O. 2, 48.

[2] Βουφθάλμῳ.

of the East, printed in Narratiunculæ, has a parallel in a Latin piece on the same subject by "King Premo."[1] And if the small wit invented Idpartus, why not also Sextus Placitus? The Latin of this Quadrupedal Medicine, as printed, does not contain as much as our text;[2] and it may be found, besides its other editions, among the leaves of the "Artis Medicæ Principes." The Bodleian copy, MS. B., has bound up with it two letters of Euax, king of the Arabs, to Tiberius Cæsar, on the virtues of stones. Whether Euax ever existed shall be for men more at leisure to inquire.[3]

On the types; value of forms.

The text has been printed in the form, as regards the shape of the characters, which they take in the original MSS. Besides the objection to printing in the character of our own day, which arises in the heart of every man who dislikes to dress up antiquity in modern clothes, there is one which is not sentimental at all; by a change so levelling we lose all the chronological characteristics of a manuscript arising from the form of the letters. The age of an English manuscript may be determined to half a century, for the most part, by the shape of ꝑ, f, ȝ, g, ꝓ, r, s, ſ, ſ, ſ, y, ẏ. Print all these alike, and you, as far as in you lies, shut out from your readers the information contained in those forms. The letter ſ is a mark of an early English manuscript, of one belonging probably to the ninth or tenth century. It may be seen in the fac-similes of the Lauderdale Orosius, of the Codex Exoniensis, of the C.C.C. copy of the Chronicle. It occurs frequently in the Leechbook, but not in the copy of a lost chapter, which we shall restore to its proper place; not because the text, but because the

[1] Graff Diutiska, vol. ii. p. 195.

[2] MS. Harl. 1585, attributes the part about the badger to a different hand. "Incipit Epistola de bestiola quam aliqui melem vocant. Quidam vero Taxonem," Col. 205. And Placitus after this.

[3] See Dr. Greenhills account.

copy made of it, is later than that of the rest of the book.

It appears by the inscription on Alfreds jewel to have been known under the form ꝟ, where I recognize an Hypsilon ϒ; it is, however, found in a manuscript of Alfreds time, as yet unpublished, in the common form ƒ. It does not occur at all in the MS. of Cædmon, which is written throughout with y undotted.[1] In saying this I do not include in the Cædmon, if Cædmon (for Pseudo-Cædmon is a strong assertion), that piece on the Harrowing of Hell, which is bound up in the same volume, but written in a much closer hand, with about forty eight, instead of thirty nine letters in a line; this has ẏ dotted. The letter ƒ does not occur in the Herbarium in any of the MSS.

Experts in MSS. have finer and more delicate traits by which they distinguish the age of copies; they are so minute that a traced fac-simile will scarcely reproduce them. Except these, and the ornamental letters,[2] and the contractions, which are forbidden to this set of publications, the present text puts before the reader the MS. as written. When the shape of letters affords so discriminating and so constantly present a test of the age of manuscripts, it is a subject of great regret to me, that editors have so freely applied the sponge of modernism, wiping away all such peculiarities. In some cases we can separate at once, an interpolation from the original by watching this feature. For example, in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 14, line 23=p. 17, line 18, ed. 1832, the first hand wrote peoɲðan, but a corrector over that puts ẏ, and the dot shews him much later than the first

[1] There is a dotted ẏ in page 148 MS., line 14, in the word moẏrer, and one other, I think, somewhere.

[2] Sometimes a G, with a tail, occurs.

scribe. A more considerable matter occurs at MS. p. 37, line 12=p. 48, line 25, ed. 1832, where the original hand wrote

þ hie heapm rceape

and the characters of the interlined interpolation hiſ discover their late origin, for the old scribe regularly wrote r not ſ. The sense and metre are improved by the omission. When I say that the original MS. has r, the cases are to be excepted in which a capital S is used. The capital letters at the beginning of sentences are most unfairly omitted in the printed edition,[1] and sometimes where capitals are printed the MS. has none. In Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 42, line 8= p. 54, line 21, ed. 1832, perhaps the reading of the later hand byrgdeſt is an improvement on the older byrgde.

Towards a reliable interpretation, the first step is an adequate grammar. A few remarks shall therefore be offered on this subject.

Vocalisation. The vocalisation of the oldest English MSS. differs from that which may be called the received standard, from the printed homilies of Ælfric, for instance, and from the grammars which are all based on Ælfrics Latin grammar. It is wholly a mistake to hold up the received method for the pure West Saxon dialect; as may be seen by appealing to the authorities. We have a manuscript which bears upon the face of it satisfactory evidence of having been sent out of Alfreds court by his own directions. It spells larnop-dōm, rcȝle, rio the article, ieðnerre *ease*, untælpieðlice as well as untælpfflðlice, bion *be*, doendum *facientibus*, ȝielpe, rien *sint*, forȝiefað, anȝietað, peorðen *fiant*, ciddeſt *chidedst*, ȝiemenne, hpæm *cuivis*, ðyncen,

[1] P. 81, line 2, ed. 1832, ſpilce is spelt with a capital in the MS., as the sense requires.

videantur, ſtıʒʒe, a Mœsogothic spelling not uncommon in English MSS. for ſtınʒe, ſuæ ƿuæ, hıo, ʒehıeƿen *credant*, ðæm, ðıeʒlan, ðʃncet *putant*, ƿcomað, ʒecıepƿeð, æppæƿð, ıelðeƿðe, hoƿnoðe, ƿıcƿıeað, heıſtan, ƿoƿbıƿeð *tolerat*, hıeƿðaƿ *pastores*, ʒecnıopon, cƿıƿð *Christus*, and so on without end. The evidence, which this is not a convenient place for discussing, is sufficient that in this vocalisation, whether of terminations or other syllables, we have the dialect of King Alfreds court. One editor of Orosius has furnished us, at the expense of Mr. Tollemache, with fac-similes of three pages of the Lauderdale MS. Of the antiquity and superior value of this MS. there can be no doubt. We there see ıē *river*, as well as ea, hætt *calls*, æpıelme *source*, ƿıƿƿeƿt, ʒıet, ƿoƿun, ƿƿom for ƿƿam, hıeƿa and hıoƿa, hoƿƿc for hoƿƿ. Just as was to be expected from current notions, the editor who had access to this good MS. did not use it; it has, says he, "a "northerly aspect." This expression were true, had it been used of a manuscript of the eleventh century; but the Lauderdale MS. is older, and agrees in spelling with others of nearly the same age. If the book called Cædmon, be his, which I neither assert nor deny, the copy we have is much later than his times; but it exhibits proofs of having been transcribed from an earlier book in which the same method of vocalising prevailed. The penman altered, as was customary, the spelling as he went; but at page 55 of the MS., line 3,[1] he came to a slip of the earlier pen, which he was unable to understand: it had been meant for

ƿonne ıc ƿoƿð ƿcıol.

meaning *when I shall away.* On page 18 MS., line 20,[2] the penman forgot for a moment to alter the ancient orthography, and he put ʒıeman ƿæƿ ʒƿunðeƿ;

[1] P. 67, line 20, ed. Thorpe. | [2] P. 22, line 31, ed. Thorpe.

the reading ȝyman is by correction. On the same page, line 25,[1] the first writing was ſiþ þǽt ænȝa þrym, and the printed text is that of the corrector. On page 37, line 15,[2] ȝieᵹ is from the older copy. On page 39, line 6,[3] nioð is the old spelling, and by some accident it has been read as moð and an accent has been given to it. Enough of this for the present. Of the C.C.C.C. MS. of the Chronicle the age has been thrown perhaps too far back; it contains, as appears, some of these spellings; cierþe, firþe, ielðstan, hierðon,[4] hiera, ȝionȝne, and the like; these are here given on the presumption that the printed text is faithful. The Codex Exoniensis is of the tenth century,[5] and it retains traces of the ancient method: as bȳm ȝiefta bȳeahtm, *noise of ocean gusts*,[6] ȝiefe, biereð.[7]

The thought dawns upon us, that when our early manuscripts are put fairly before us, the Heliand itself may belong to this island.

Accents. It is only partly true that the accentual mark of MSS. denotes a long vowel. Of this I shall mention what I believe to be a decisive proof; but must first say that Mr. Thorpe wholly deceived himself when he supposed the accentuation of his edition of Cædmon, if Cædmon, to be like his original. He says, "In the "accentuation, which confirms in almost every case the "theory of Professor Rask, I have followed the autho- "rity of manuscripts, and except in a very few instances "that of the manuscript of Cædmon itself." I add my testimony to that of others, that the accentuation has been much altered. In the original MS. at page 14, line 11=page 17, line 8, ed. Thorpe, the word þȳ is accented; the words are written thus: þȳ́ hȳm com. It is

[1] P. 23, line 9, ed. Thorpe.
[2] P. 48, line 32, ed. Thorpe.
[3] P. 51, line 32, ed. Thorpe.
[4] See p. 190, ed. 1861.
[5] And this is Wanley's opinion, p. 280 a.
[6] P. 384, 9, not *guests*.
[7] Fol. 93 b, line 1, from transcript.

evident that it was the emphatic sense and not any long vowel which brought the accent down on that word. The syllable un–, with the privative sense is frequently accented, as marking a change of meaning. Þóndum (except in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS.)[1] often obtains the accent, but the vowel is certainly not an omega. In the old MSS. the affix dóm is accented, indicating here a long vowel,[2] as in the German equivalent –thum, but our language has a tendency to throw back accents, and físdóm must have before long become Wisdom. Some have thought that two concurrent syllables in English cannot take accents at once; but our utterance of Rich man, Poor man, as compared with Chapman, Helmsman, is irreconcileable with that theory. The page of Cædmon cited above,[3] gives us hít hím, ónzán hím, áhóf, hís líc, with concurrent accents, in the original MS. These, observe, were not all vowels long of themselves. The Leechbook accents the inflexive syllable –um, as hatúm, oþrúm, zodúm, pyrtúm, pronouncing, it may be presumed, this vowel long. This pronunciation must have disappeared before the MSS. could confuse such forms as þam ılcan with þam ılcum, mınum, mınon, which they very frequently do.

Saxons accented Latin words as a guide to the reader; thus in MS. H., fol. 94, ıncántatıónıbuſ, zrándıneſ tempeſtátеſ, omnipoténtıſ nájjcı: these are not all long vowels, though they be all long syllables. On fol. 96 b, hılápıſ is an erroneous pronunciation.

In some instances an accent appears over a consonant, and though it may always be asserted that it has been intended for the vowel, it will in the text here be found as written.

[1] The printed accents in this case are volunteered by the editor.

[2] We find cyneboom, gl. C., fol. 53 a.

[3] P. 17 ed. Thorpe.

Indifference of vowels.

Final syllables with short vowels are written with e, ı, o, or u.[1] Hence a verb ending in –oðon became, on dropping the n, –oðe in its termination; and pæꝛtmaꝛ, dropping the s, might become pæꝛtme.

Final vowels dropped.

The general analogies of the oldest English with the Latin and Greek would lead us to expect the neuters plural to end in a short vowel as a; so that poɲða should represent verba; and this is so. But the English also loses the vowel, and the plural becomes poɲð. This is the case with most of our neuters. And not so only. Other terminations lose the vowels we expect to find. The adverbs ending in –on, and like –θɛn, meaning *from*, are often found to, and did, doubtless, originally, end in –one, as heonon, heonone, *hence.*

The omission of a final short vowel affects[2] the orthography of nominatives: thus Kemble says, on ærende, "In later times the final e was sometimes "omitted, but should not have been so." Þeoꝛc, *wark, pain,* (a masculine, and not to be confounded with peoꝛc, *work,* neuter,) is written in the nominative peoꝛce twice in the MS. of Cædmon.[3] The forms ȝyðene, *goddess,* þynenu,[4] leads us to suppose that the language had a feminine –ne for names of the offices of women, as Dirne, old-germ. Diorna, *famula, puella.* The St. Johns Oxon MS. gl. for monacha oððe monialis has mynecenu, which, and not mynecen, is the true form of the nominative.[5] So that ꝑıln was perhaps once ꝑılne, ꝑılene, and þeȝnen, þınen, has lost a vowel. See ſþꝛæc for ſþꝛæce, Cod. Exon., p. 421, line 3, ed.

A final vowel is omitted in many instances to the grammarians dismay. The accusative of þyꝛꝛ is very

[1] See the note Cod. Exon., p. 66, ed., p. 31, line 3, ed.

[2] Bıtc as Kemble wrote it, not Bıt, occurs in these volumes; Slıtc also ends in a vowel.

[3] See also Lye.

[4] Genesis xxxviii, 28.

[5] See A Volume of Vocabularies, p. 71.

often in these medical books ꝑyꝛ not ꝑyꝛe. The editor, on ꝥonne ꝓuꝓðað ꝥin eaȝan ꝓꝑa leohꝛ, Cædm.? MS. p. 27, line 10, observes that it "grammatically "should be ꝥine eaȝan ꝓꝑa leohꝛe." Ðe ꝥaꝛ poꝓulð ȝeꝛceop, ibid., p. 32, line 4, is no more grammatical than ꝑyꝛ for ꝑyꝛe; so line 9, also; so p. 106, 13; p. 107, 12, oꝼeꝛ ꝥaꝛ ꝓiðan ȝeꝛceaꝼꝛ, ibid. Feollon peꝛȝenð; id. p. 92, 26, *fell the defenders.* Fuȝlaꝛ blōðiȝ ꝓittað, *the fowls sit bloody,* id. p. 98, line 20. I would however alter ꝸ bebodu ꝓillað mīn ꝓullian, id. p. 106, line 10, by writing on account of the rhythm mīne. Ymb hine ꝑæȝon· piȝenð ūnꝼoꝓhte, id. p. 151, line 13. ꝥæꝛ ꝥa baꝥu ꝥæꝛon haꝛ on hꝛeꝥꝛe, Cod. Exon., p. 478, line 15, ed.

In manuscripts, which are late Saxon, the nominative masculine and feminine singular of the article are ꝥe, ꝥeo; thus in the Cambridge copy of part of the homily De Auguriis,[1] these forms are used constantly and throughout. Editors of late manuscripts have often brought back these changed words to their earlier shape; but that produces an anachronism. Article.

The nominative of the AN declension could end in AN, so that the ordinary final vowel seems formed by dropping the N. The oblique cases sometimes drop the N; ıf hıf eaꝼoꝛan nu heaꝛð heꝛ cumen; *his descendant, a hardy one, is now come here,* Beowulf, 747, where Kemble would put eaꝼoꝛa. Again, ꝓıꝥꝥan ðeaꝥeꝛ benð ꝛoleꝛeð hıꝼꝼuman; *after deaths bond lifes author shall unbind* (*shall have unbound*), Cod. Ex., p. 64, line 24, ed., where the editor has removed the N. Again, in a riddle, Cod. Exon., p. 499, line 1, oꝥꝥæꝛ hım ꝥone ȝleapſꝛol ȝınȝꝛan bꝛoꝥoꝛ mın aȝnaðe, *till for himself my younger brother acquired the stool of cleverness,* where the note says read ȝınȝꝛa. Again, Declension in -an.

[1] As the MS. De Auguriis has been often mentioned, it may be well to say, it is in preparation for publication.

ꝑoꝛꝺon ıc ȝeꝺencan ne mæȝ ȝeonꝺ ꝺaꝛ ꝑoꝛulꝺ ꝑoꝛ hꝑan moꝺ ꝛeꝑan mın ne ȝeſꝑeoꝛce; *therefore I cannot think throughout this world, for why my minds mood turns not all dark, when, etc.*, Cod. Ex., p. 289, ult., where the editor reads mınne and makes ꝛeꝑan accusative. Smith, in his Beda, p. 538, 38, prints ȝeleaꝑan as a nominative in brackets, and he says that such readings as are in brackets have been amended on the authority of some MS.[1] Again, ac ne ma ꝑılnoꝺe ðeaꝛꝑan ȝaꝛꝀe ꝑuman; *pauper spiritu.* Beda, p. 579, line 22=p. 153, 35, Latin. The examples in Spelmans Psalter are very numerous. So ðꝛıꝺꝺan (read ðꝛıꝺꝺan) ðæl is a nominative, Leechbook, I. xv. 3. In the Pseudo Cædmon, Harrowing of Hell, MS. p. 228, line 2,[2] ꝑu eaꝛꝀ hæleðа helm· ⁊ heoꝛen ðēman· enȝla oꝛð ꝑꝛuman. The last letter has been erased, and Thorpe has turned ðeman into ðema. The two MSS. in Cædm.? MS. p. 191, ult., have, one ꝛunna ϧ mona, the other ſunne ϧ monan: the genitive plural is quite inappropriate, and on the hypothesis here suggested, the readings agree well enough, as nominatives singular.

N dropped.

As the nominatives of the forms ꝑıꝀeȝa, eoꝛðe, eaȝe, may be supposed to have once terminated in **–an**, but to have lost the final N, so the oblique cases, which customarily have N, occasionally lose it. Thus Cædmon (if Cædmon), MS. p. 151, line 1, ponn pælceaꝛeȝa· pulꝑaꝛ ꝛunȝon, *the wan slainchoosers the wolves sang their loathly evening lay,* with the definite termination and sense. ꝑæꝛ haꝋan omıhꝋan maȝan unȝemeꝋꝑæꝛꝋa, Leechbook, lib. II. contents xvi. In Cædmon? p. 237, line 25, ed., leoma for leoman. In Cod. Exon., MS. p. 10 b, line 23, ꝋıꝛ ꝑꝛuma is a geni-

[1] "MSS.ti alicujus fide emendari." Preface.

[2] P. 306, line 4, ed. Thorpe.

tive singular. Name, Matth. i. 21, in the published Hatton text, is accusative.

The inflexions laid down in grammars are, or ought to be, the usual forms as observed in the language. In all less known languages, in Greek to wit, the common grammars are often much in error. In the oldest written English, abusively called Anglo-Saxon, these inflexions are less certain, since the writings have had few students; and it cannot be expected that we should take law from the grammars. Yet it would not be reasonable to favour a reading merely on the ground of its being exceptional: we dare only go so far, as to accept more readily those less usual, less sanctioned, forms, which fall in with the tendency of the time, and that was to drop terminations, as is seen in the English of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the "Semi Saxon" and the "Early English" of the artificial phraseology. The infinitive þanc piꝛan, χάριν εἰδέναι, savoir gré, is found in the Exeter book, written without the N, þanc piꝛa.[1] These two passages have more force of testimony than two concurring manuscripts; and it follows, that in the tenth century,[2] infinitives had begun to drop N. The Hatton Gospels[3] read þa gastlice þearfan,[4] þa sibsume,[5] þanne ytemeste ferþyng,[6] and so on; and it is too much for any moderate partisan to assume to limit closely in time the commencement of such a falling off of "the "marching soldiers."

s dropped.

The s of the nominative and accusative plural in –aȝ is sometimes, at least in the MSS., wanting; as in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 42, line 17, ā̂ðame

[1] P. 67, line 24, ed., p. 74, line 31. For the idiom compare p. 85, line 5, p. 90, line 15, p. 91, line 29.

[2] Putting the Lindisfarne glosses later.

[3] As printed.

[4] Matth. v. 3.

[5] Id. v. 9.

[6] Id. v. 26.

ȝealdeȝt pæȝtme • þa ic pæron foldum minum ȝæȝte ȝoldodene; *to Adam thou gavest fruits, which to you two were by my words firmly forbidden.* Nearly so, id., p. 119, line 11, MS. eoldan pæȝtma; id., p. 74, line 23, heoron ȝuȝla. PseudoCædmon, Harrowing of Hell, MS. p. 223, 7, puldre hæfde: ric ecȝ clomma • ȝeondū oðfæȝted: *to his glory he had clamps of punishment on his enemies fastened.* Leechbook, lib. I., cap. v., leȝe on þa peolore, *lay upon the lips.* Fylle þa fæpſpone on cu meolce; *boil the sap chips (of oak rind) in cows milk,* Leechbook, lib. II., cap. lxv., 2. "Pliadas sibun steorra," gl. C., for seoron steorras. Cod. Ex., p. 476, line 9; 429, 30; Lorica, p. lxxi. line 7, line 15.

Feminine genitives in s.

Some feminines made the genitives in s; perhaps irregularly, and from a desire in the writer to find some mode of marking the genitive distinctly; thus ea, *a river*, makes eas;[1] emnihtes is *of the equinox* in the treatise de Temporibus; dices occurs in the charters.[2]

Of concurrent consonants.

The early manuscripts, representing sounds, more than modern fashionable spelling does, often omitted some one of many concurring consonants. Thus they wrote pyrtruma, where derivation required pyrttruma, so ſtrendu[3] for ſtrenȝdu, pildeor for pild deor, nemȝt for nemnȝt.[4]

This suppression of consonants often, to a modern eye, confounded grammatical inflexions; hie habbað me to heafran ȝecorene, Cædm.? MS. p. 15, line 15, *they have chosen me to be chief;* instead of ȝecorenne, which is the true syntax. Berreoh ðe pearme; *wrap thyself up warm,* Leechbook, lib. I. cap. xlvii. 1, 2.

[1] Fac-simile of page 14 of Lauderdale MS. Also Chron., p. 190. C.C.C. MS., p. 192. Cott. Tiber. B.1, which MS. I have examined.

[2] No. 730.

[3] Cod. Exon., p. 65 a, line 2.

[4] Matth. i. 21, edd. Marshall and Cambridge Univ., 1858.

So as to be warm, the predicate explainable by ὥστε εἶναι, constantly occurring in the Hellenic and other languages; "Wipe the table dry," where an adverb is quite out of place. Se þe aȝan ſceal on þam ſiþ ſæte hſȝe ſunde; *who must have on the journey a mind sound*, Cod. Exon., p. 430, line 10, ed., for ſundne. The editor rightly supposes hẏȝe to be masculine; it makes genitive hẏȝeſ; (Paris Psalter, lxviii. 6,) has the masculine adjective holde in Beowulf, 531; minne in Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 21; and hatne, Paris Psalter, lxxviii. 38. The passages in the same Paris Psalter, lxi. 8, 11, may be explained in more ways than one. This disguise of a masculine termination is very common in participles; since the syllables -ende contain a combination, which no one but an elocution master will fling from his lips with comfort. Hence explain ðruſende hẏȝe, Cod. Exon., p. 165, 25, ed. Thus ænne laman on bedde liczende, Matth. ix. 2, where the Lindisfarne MS. has liccende in bẽþe, and the Hatton cuts off the final vowel: thus again, he ȝeſeah ænne man ſittende, Matth. ix. 9. Beheold bẏrnende beãm, *the people beheld a burning beam*, Cædm.? MS. p. 148, line 4. I shall not multiply citations, for Kemble has already remarked, Beowulf, 92, Appendix, " umborwesende is the acc. sing. . . . Participles not " unfrequently have this anomaly and omit the n."[1] Any combination of sound, however, which rendered the n of the accusative indistinct on the teeth gave occasion to a neglect of the unsounded letter by the penman. Deoful is masculine in the Gospels; therefore unclæne deoful, Luke iv. 33, is for unclænne. On " mine ȝehẏſað anfealdne ȝeþoht," Beowulf, 508, Kemble says we must read mĩnne.[2] So ȝſene for

[1] See the uncalled for alteration. Cod. Ex., p. 442, line 30, ed.

[2] So, þine nextan, þine feond, Hatton Gospels, (as printed), Matth. v. 43.

ȝɲenne, the reading of MS. H. in Herbarium, art. cxi.;[1] ā̂ne, the reading of MS. V., Herbarium, xxvi.[2] A vacillation in the spelling of that form of the infinitive which follows ꝺo, as ꝺo monıanne, ꝺo monıane, *monendi*, is observed in a MS. of the ninth century. On the same principle are constructed the usual forms eopeɲe not eopeɲɲe, uɲe not uɲɲe, oðɲe not oðeɲɲe.

A reasonable explanation of a reading is always better than an alteration.

Adjectives in the feminine.

The feminine nominative singular of adjectives ended, in remote times, in a short vowel, in full analogy with the Latin: this vowel is found occasionally with all forms, and is not confined to such words as ɲmæl. Ðēɲ ī̂ɲ ƿæmne · ƿɲeolecu mæȝ, Cædmon? MS. p. 101, lines 19, 20; *here is a virgin, a ladylike may;* hī́m ðɲıhtlıcu mā́ȝ · on ɲlıꝺe moꝺȝum · mæneȝum ðuhte, id. p. 89, line 15; *to them a ladylike may in beauty to many proud ones she seemed:* luƿu lanȝɲumu, id. p. 91, line 4, *longsome love:* cpen mec hɲılum hɲıꝺ loccebu honꝺ onleȝeð, Cod. Exon., p. 489, line 7, ed. Ic eom punꝺeɲlıcu ɲıhꝺ, id. p. 399, line 17, ed.; p. 400, line 16; p. 406, line 15; p. 407, line 7. Þıhꝺ com æƿꝺeɲ peȝe ƿɲætlıcu, id. p. 415, line 23, ed.; an þæɲa nunnena þe pæɲ ſƿẏþe ƿæȝɲu, Dial. Greg. MS., *one of the nuns who was very fair;* nænıȝu ſmeþneɲ, ibid. In the Leechbook will be found ȝoꝺe,[3] ƿɲecenlıco, hɲıꝺe, þyɲlıcu, lyꝺelu, ænıȝu, oþeɲu, cneopehꝺe. Numerous examples occur in Rawlinsons Boethius, and he had no theories nor pledged opinions to defend.[4]

Definite form of adjective.

The definite form of the adjective is sometimes used, in poetry at least, where the definite sense requires it, without following either "the definite article, any

[1] V. L. 15.

[2] V. L. 31.

[3] mæȝe him ȝoꝺe beon, lib. II. xxxv., but possibly otherwise *commodo esse possit.*

[4] See Boet., p. 44, 17, with the collation.

" other demonstrative pronoun, or possessive pronoun " or genitive case." Thus, him æt heortan stod fæst ætterne ord; *at his heart stood fast the venomed point;* Death of Byrhtnoð. So fuldorfæstan stowe; *the glorious abode,* Cædm. (if Cædm.) MS. p. 1, line 21; fyrgl torhtan seld, *the blazing seats,* ib. p. 5, line 13, MS.;[1] beorhte gesceaft, *the bright creation,* ibid, p. 6, line 13, MS.;[2] dæg æresta geseah, *the first day saw,* id. line 14. It is not necessary to continue these proofs.

Adjectives without termination.

An adjective placed immediately in juxta position with a substantive or another adjective could dispense with its case inflexion. The examples are very numerous, but most of them have been disposed of by the hyphen system, making them half compounds; in that treatment there is some truth, for a termination doing duty for two consecutive words, makes them draw very close to each other, and we have something of the same kind in such words as μελαγχολία. We shall therefore have to rely on instances, which do not admit of this explanation. Examine therefore fram his sigfleman, Death of Byrhtnoð; soð geleafan, Cædm. MS., p. 106, 16;[3] to þe an gelæfað, Cod. Exon., transcript, fol. 120 b, line 16; Ic gefræge fela hæleþum hringende an torhtne butan tungan tila, ibid., p. 113 a, line 1, where hringende is for hringendne; On his ylcan geare, Chron., annis 1042, 1056. Mid his peode, Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 11. " Horno his " gere," Gl. C., twice; eal ða earfeðu, Cod. Exon., p. 74, 5, ed. In some of these cases the emendator may perhaps override the written record, as in seo bōc be ðis ylcum segð, Homily on St. Mark, MS.,

[1] P. 6, line 27, ed. Thorpe, where fyrgel is printed.

[2] P. 8, line 28, ed. Thorpe; where gesceaft is printed. Old MSS. often write simple a. So the old hand in p. 19, line 2, MS. had alpaldan.

[3] P. 140, line 10, ed. Thorpe, who has put his accents.

where another manuscript gives be þɪrum ẏlcum; but the examples of all sorts together may be counted by thousands.

But for myself, the representation of an adjective standing immediately before its substantive, as being more truly an approximation to a compound word, than an epithet, is tolerable only in some examples, as in ꝑmæl þeaꝛmaꝛ, *small guts*, pæpneð cẏnneꝛ, and these cases are distinguishable in spoken language by their having only one full accent on the group of syllables. Other instances, as hꞑeap æȝꞑu,[1] *raw eggs*, ȝoð aꝛenðe ꝑpẏ̆ðe mẏ̆cel ꞑe͂n, *God sent a heavy rain*, do not commend themselves on this principle to my judgment. Even such phrases as cſnınȝ alꝑıhꝺa,[2] are better sense, if treated as eall for ealꞑa, than if considered as compounds.

I have before[3] observed that the case ending –um, becomes by loss of the final consonant –e. Rask[4] had remarked this of adjectives, but the translator[5] struck out his words. The change however is seen in substantives, and in short, it is a mere decay of termination.

Plural verbs in –e.

In former treatises[6] I have observed that by the loss of N, verbs plural in –on, come to end in –e. By this simple explanation, harmonizing with other changes in our early language, we fully understand what has been called "a verb with a singular termi- " nation joined to a plural nominative,"[7] "a singular " for plural."

Substantives out of adjectives.

Adjectives become substantives, and are sometimes masculine, sometime feminine, sometimes neuter.[8]

[1] Leechbook, Lib. I. xxxix. 3.

[2] Cod. Exon., p. 43, 11, ed.

[3] St. Marharete, pp. 79, 80.

[4] Grammar, p. 57, ed. 1817.

[5] Page 49.

[6] St. Marharete, p. 80, No. 13; Narratiunculæ, p. 73.

[7] Note to Cædmon, p. 95. Orosius, ed. Thorpe, note to p. 468.

[8] Neuter only, according to Thorpes Grammar, art. 126.

As ὕδατος, *some water*, is used partitively, so in Saxon English the genitive denotes *some of*. An example occurs in Med. de Quad., viii. 6. In that passage, observe also, ƿpeƀpe agrees either with apulðre, which is feminine,[1] or with ƿinðe, whereas it is the apple that is sweet, and appel is masculine. Partitive genitive.

The Leechbook takes a large licence of careless construction. In a list of the ingredients of a receipt it commonly uses nominatives, though a verb requiring accusatives had preceded. It often constructs as if we should say, Dato ægroto hanc medicinam, ieiunus; either because it is equivalent to Bibat ægrotus hanc medicinam ieiunus, or from simple carelessness, or on the principle remarked above, that a termination was of supererogation. Apposition.

Ƿelacniað for ȝelacnað, p. 322, line 7, and aƒanðan for aƒanðað, p. 374, line 19, are errors of the manuscript, not of the types.

There are some other points to be noticed, but for the present my tether allows not to speak of them.

I must gratefully acknowledge the privilege of access to the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the especial kindness of two gentlemen, who gave me the means of complying with the rules, at the sacrifice of their own convenience.

[1] Cod. Dipl., No. 624. But in Icelandic Apaldr is given as masculine.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page xlii. The office books of the Roman church sometimes acknowledge the efficacy of these knots. Thus from a "Sacerdotale ad consue- " tudinem Romanæ ecclesiæ, etc." printed at Venice, 1567, De Signis quibus cognoscitur quis esse maleficiatus (*bewitched*) ; one is thus stated, " Quibusdam ligata est vena generationis."

Page xlvi. note 1. Fɐɲhꞇ occurs in this sense in the gloss. Ariolorum þa ꝑ pomɲɐphꞇꞇɲenıaꝺ · ȝalꝺopɲȝalɐɲa. gl. Cleop., fol. 8 c. Lye in carrying to his dictionary pomɲɐphꞇ, *iniustus pavor*, followed a false etymological idea. At fol. 100 d. the same words are thus given, ꝺa ꝑ pomɲɲehꞇ ɲenıaꝺ. The page cited should be 162.

Page lviii. note 4. "Read ɲæda. For ɲɲæꞇe, see Cod. Exon. p. 84, 15; p. 316, 14."

Page 14, line 15. nosu, overstroke not to be read.

Page 30, line 12. ɲeɲop.

Page 60, line 9. aɲꞇẏɲıȝenne.

Page 66, line 23. ȝopȝonıon.

Page 78, line 24. pẏll, ɲẏle.

Page 80, line 4. beɲoꝺen, the MS. is creased ; line 9. ace ; line 11. ꝺonne ; line 16. þæꞇ.

Page 94, line 22. ȝe ɲaɲ.

Page 96, ult. ne æꞇɲleon, (so dotted).

Page 100, line 3. ɲeoɲmaꝺ.

Page 112, line 16. ꞇıꞇꞇa.

Page 138, line 19. punꝺum.

Page 148, line 10. hẏꞇ.

Page 174, line 18. ꝺæȝe or þæɲ.

Page 184, line 19. ꞇpá ; line 23. ɲoɲmaɲım.

Page 188, line 6. Lıɲ.

Page 204, line 15. pẏpꞇe.

Page 216, line 20. fꞇænıhꞇum.

Page 268, line 10. pẏpꞇe. MS. V.

Page 272, line 6. ȝehꝺıȝaþ.

Page 287, line 15. Strike out " ad mensuram."

Page 310, line 21. þam.

Page 314, art. clxxx. The text requires emendation. Read funnan coɲn ; that is, Milium Solis.

Page 318, note 16. Strike out "twice."

Page 326, line 13. V. omits oɲ.

Page 330, line 9. eoɲꝺan.

Page 350, line 21. ȝeleꝺ.

Page 359, line 16. phlegms (as note).

Page 378, strike out the top line.

A painting with figures thus explained.

ESCOLAPIVS. PLATO. CENTAVRVS.

HERBARIVM
APVLEII PLATONICI
QVOD ACCEPIT AB E-
SCOLAPIO ET CHIRONE
CENTAVRO MAGISTRO
ACHILLIS:

HERBARIVM.

INCIPIVNT CAPITVLI LIBRI MEDICINALIS.[1]

NOMEN herbe[2] betonica þ is biscoppýrt.

1. Þið unhýrum nihtgengum[3] 7 þið egeslicum[4] gerýhþum 7 rpeðnum.
2. Lýf mannes heafod tobrocen rý.
3. Þið eagena rare.
4. Þið earena rare.
5. Þið eagena dýmnýrre.[5]
6. Þið týrende eagan.
7. Þið rpýðlicne blodrýne of nosum.
8. Þið tob ece.
9. Þið risan rare.
10. Þið lenden[6] brædena rare.
11. Þið pambe rare.
12. Þæt mannes innoð to fæst rý.
13. Þið þ men[7] blod upp pealle[8] þurh his muð.
14. Þið þ man nelle beon druncen.[9]
15. Þið þ[10] man pille rprinc ongesittan.
16. Þið þ man rý innan abrocen.[11]
17. Þið þ[12] man on mýcelre nade oþþe on myclum gangum peorþe getеorеð.[13]

[1] The title in V. is partly illegible, the rubric not standing. The order in which the herbs come is not in H. as in V.

[2] herba, H.

[3] nihtgængū, B.

[4] egsl–, B.

[5] –nesse, B.

[6] lænden, H.

[7] mon, H., which makes the verb active.

[8] pealle up, B.

[9] druc, V. ; druncen, H. B.

[10] þ þe, H.

[11] tobr–, H. B.

[12] þæt gis, H.

[13] –rað, H. ; –roð, B.

HERBARIUM.

HERE BEGIN THE CHAPTERS OF THE MEDICINAL BOOK.

I. Name of wort betonica, that is, bishopwort. *B. officinalis.*

1. For monstrous nocturnal visitors and frightful sights and dreams.
2. If a mans head be broken.
3. For sore of eyes.
4. For sore of ears.
5. For dimness of eyes.
6. For bleared eyes.
7. For strong blood-running from the nose.
8. For tooth ache.
9. For sore of side.
10. For sore of the broad of the loins.
11. For sore of belly.
12. In case a mans inwards be too costive.
13. In case blood gush up through a mans mouth.
14. In case a man have a mind not to be drunken.
15. In case a pustule[1] is going to settle on a man.
16. In case a man be inwardly ruptured.
17. In case a man become tired with much riding or walking.

[1] Or carbuncle.

18. Þið þ[1] man ſý unhal oþþe hine platiȝe.
19. Þið þ manneſ mete eaþelice ȝemýlte.[2]
20. Þið þ man ne mæȝe hiſ mete ȝehealdan.
21. Þið innoþeſ[3] ſaþe oþþe ȝiſ he aþunden[4] ſý.
22. Þið attoꝛ þiȝene.[5]
23. Þið næðꝛan[6] ſlite.
24. Eft þið næðꝛan ſlite.
25. Þið poden[7] hundeſ ſlite.
26. Þið þ[8] manneſ þꝛotu ſaꝛ ſý oþþe hiſ ſpýꝛan hpýlc dæl.
27. Þið lenden[9] ſaþe ȝ ȝiſ hiſ þeoh acen.[10]
28. Þið þone hatan feoꝛoꝛ.[11]
29. Þið foꝛt adle.

Deꝛba aꝛniȝloꝛa þ ýſ peȝbꝛæd.[12] II.

1. Þið heafoð ece.
2. Þiþ pambe ſaþe.
3. Þiþ innoþeſ ſaþe.
4. Eft þið þon þe man on pambe foꝛꝛpeaxen[13] ſý.
5. Þiþ þon þe mon þuꝛh hiſ aꝛiȝanȝ blode ut ýꝛne.
6. Þið þ[14] man foꝛꝛpunduð[15] ſý.
7. Þið þ man pýlle manneſ pambe þpænan.[16]
8. Þið næðꝛan ſlite.
9. Eft þið næðꝛan ſlite.
10. Þiþ inpýꝛmaſ.

[1] þ ȝiſ, H.
[2] ȝe, B. omits.
[3] innoþe, V.
[4] aþúnden, B.
[5] þiȝe, B.
[6] -ðð-, B.
[7] pede, H. B.
[8] þ ȝiſ, H.
[9] lændena, H.; læn-, B.
[10] acan, H.
[11] feꝛoꝛ, B.
[12] bꝛade, H.; bꝛæde, B.
[13] pexen, H. B.
[14] þ þe, B.; þ ȝiſ, H.
[15] ȝepundað, H.; ȝepundoð, B.
[16] þꝛinan, H.

18. In case a man be out of health or feel nausea.
19. That a mans meat may easily digest.
20. In case a man cannot retain his meat.
21. For sore of inwards, or if they be swollen.
22. For taking of poison.
23. For bite of snake.
24. Again, for bite of snake.
25. For bite of mad dog.
26. In case a mans throat be sore or any part of his neck.
27. For sore of loins, and if a mans thighs ache.
28. For the hot fever.[1]
29. For foot disease.

II. The herb ἀρνόγλωσσον, that is, waybread. *Plantago maior.*

1. For head ache.
2. For sore of wamb *or belly.*
3. For sore of inwards.
4. Again, in case a man be ill grown in wamb.
5. In case a man have a running of blood from his anus.
6. In case a man is badly wounded.
7. In case one wishes to make a mans wamb dwindle.
8. For rend of adder.
9. Again, for rend of adder.
10. For inward worms.

[1] As distinguished from the cold fever or ague.

11. Þiþ ƿ[1] manneƺ lichoma[2] ſẏ aheaþoð.
12. Þið ƿ[3] men ƺẏ þaƺ ƒeoþþan dæƺeƺ ƒeƒoþ.
13. Þiþ ƒoᴛ adle ⁊ þið ƺina ƺaþe.
14. Þið þam[4] ƒeƒoþe þe þẏ þþiddan dæƺe eƺleþ.
15. Þið þam ƒeƒoþe þe þẏ æƒᴛþan dæƺe ᴛo cẏmþ.[5]
16. Þið punda haᴛunƺæ.[6]
17. Þið ƿ[7] manneƺ ƒeᴛ on ƺẏðe ᴛẏðþien.
18. Þið ƿ[8] men peaþƺebþædе peaxe[9] on þam noƺum oððe on þam hleoþe.[10]
19. Be æƺhpẏlcum uncuþum blædþum þe on manneƺ nebbe ƺiᴛᴛað.
20. Þið muðeƺ punde.
21. Þið pede hundeƺ ſliᴛe.
22. Þið ælceƺ dæƺeƺ manneƺ ᴛẏddeþnẏƺƺe innepeaþdeƺ.

Ðeþba quinqueƒolium ƿ iƺ ƒiƒleaƒe. III.

1. Þið ƿ[11] manneƺ lẏþu acen oþþe on ƺeƒloƺen ƺẏ.
2. Þið pambe ƺaþe.
3. Þiþ muþeƺ ece ⁊ ᴛunƺan ⁊ þroᴛan.
4. Þiþ heaƒdeƺ ƺaþe.
5. Þiþ ƿ[12] men blod uᴛ oƒ noƺum ẏþne[13] ᴛo ſpẏþe.
6. Þiþ ƿ[14] manneƺ miðþiƒ ace.[15]
7. Þiþ nædþan ƺliᴛe.
8. Þiþ ƿ man ƒoþbæþneð ƺẏ.
9. Lẏƒ þu pẏlle cancer[16] ablendan.[17]

[1] ƿ ƺiƒ, H.
[2] -hama, B.
[3] ƿ ƺiƒ man, H.
[4] þẏ, H. omits.
[5] cymeð, H.
[6] -ƺe, H. B.
[7] þæᴛ ƺiƒ, H.
[8] ƿ ƺiƒ mæn, H.
[9] pexen, H.
[10] hléope, B.
[11] ƿ ƺiƒ, H.
[12] þæᴛ ƺiƒ mæn, H.
[13] ẏ̄þne, B.
[14] þæᴛ ƺiƒ, H.
[15] acen, H.
[16] -coþ, H.
[17] ablændan, H. B.

11. In case a mans body be hardened.
12. In case a man hath a quartan fever.
13. For foot disease and for sore of sinews.
14. For tertian fever.
15. For the fever that cometh on the second day.
16. For heating of wounds.
17. In case a mans feet on a journey are tender.
18. In case a spreading wart wax upon a mans nose or cheek.
19. Of all strange bladders which sit on a mans face.
20. For wound of mouth.
21. For rend of mad dog.
22. For chronic internal tenderness.

III. The herb quinquefolium, that is, fiveleaf. *Potentilla reptans.*

1. In case a mans limbs ache or have been beaten.
2. For sore of wamb.
3. For ache of mouth and of tongue and of throat.
4. For sore of head.
5. In case blood run too strong out of a mans nose.
6. In case a mans midriff acheth.
7. For bite of adder.
8. In case a man be badly burnt.
9. If thou wilt blind a cancer.[1]

[1] That is, prevent suppuration.

1. Dera ueirmenaca þ ir æfcþiotu. IV.

2. Wið punda ⁊ deadfþrinȝaf ⁊ cýfnlu.

3. Eft wið cýfnlu.

4. Wið þa þe habbað ætftandene ædran fpa þæt þ blod ne mæȝ[1] hif ȝecýndlican[2] fýne habban ⁊ hýra[3] þýȝne ȝehealdan ne maȝon.

5. Wið hifre faf.

6. Wið þa[4] untrumnýfre þe ftanaf peaxeþ[5] on blædran.

7. Wið heafod faf.

8. Wið nædran flite.

9. Wið attorcoppan bite.

10. Wið pede hundef flite.

11. Wið nire pundela.[6]

12. Wið nædran[7] flite.

1. Dera fýmphoniacam[8] þ ir henne[9] belle. V.

2. Wiþ eafena faf.

3. Wið cneora ȝefpell[10] oþþe fceancena[11] oðde fpa hpæf[12] fpa on hichaman[13] ȝefpell fý.

4. Wiþ toþa fafe.

5. Wið þæra[14] ȝepealda faf oþþe ȝefpell.

6. Wiþ[15] þæt firef bneoft fafe[16] sýn.[17]

7. Wiþ fota faf.[18]

8. Wiþ lunȝen adle.

[1] mæȝe, B.
[2] -cýnde-, H. B.
[3] heora þiȝene, H. B.
[4] þa, B. omits.
[5] þexað, H. B.
[6] -ðdi-, B.
[7] punda, H.
[8] -ca, H.; V. almost faded.
[9] hænne, H. B.
[10] -fpel, B., and so often, but not always.
[11] fcanc-, H. B.
[12] hpaf, B.
[13] -hom-, H.
[14] þafa, H. B.
[15] þ ȝif, H.
[16] faf, H.
[17] fýn, B.
[18] fafe, B.

IV. 1. The herb vermenaca, that is, ashthroat. *Verbena officinalis.*

2. For wounds and carbuncles and glandular swellings.

3. Again, for kernels *or glandular swellings.*

4. For those that have obstructed veins so that the blood cannot have its natural course, and *for those who* may not retain their food.

5. For sore of liver.

6. For the infirmity in which stones grow in the bladder.

7. For head sore.

8. For bite of snake.

9. For bite of attorcop, *drawn as a flying moth.*

10. For bite of mad dog.

11. For new wounds.

12. For bite of adder.

V. 1. The herb symphoniaca, that is, henbane. *Hyoscyamus niger.*[1]

2. For sore of ears.

3. For swelling of knees, or of shanks, or wheresoever on the body a swelling may be.

4. For sore of teeth.

5. For sore or swelling of the privities.

6. In case a womans breasts are sore.

7. For sore of feet.

8. For lung disease.

[1] *Hyoscyamus albus* is described in the text, but that is not our henbane.

1. Dera uipera þ is nædre[1] pýrt. VI.
2. Þiþ nædran slite.

1. Der bið[2] uenera þ ýr beo pýrt. VII.
2. Þiþ þæt beon ne æt sleon.
3. Þiþ[3] þæt man gemigan ne mæge.

1. Dera per leonis þ is leonfot. VIII.
2. Þiþ[3] þæt man sý cir.[4]

Dera celerata þ is cluþdung.[5] IX.
2. Þið pundela[6] ⁊ deað springar.
3. Þiþ[7] sprýlar ⁊ peartan.

1. Dera batracion þ is cluppýrt. X.
2. Þiþ monoð[8] peoce.[9]
3. Þiþ þa speartan dolh.

1. Dera artemera þæt is mugcpýrt. XI.[10]
2. Þið innoþer sare.
3. Þið pota sar.[11]

Dera artemisia tagantes þ ýr oþres cýnnes mucgpýrt. XII.

1. Þið blæðran[12] sare.
2. Þiþ þeona[13] sare.

[1] næddep, H. B.
[2] H. writes hera all along, and I would here emend accordingly.
[3] þ gif, H.
[4] to cir, H.
[5] cluðung, V.
[6] punda, H.
[7] ⁊ þið, H.
[8] innoð, B.
[9] peocne, H., fol. 121 a.
[10] (From H.) V. omits all this wort by mistake, and makes the numbering faulty. H. writes arteneria here, but with n in the next wort.
[11] sare, B.
[12] –ðdr–, B.
[13] þéona, B.

VI. 1. The herb viperina, that is, adderwort. *Polygonum bistorta.*
2. For bite of adder.

VII. 1. The herb veneria, that is, beewort. *Acorus calamus.*
2. That bees may not fly off.
3. In case a man is unable to pass water from the bladder.

VIII. 1. The herb pes leonis, that is, lions foot. *Alchemilla vulgaris.*
2. That a man may not be choice in diet.

IX. 1. The herb Scelerata, that is, cloffing. *Ranunculus sceleratus.*[1]
2. For wounds and dead ulcers.
3. For swellings and warts.

X. 1. The herb βατράχιον, that is, clovewort. *Ranunculus acris.*
2. For lunatics.
3. For the black scars.

XI. 1. The herb artemisia, that is, mugwort. *Artemisia vulgaris.*
2. For sore of inwards.
3. For sore of feet.

XII. The herb artemisia tagantes; that is, mugwort of another kind. *Artemisia dracunculus.*
1. For sore of bladder.
2. For sore of thighs.

[1] Perhaps better Scelerata ; botanical names are often historical identifications.

3. Þiþ þina þaþe • �sentpell.[1]
4. Gyf hpa miþ þot aþle ſpyþe ꝼerpenceþ þy.[2]
5. Gyf hpa þy miþ þeþeþum[3] ꝼeþpeht.

Deþba apteminia leptepillop þ yp þiþþan cynnep mucꝼpypt. XIII.

2. Þiþ þæp maꝼan þaþe.
3. Þiþ þæþa ſina birunge.

Deþba lapatium þ yp þocce.[4] XIIII.

2. Þiþ cyþnlu þe on pealþe[5] peaxeþ.[6]

Deþba þpacontea þ yp þpacentþe. XV.

2. Þiþ ealþa næþþena[7] þlite.
3. Þiþ banbþyce.

Deþba þatyþnion þ yſ þeþnep[8] leac. XVI.

2. Þiþ eaþþoðlice punþela.
3. Þiþ eagena þaþe.

Deþba ꝼentiana þ yp þelþpypt. XVII.

2. Þiþ næþþan þlite.

Deþba opbiculapiþ• þ yp þlite. XVIII.

2. Þiþ þ manneþ þex[9] þealle.
3. Þiþ innoþep[10] þtyþunga.
4. Þiþ miltan ſaþe.

[1] ꝼerpelle H.
[2] ꝼerpænceþ, H. B.
[3] þeþū, B., a contraction as spoken.
[4] þocce, B.; cf. XXXIV.
[5] ꝼepealþe, H. B.
[6] þexeð, H. B.
[7] -þþa-, H. B.
[8] hþæþneþ, H.; hþeþneþ, B.
[9] þeax, H. B.
[10] innoð, B., making a compound substantive.

3. For sore and swelling of sinews.
4. If one be much troubled with foot disease.
5. If one be vexed with fevers.

XIII. 1. The herb artemisia λεπτόφυλλος, that is, mugwort of a third kind. *Artemisia Pontica.*
2. For sore of the stomach.
3. For quivering of sinews.

XIV. The herb λάπαθον, that is, dock. *Rumex obtusifolius.*
2. For churnels which wax in the groin.

XV. 1. The herb δρακόντεια, that is, dragons. *Arum dracunculus.*
2. For rend of all snakes.
3. For bonebreach.

XVI. 1. The herb σατύριον, that is, ravens leek. *Orchis.*
2. For difficult wounds.
3. For sore of eyes.

XVII. 1. The herb gentiana, that is, field wort. *Erythræa pulcella.*
2. For bite of adder.

XVIII. 1. The herb orbicularis, that is, slite. *Cyclamen hederæfolium.*
2. In case a mans hair fall off.
3. For disturbances in the inwards.
4. For sore of milt *or spleen.*

Dɛɹba ꝑɹoɟɛɹꝑɹnaca[1] þ ẏſ unfoɹtɹɛddɛ. XVIIII.

2. Ꝑiþ þ[2] man bloð ſꝑɹɛ.
3. Ꝑiþ ɹiðan ɾaɹɛ.
4. Ꝑiþ bɹɛſta[3] ɾaɹɛ.
5. Ꝑiþ eaȝena ſaɹɛ.
6. Ꝑiþ eaɹɛna ɾaɹɛ.
7. Ꝑiþ uɕsihɕe.

Dɛɹba aɹiſtolochia· þ ẏɾ ɾmɛɹo pẏɹɕ. XX.

2. Ꝑið aɕɕɹɛɾ ſɕɹɛncðe.[4]
3. Ꝑiþ þa ſɕiþuɾɕan[5] ꝓɛfoɹaɾ.
4. Ꝑiþ næɾþuɹla[6] ɾaɹɛ.
5. Ꝑiþ þ[7] hꝑa mið cẏle ȝɛꝑæhɕ ɾẏ.
6. Ꝑiþ næðɹan[8] ſliɕe.
7. Ⱡẏɾ cẏlð hꝑẏlc[9] ahꝑæneð ſẏ.
8. Ꝑiþ þ ꝑæɹhbɹeðe[10] on nosum[11] pexe.

Dɛɹba naɾɕuɹɕium þ ẏɾ cæɹɾe. XXI.

1. Ꝑiþ[12] ðæɕ mannes ꝓex[13] ꝓealle.
2. Ꝑiþ heaꝓoð saɹɛ· þ ẏs ꝑið ɾcuɾɾ ɥ[14] ȝicþan.
3. Ꝑiþ liceɾ ɾaɹnẏɾɾe.[15]
4. Ꝑiþ ſꝑẏlaɾ.
5. Ꝑiþ ꝑeaɹɕan.

Dɛɹba hieɹibulbuɾ[16] þ ẏɾ ȝɹeaɕe ꝑẏɹɕ. XXII.

2. Ꝑiþ liþa ſaɹɛ.
3. Ⱡiɾ nebcoɹn on ꝑiɾmanneɾ nebbe pexen.[17]

[1] ꝓɾeꝑ–, V. B., a compendium scripturæ.

[2] þ ȝiɾ, H.

[3] bɹɛoſta, H. B., as is usual.

[4] –ȝðe, B.

[5] –ðeɾɕan, B.; ſɕiþoffɕaɾ, H.

[6] þẏcla, B.; þẏɹlu, H.

[7] þ ȝiɾ, H. In the text of B. two drawings of cress are provided for, and this makes the numbers of the paragraphs in the contents differ from those in B.'s text.

[8] –ððɹ–, H. B.

[9] hꝑẏlc cilð, H. B. better.

[10] þæɕ ȝiɾ ꝑɛɹh, H.

[11] noɾa, H. B.

[12] þ ȝiɾ, H.

[13] ɾeax, B.

[14] ɥ ꝑið, H.

[15] –neɾɾe, B.

[16] ȝɛɹibulbū, H.

[17] peaxen, B.

XIX. 1. The herb proserpinaca, that is, untrodden to death. *Polygonum aviculare.*
2. In case a man spew blood.
3. For sore of side.
4. For sore of breasts.
5. For sore of eyes.
6. For sore of ears.
7. For diarrhœa.

XX. 1. The herb ἀριστολοχία, that is, smearwort.[1]
2. For strength of poison.
3. For the stiffest fevers.
4. For sore of nostrils.
5. In case one be troubled with the cold.
6. For bite of adder.
7. If any child be in sorrow.
8. In case a warty eruption grow on the nose.

XXI. The herb nasturtium, that is, cress. *N. officinale.*
1. In case a mans hair fall off.
2. For head sore, that is, for scurf and itch.
3. For soreness of the body.
4. For swellings.
5. For warts.

XXII. 1. The herb ἱερόβολβος, that is, great wort. *Colchicum autumnale.*
2. For sore of joints.
3. If pimples wax on a womans face.

[1] The Latin was *Aristolochia rotunda*, but the English name is *A. clematitis*.

Dera apollinaris· þ is glos pýrt. XXIII.

2. Pið handa sare.

Dera camemelon· þ is magepe. XXIIII.

1. Pið eagena[1] sare.

Dera chamedris þ is heort clæfre. XXV.

2. Lýf hpa tobrýred sý.
3. Pið[2] nædran[3] slite.
4. Pip potable.

Dera chameæleæ þ is pulfer camb. XXVI.

1. Pip lifer seocnýsse.
2. Pip attres drenc.[4]
3. Pip pætes seocnýsse.

Dera chamepithýs þ is henep.[5] XXVII.

1. Pip pundela.
2. Pip innoþes sare.

Dera chamedafne þ is præfnes[6] pot. XXVIII.

1. Pið innoþ to afcýrigenne.

Dera ostriago þ is hiðpýrt. XXVIIII.

2. Pip ealle þingc þe on men to sare innan[7] acennede[8] beoð.

Dera britannice þ is hæpen hýdele.[9] XXX.

1. Pip muðes sare.
2. Eft pið muþes sare.

[1] eagene, V.
[2] Lýf, V.
[3] -ddr-, H. B.
[4] drýnce, H.
[5] nepte, B., but hænep in the text; hænep, H.
[6] hpefnes, B.; hpæfnes, H.
[7] innon, B.
[8] acænnede, H. B.
[9] hýdela, V.; huýdede, B.; but in the text itself hýdele.

XXIII. 1. The herb apollinaris, that is, glovewort. *Convallaria maialis.*
2. For sore of hands.

XXIV. The herb χαμαίμηλον, that is, maythe. *Anthemis nobilis.*
1. For sore of eyes.

XXV. The herb χαμαίδρυς, that is, hart clover.[1]
2. If one be bruised badly.
3. For bite of snake.
4. For foot disease.

XXVI. The herb χαμαιέλαια,[2] that is, wolfs comb. *Dipsacus silvestris.*
1. For liver sickness.
2. For drink of poison.
3. For water sickness, *dropsy.*

XXVII. The herb χαμαίπιτυς, that is, hemp (?). *Ajuga chamæpitys.*
1. For wounds.
2. For sore of inwards.

XXVIII. The herb χαμαιδάφνη, that is, ravens foot.[3]
1. For the inwards, to stir them.

XXIX. 1. The herb ostriago, that is, lithewort. *Sambucus ebulus. gl.*
2. For all things which are formed in a man as a sore inwardly.

XXX. The herb Brittanica, that is, bright-coloured hydele. *Cochlearia Anglica?*
1. For sore of mouth.
2. Again, for sore of mouth.

[1] The Hellenic is *Germander, Teucrium C.*; the English is *Medicago maculata*, with *officinalis.*

[2] The Saxon understood this as χαμαιλέων.

[3] The Hellenic is *Ruscus racemosus;* the English *Ranunculus ficaria.*

3. Þiþ toþa ſaþe.
4. Þiþ þæftne innoð to aſtýþiȝenne.[1]
5. Þið þiðan ſaþe.

Þeþba lactuca ſiluatica þ ið þuðu lectþic. XXXI.

2. Þiþ eaȝena ðýmneſſe.[2]
3. Eft þiþ eaȝena[3] ðýmnýſſe.[4]

Þeþba aȝrimonia þ ið ȝarcliþe. XXXII.

1. Þið eaȝena ſaþe.
2. Þið innoðeſ ſaþe.
3. Þiþ cancor ⁊ þið punðela.
4. Þiþ næðþan[5] ſlite.
5. Þiþ peaftan.
6. Þið miltan ſaþe.
7. Lýf þu hþilce[6] þinȝc on þam lichoman[7] ceoliþan þille.
8. Þiþ ſleȝe iſeþneſ.

Þeþba aſtula þeȝia þ ið þuðu þoſe. XXXIII.

1. Þið ſceancena[8] ſaþe.
2. Þiþ liþþe saþe.

Þeþba lapatium • þ ið þuðu ðocce. XXXIIII.

1. Lýf hþýlc ſtiþneſ on lichoman[9] becume.

Þeþba centaurnia maior • þ ið cuþmelle ſeo mǽre. XXXV.

1. Þið liþeþ aðle.
2. Þið punða ⁊ cancor.

[1] –þianne, H.
[2] ſaþe, V. H.
[3] eaȝene, V. Short vowels not much thought of.
[4] –neſſe, B.
[5] –ðð–, H. B.
[6] In V. þille, with l erased and h prefixed, produced hþile : hþilce, B. H.
[7] –haman, B.
[8] ſcan–, B.
[9] –haman, B.

3. For sore of teeth.
4. For costive bowels, to stir them.
5. For sore of side.

XXXI. 1. The herb lactuca silvatica, that is, wood lettuce. *L. scariola.*

1. For dimness of eyes.
2. Again, for dimness of eyes.

XXXII. The herb agrimonia, that is, garclive. *A. eupatoria.*

1. For sore of eyes.
2. For sore of inwards.
3. For cancer and for wounds.
4. For bite of snake.
5. For warts.
6. For sore of milt.
7. If thou wilt carve away anything on the body.
8. For blow of iron.

XXXIII. The herb hastula regia, that is, woodruff. *Asfodelus ramosus.*

1. For sore of shanks.
2. For sore of liver.

XXXIV. The herb λάπαθον, that is, wood dock. *Rumex Acetosa.*

1. If there come any stiffness on the body.

XXXV. The herb centaurea maior, that is, churmel the greater. *Chlora perfoliata.*

1. For liver disease.
2. For wounds and cancer.

Dera centaura minor ᚦ ir cyrmelle seo læcse.[1]

XXXVI.

2. Wið næðran[2] slite.
3. Wið eagena[3] sare.
4. Eft wið þon[4] ylcon.[5]
5. Wiþ sina togunge.[6]
6. Wiþ attres onbysigunge.
7. Wiþ[7] þæt wyrmas ymb naþolan derigeþ.[8]

Deira perronacia[9] ᚦ ir bete. XXXVII.

1. Wið ealle punda ⁊ wiþ næðran[10] slitas.
2. · ii · ⁊ wiþ feforas.
3. Wið ᚦ[11] cancor on punde pexe.[12]
4. Wiþ innoðes sare.
5. Wið pede hundes slite.
6. Wiþ nipe punda.[13]

Deira sraga ᚦ ir streaberge.[14] XXXVIII.

2. Wið miltan sare.
3. Wiþ nysprýt.[15]
3. Wiþ innoþes sare.

Deira hibircus ᚦ ir merce mealpe.[16] XXXIX.

2. Wið fot adle.
3. Wiþ ælce gegaderunga þe on þam hehoman[17] acennede[18] beoþ.

[1] læs, V., a compendium scripturæ; læsse, H. B.
[2] -ððr-, H. B.
[3] egena, H.
[4] þam, H.
[5] ilcan, B.
[6] tob-, H.
[7] ᚦ gif, H.
[8] deman, H.; derigan, B. One leechcraft is here omitted in V. B. H.
[9] pr-, V. B., a compendious way of writing, or shorthand.
[10] -ððr-, H. B.
[11] ᚦ gif, H.
[12] peaxe, B,
[13] H. omits.
[14] strеap, H.
[15] -pet, H.
[16] -lupe, H. B.
[17] -ham-, B.
[18] acænnede, B.; acænne, H., an unfinished word.

XXXVI. The herb centaurea minor, that is, churmel the less. *Erythræa centaureum.*

2. For bite of snake.
3. For sore of eyes.
4. Again, for the same.
5. For spasm of sinews.
6. For tasting of poison.
7. In case worms about the navel annoy.

XXXVII. The herb personacia, that is, beet; *beta.*

1. For all wounds, and for rendings by snakes.
2. And for fevers.
3. In case a cancer wax upon a wound.
4. For sore of inwards.
5. For tear by mad dog.
6. For new wounds.

XXXVIII. 1. The herb fraga[ria], that is, strawberry [plant].

2. For sore of milt.
3. For oppression on the chest, and sore of inwards.

XXXIX. 1. The herb hibiscus, that is, marsh mallow. *Althea officinalis.*

2. For foot disease.
3. For any gatherings which are produced on the body.

Dejba ippipuf · þ if æquifeia. XL.

1. Þiþ utfiht.
2. Þiþ þ man blod fpýþe[1] þæce.

Dejba malfa · epipatica þ if hocleaf. XLI.

2. Þið blædpan[2] sape.
3. Þið sina fape.
4. Þið sidan fape.
5. Þið nipe punda.

Dejba buglopfa þ if hundef tunge. XLII.

2. Gýf hpýlcum men fý þæf þpiddan dægef fefop[3] oððe þæf feopþan.
5. Þið nýfpýt.[4]

Dejba bulbifcillatica þ if glædene. XLIII.

1. Þið pætef feocnýffe.[5]
2. Þiþ liða fape.
3. Þiþ þa adle þe gnecaf papanichiaf nemneð.
4. Þiþ þ[6] man ne mæge pætefifeocef mannef þufft gecelan.[7]

Dejba cotiledon þ ýf umbilicuf uenefif. XLIV.

2. Þið fpýlaf.

Dejba gallı cpuf þ if attoplaðe.[8] XLV.

2. Þið hundef flite.

Dejba pnaffion þ if hape hune. XLVI.

1. Þið gepofu ꝯ þið þ he hefelice hpæce.
2. Þið magan fape.

[1] ffý, B., an unfinished word; fpipe ꝯ hpæce, H., *spits and.*

[2] –ðdp–, H. B.

[3] fefep, H.

[4] So B.; nýfpet, H.; omitted in V.

[5] –nefre, H.

[6] þæt gif, H.

[7] gec–, B.

[8] Lye, in his Dictionary, prints Sattoplaðe, which is not justified by the MS. B.

XL. The herb ἵππουρις, that is, equi seta. *Horsetail.*

1. For diarrhœa.[1]
2. In case a man break up blood much.

XLI. 1. The herb malva erratica, that is, hock leaf. *Malva silvestris.*

2. For sore of bladder.
3. For sore of sinews.
4. For sore of side.
5. For new wounds.

XLII. 1. The herb βούγλωσσον, that is, hounds tongue. *Cynoglossum officinale.*

2. If any man have a tertian or quartan fever.

5. For oppression on the chest.

XLIII. The herb βολβὸς σκιλλητικός,[2] "that is, gladden." *Iris pseudacorus.*

1. For water sickness.
2. For sore of joints.
3. For the disease which the Greeks name παρωνυχίας.[3]
4. In case a man be not able to cool a dropsical mans thirst.

XLIV. 1. The herb κοτυληδῶν, that is, umbilicus Veneris. *V. cotyledon.*

2. Against swellings.

XLV. 1. The herb galli crus, that is, attorlothe. *Panicum crus galli.*

2. For rend by hound.

XLVI. The herb πράσιον, that is, horehound. *Marrubium vulgare.*

1. For poses, and in case the patient break heavily.
2. For sore of maw.

[1] In this art., and in art. LIII. 1. the text has a different phrase.

[2] *Bulb of scilla maritima.*

[3] Whitlows.

3. Þið þenȝþýþmaþ[1] abutan[2] naþolan.
4. Þiþ liþa ſaþe ⁊ þið ȝeþind.[3]
5. Þið attþeþ þiȝne.[4]
6. Þiþ ſceb[5] ⁊ tetep.
7. Þið lunȝen adle.
8. Þiδ ealle ſtiðneſſa þæþ lichoman.

Dep̄ba xiþion þ̄ ip ſoxeþ ſot. XLVII.

1. Þiþ uncuðe ſþþinȝaſ þe on lichoman[6] acennede[7] beoð.
2. Þiþ heaſod bþýce · ⁊ ætþiȝe ban.[8]

Dep̄ba ȝalli tþicuþ · þ̄ ip pætep þýþt. XLVIII.

1. Lýſ ſþýlaþ ſæmnum dep̄ien.[9]
2. Þiþ[10] ðæt mannep ſex[11] ſealle.

Dep̄ba temoluþ· þ̄ ip ſinȝþene. XLIX.

2. Þið cpiðan[12] sap̄e.

Dep̄ba ælhotþophuþ· þ̄ ip ſiȝelhpeop̄ſa. L.

2. Þiþ ealle attþu.
3. Þið ſlepſan.

Dep̄ba ȝþýaþ þ̄ ip mædep̄u.[13] LI.

2. Þiþ ban ece ⁊ þiþ ban bþýce.[14]
3. Þiδ ælc sa̅ þ · þe þam lichoman[15] dep̄eþ.

Dep̄ba polhtþicuþ · þ̄ ip hýmele.[16] LII.

2. Þiδ innoδep̄ ſaþe ⁊ þiδ þ̄ ſex[17] pexe.

[1] þýn–, H.
[2] ymbutan, H.; onbuton, B.
[3] ȝeþy̅nd, B.
[4] þiȝene, H.
[5] ſcæb, B.
[6] –ham–, B.
[7] acænnede, B.; acænde, H.
[8] H. omits three words.
[9] deþnan, B.
[10] þ̄ ȝiþ, H.
[11] ſeax, B.
[12] chþan, H., which produces nonsense.
[13] –deþe, H.
[14] bþiece, H.
[15] –ham–, B.
[16] humele, B.
[17] ſeax, B.

3. For tapeworms about the navel.
4. For sore of joints, and for puffing up.
5. For taking of venom.
6. For scab and tetter.
7. For lung disease.
8. For all stiffnesses of the body.

XLVII. The herb ξίφιον, that is, foxes foot. *Sparganium simplex.*
1. For strange pustules which are produced on the body.
2. For head breach and poisonous legs.

XLVIII. The herb καλλίτριχος, that is, water wort. *Callitriche verna.*
1. If swellings annoy maidens.
2. In case a mans hair fall off.

XLIX. 1. The herb μῶλυ,[1] that is, singreen. *Sempervivum tectorum.*
2. For sore of matrix.

L. 1. The herb ἡλιοτρόπιον, that is, solwherf. *Achillea tomentosa here.*[2]
2. For all poisons.
3. For flux.

LI. 1. The herb grias, that is, madder. *Rubia tunctorum.*
2. For bone ache and for bone breach.
3. For every sore, which vexeth the body.

LII. 1. The herb πολύτριχος,[3] that is, humble.[4] *Trifolium procumbens.*
2. For sore of inwards, and in case hair fall off.

[1] Now believed *allium moly.*

[2] Compare art. CXXXVII.

[3] Now believed *hair moss.* Described in the text as a hair moss, "like swine bristles;" but not so drawn, nor yet as a trefoil.

[4] *Hop trefoil.*

Nerba malochin agnia þ is puðuroſe.[1] LIII.

1. Pið utrihte.[2]
2. Pið innoðes ſlepran.

Nerba metopia[3] þ is hpit popig. LIIII.

2. Pið þunponga[4] rare.
3. Pið ſlæpleaſte.[5]

Nerba oenantes. LV.

1. Pið þ[6] man gemigan ne mæg.[7]
2. Lýf hpa ſpýþe hiræce.[8]

Nerba narciſus· þ is halſpýrt. LVI.

1. Pið þa punda þe on men beoð acenneð.[9]

Nerba ſplenion · þ is bprune[10] pýrt. LVII.

1. Pið miltan ſare.

Nerba polion. LVIII.

2. Pið monoð reoce.

Nerba uictoriola þ is cneopholen. LVIIII.

1. Pið ðone ðropan ⁊ þæs magan ſare.

Nerba conſirma þ is galluc. LX.

2. Pið pira ſlepran.
3. Lýf hpa innan toborſten[11] sý.
4. Pið magan ſare.

[1] puðuhroſe, H.
[2] utrihte, H.
[3] So V. B., plainly ; uictoria, H. Read *μηκωνία*, or *μήκωνα*, or *μήκων*.
[4] panga, H.
[5] ſlæplýrte, B.; -leſte, H.
[6] þ gif, H.
[7] mæge, H. B.
[8] præce, V.
[9] acænneð, B.; acænneðe, H.
[10] brunt, H.
[11] brocen, H.

LIII. The herb μαλάχη ἀγρία,[1] that is, woodruff. *Asfodelus rumosus.*[2]

1. For diarrhœa.
2. For flux of inwards.

LIV. 1. The herb meconia, μήκων, that is, white poppy. *P. somniferum.*

2. For sore of temples.
3. For sleeplessness.

LV. The herb οἰνάνθη ; *now dropwort.*

1. In case a man is not able to pass urine.
2. If one hreak strongly.

LVI. The herb νάρκισσος,[3] that is, halswort.[4]

1. For the wounds which come out in a man.

LVII. The herb splenium, *asplenium*, that is, brownwort.[5]

1. For sore of milt.

LVIII. 1. The herb πόλιον. *Teucrium polium.*

2. For a lunatic.

LIX. The herb victoriola, that is, kneeholm. *Ruscus aculeatus.*

1. For the palsy and sore of the maw.

LX. 1. The herb confirma, *comfrey*, that is, galluc. *Symphytum officinale.*

2. For womens flux.
3. If one be inwardly bursten.
4. For sore of maw.

[1] Wild mallow, *malva silvestris.*

[2] As art. XXXIII., and text here.

[3] Not certainly identified, perhaps *narcissus poeticus.*

[4] Presumed properly *campanula trachelium.*

[5] Usually *scrofularia aquatica.* See text, translation, and gl.

Dera aſtepion. LXI.

3. Pip ƿýlle[1] ƿeocnýƿƿe.[2]

Dera lepopuƿ per þ ıƿ hapan hýne.[3] LXII.

1. Pıð ınnoðeſ ƿæſtnýƿƿe.

Dera dıctamnuƿ. LXIII.

2. Pıð[4] þæt pıƿ hæbbe on hýƿe ınnoðe[5] deað bopen tuddup.[6]

3. Pip punda.

4. Pip nædpan[7] ƿlıte.

5. Pip attop þıgene.

7. Eƿt pıð nıpe punda.

Dera ƿolaȝo maıop þ ıƿ helıoƿcoppıon. LXIIII.

1. Eƿt pıð nædpan[8] slıte.

Dera ƿolaȝo mınop þ ıƿ ælıotƿopıon. LXV.

Pıð penȝpýpmaƿ[9] abutan[10] naþolan.

Dera peonıa. LXVI.

2. Pip monoð[11] ƿeocnýƿƿe.[12]

3. Pip hýpe[13] ban ece.

Dera peƿuſtepıon·[14] þ ýƿ bepbena. LXVII.

2. Pip hundeƿ beopc.[15]

3. Pıð ealle attpu.

Dera bpýonıa · þ ıƿ hýmele.[16] LXVIII.

1. Pıð mıltan sape.

[1] ƿelle, H.
[2] –nepƿe, B.
[3] Read hıȝe; hıȝ, H.
[4] þ ȝıþ, H.
[5] ınnoðe; B. omits.
[6] –ðop, H.
[7] –ððp–, H.
[8] –ððp–, H. B.
[9] pýn–, H.
[10] –ton, B.
[11] ınnoð, B., but right in text.
[12] –nepƿe, H.
[13] ýpe, V.
[14] pı, V. B., by shorthand.
[15] ȝeb–, H. B.
[16] humele, B.

LXI. The herb ἀστέριον.[1]

3. For the falling sickness.

LXII. The herb leporis pes, that is, hares hie. *Trifolium arvense.*

1. For costiveness of inwards.

LXIII. 1. The herb δίκταμνος. *Diptamnus albus.*

2. In case a woman have in her womb a dead borne fœtus.

3. For wounds.

4. For bite of snake.

5. For taking poison.

7. Again, for new wounds.

LXIV. The herb solago maior, that is, ἡλιοσκόπιος. *Heliotropium Europæum.*

1. Again, for bite of snake.

LXV. The herb solago minor, that is, ἡλιοτρόπιον. *Croton tinctorius.*

For tape worms about the navel.

LXVI. The herb παιωνία. *Pæonia officinalis.*

2. For lunacy.

3. For hipbone ache.

LXVII. 1. The herb περιστερεών, that is, verbena. *V. officinalis.*

2. Against bark of hound.

3. Against all poisons.

LXVIII. The herb βρυωνία,[2] that is, humble. *Humulus lupulus.*

1. For sore of milt.

[1] Unknown.

[2] *Bryonia dioica.*

Wyrta nýmþete. LXIX.

1. Þið utþriht.
2. Eft þið utþriht.
3. Eft þið innoþeþ · þaþe.

Wyrta cinþion · þ is clæþþe. LXX.

1. Þiþ gomena þaþe.

Wyrta iþatiþ. LXXI.[1]

2. Þið næddþan þlite.

Wyrta þcoþdea. LXXII.

1. Eft þið næddþan[2] þlite.
2. Þið þina þaþe.
3. Þið þefo .

Wyrta uerbaþcuþ þ is þeld[3] þýþt. LXXIII.

1. Be þam þe mercuriuþ þaþ þýþte uilixe þealde.
2. Þið ealle ýþele gencýmaþ.[4]
3. Þið þot adle.

Wyrta herbaclea. LXXIIII.

Þið[5] þæt man þýlle ofer þlangne þeg þeþan ⁊ him na þceaðan[6] ondræðan.

Wyrta cælidonia þ is cýleþinie.[8] LXXV.

1. Þiþ eagena[9] dýmnýþþe[10] ⁊ þaþnýþþe.[10]
2. Eft þið dýmgendum eagum.
3. Þiþ cýþnlu.
4. Þiþ heaþuð[11] ece.
5. Þiþ þæt[12] man gebærned þý.

[1] V. omits here article LXXI.; H. differs: it has, XCIII. Wyrta iþatiþ. Þið næddþan þlite. XCIIII. Wyrta iþatiþ. Eft þið næddþan þlite. The text had been faulty in all.

[2] –ddþ–, B.

[3] Read þelt.

[4] gean, H.

[5] þæt gif, H.

[6] þcaðan, B.

[7] þcaþa ondræde, H.

[8] –þenie, B.; –inige, H.

[9] eagen, V.

[10] –nerþe, B., twice.

[11] –þoð, H. B.

[12] þæt gif, H.

LXIX. The herb νυμφαία. *Nymfæa alba.*[1]

1. For dysentery.
2. For dysentery.
3. For sore of inwards.

LXX. The herb κίρσιον,[2] that is, clover. *Trifolium pratense.*

1. For sore of fauces.

LXXI. 1. The herb ἰσάτις, *woad.* *Isatis tinctoria.*

2. For bite of adder.

LXXII. The herb σκόρδιον. *Teucrium scordium.*

1. Again, for bite of snake.
2. For sore of sinews.
3. For fever.

LXXIII. The herb verbascum, that is, feltwort. *V. thapsus.*

1. Of how Mercurius gave this wort to Vlixes.
2. Against all evil gaincomers.
3. For foot disease.

LXXIV. The herb ἡρακλεία, *heraclea.*

In case a man wish to travel an overlong way and dread no robber.

LXXV. The herb χελιδονία, that is, celandine. *Chelidonium maius.*

1. For dimness and soreness of eyes.
2. Again, for dim eyes.
3. For churnels, *glandular hard swellings.*
4. For head ache.
5. In case a man is burnt.

[1] With *nufar lutea?*.

[2] *Carduus parviflorus.*

Dejba ſolata • þ ıſ ſoloſece. LXXVI.

1. Þiþ ȝeſſpel.
2. Þiþ eaſena[1] ſaſe.
3. Þiþ ꝺoð ece.
4. Þiþ blob ıýne oꝼ noſum.

Dejba ſenecio • þ ıſ ȝſunde ſpýlıȝe. LXXVII.

2. Þið punda þeah hý ealde ſýn.
3. Þiþ ıſejnef ſleȝe.
4. Þiþ ꝼoꝺ able.
5. Þiþ lenꝺena[2] ſaſe.

Dejba ꝼılıx þ ıſ ꝼeaſn. LXXVIII.

1. Þiþ punꝺa.
2. Þiþ[3] þæꝺ ȝeonȝ man healýꝺe[4] sý.

Dejba ȝſamen þ ıſ epice. LXXVIIII.

Þiþ mılꝺan ſaſe.

Dejba ȝladıolum þ ıſ ȝlædene. LXXX.

1. Þiþ blædſan ſaſe ϸ [pið þ he][5] ȝemıȝan ne mæȝe.
2. Þiþ mılꝺan ſaſe.
3. Þiþ ınnoðef ſaſe ϸ þæſa[6] bſeoſꝺa.

Dejba ſoſ maſınum þ ıſ boðen. LXXXI.

2. Þiþ ꝺoð ece.
3, 4. Þiþ aꝺlıȝende ϸ pið ȝıcðan.[7]
5. Þiþ lıꝼeſ ſeocnýſſe ϸ þæſ ınnoðef.
6. Þiþ nıpe punda.

Dejba paſꝺınaca ſıluuaꝺıca þ ıſ ꝼelꝺ mojıu. LXXXII.

2. Þiþ þæꝺ pıꝼmen eaꝛꝼoðlıce cennan.[8]
3. Þiþ pıꝼa aꝼeojmunȝe.[9]

[1] eaȝena, V.
[2] lændena, H. B.
[3] þ ȝıꝼ, H.
[4] -leðe, H. B.
[5] [] Omitted in V. B.; ȝıꝼ, H.; but V. does not affect that form of expression.
[6] þaſa, H. B.
[7] -ðan, B.
[8] cænnan, B.; cænnen, H.
[9] -ȝæ, B.

LXXVI. The herb solata, that is, solsecle. *Marygold, gl., but not so.*
1. For swelling.
2. For sore of ears.
3. For tooth ache.
4. For blood-running from the nose.

LXXVII. 1. The herb senecio, that is, groundsel. *S. vulgaris.*
2. For wounds, though they be old.
3. For blow of iron.
4. For foot disease, *gout.*
5. For sore of loins, *lumbago.*

LXXVIII. The herb filix, that, is fern. *Aspidium, Polypodium, etc.*
1. For wounds.
2. In case a young man be ruptured.

LXXIX. The herb gramen, that is, quitch. *Triticum repens.*
1. For sore of milt.

LXXX. The herb gladiolus, that is, gladden. *Iris pseudacorus.*
1. For sore of bladder, and in case a man cannot mie.
2. For sore of milt.
3. For sore of inwards and of the breasts.

LXXXI. 1. The herb ros marinus, that is, bothen. *R. officinalis.*
2. For tooth ache.
3, 4. For the sickly, and for itch.
5. For liver sickness, and of the inwards.
6. For new wounds.

LXXXII. 1. The herb pastinaca silvatica, that is, fieldmore.[1]
2. In case women with difficulty bring forth.
3. For womens cleansings.

[1] *Pastinaca sativa* (with, it seems) *daucus carota.*

Nerba peridicalis •[1] þ is dolhfune. LXXXIII.

2. Pis fot adle ⁊ pið cancor.

Nesba mercurialis þ is cedelc. LXXXIIII.

1. Pið þæs innoðes heafdnýsse.[2]
2. Pis eagena sare ⁊ gesselle.
3. Lýs pætes on eafan spýþe gesigen[3] sý.

Nesba sadiola[4] þ is efor feasn. LXXXV.

2. Pið heafod ece.

Nesba spasagia agrestis þ is pudu cesulle.[5] LXXXVI.

1. Pis blædran[6] sare ofþe gesselle.
2. Pis toð ece.
3. Pis æddrena sare.
4. Pis þæt[7] ýfel man þurh æfþancan[8] oferne begale.

Nesba sabina • þ is safinæ.[9] LXXXVII.

1. Pis togunga[10] þæra[11] sina ⁊ pis fota gesspell.
2. Pis heafod ece.
3. Pis deað springas.

Nesba canis caput • þ is hundes heafod. LXXXVIII.

Pis eagena sare ⁊ gesspel.[12]

Nesba esurti • þ is bremel.[13] LXXXIX.

1. Pis eafena sare.
2. Pis pifes flesran.
3. Pis heort ece.

[1] p for per, V. B., and ť for lis, V.
[2] –nesse, B.
[3] –ged, H.
[4] –lum, H.
[5] cesulle, B.
[6] –ddr–, B.
[7] þæt gis, H.
[8] –þacan, V.
[9] –ne, H.; sauine, B.
[10] –unge, H.
[11] þara, B.
[12] –sspelle, H.
[13] brēbel, H.

LXXXIII. 1. The herb perdicalis, that is, dolhrune. *Parietaria officinalis.*
2. For foot disease and for cancer.

LXXXIV. The herb mercurialis, that is, cheadle. *M. perennis.*
1. For hardness of the inwards.
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.
3. If water is gone deep down into the ears.

LXXXV. The herb radiolus, that is, everfern. *Polypodium vulgare.*
2. For head ache.

LXXXVI. The herb ἀσπάραγος agrestis, that is, wood chervil. *A. acutifolius.*
1. For sore or swelling of bladder.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For sore of kidneys.
4. In case an evil man through spite enchant another.

LXXXVII. The herb sabina, that is, savine. *Iuniperus savina.*
1. For spasms of the sinews, and for swelling of feet.
2. For head ache.
3. For carbuncles.

LXXXVIII. The herb canis caput, that is, hounds head.[1] *Antirrhinum orontium.*
1. For sore of eyes and swelling.

LXXXIX. The herb eruscus, that is, bramble. *Rubus fruticosus.*
1. For sore of ears.
2. For a womans flux.
3. For heart ache.

[1] Snapdragon.

4. Þiþ nipe punda.
5. Þiþ liþa ſaþe.
6. Þiþ nædþan[1] ſlite.

Þeþba milleſolium ꝥ iſ ȝeaþþe.[2] XC.

1. Þiþ iſeþneſ ſleȝe ⁊ ꝥ achilleſ þaſ ſýþte ſunde.

2. Þiþ toð ece.
3. Þiþ punda.
4. Þiþ ȝeſþell.
5. Þiþ ꝥ[3] man eaþþoðlice[4] ȝemiȝan mæȝe.
6. Liſ punð on men[5] ācolod[6] sẏ.
7. Liſ men[7] ꝥ heaþoð beþſte[8] oðde uncuð ſþýle onȝeſýtte.
8. Eþt piþ þam ẏlcan.
9. Liſ hþẏlcum men æðþan[9] aheaþðode ſýn oþþe hiſ mete ȝemẏltan nẏlle.
10. Þiþ þæþa þeaþma ece ⁊ þæſ innoðeſ.
11. Þið[10] þæt men ſoȝoða eȝliȝe.
12. Þiþ heaþoð ece.
13. Þiþ þam næddeþcẏnne þe man ſpalanȝiuſ hateð.[11]
14. Eþt pið nædþan[12] ſlite.
15. Þiþ pede hundeſ ſlite.
16. Þiþ næddþan ſlite.

Þeþba puta ꝥ iſ þude.[13] XCI.

1. Þið þæt[14] blod oþ noſum þlope.
2. Þið toþundennefſe.
3. Þið þæſ maȝan ſaþe.

[1] –ðð–, B.
[2] þa, B.
[3] þæt ȝiſ, H.
[4] eaſ–, V.
[5] mæn, H.
[6] ac̄o–, B.
[7] mæn, H.
[8] tob–, B.
[9] –ðð–, B.
[10] ꝥ ȝiſ, H.
[11] háteð, B.
[12] –ðð–, B.
[13] (From B. H.) The article Rue is wholly omitted in V.
[14] þæt ȝiſ, H.

4. For new wounds.
5. For sore of joints.
6. For bite of adder.

XC. The herb millefolium, that is, yarrow. *Achillea millefolium.*

1. For blow of iron, and *to tell* that Achilles found this wort.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For wounds.
4. For swelling.
5. In case a man with difficulty can mie.
6. If a wound on a man be chilled.
7. If a mans head burst, or a strange swelling fix upon it.
8. Again, for the same.
9. If any mans veins be hardened, or his meat will not digest.
10. For ache of the guts, and of the inwards.
11. In case spasmodic hiccup ail a man.
12. For head ache.
13. Against the poisonous creatures called φαλάγγια, tarantulas.
14. Again, for bite of adder.
15. For bite of mad hound.
16. For bite of adder.

XCI. The herb ruta, that is rue. *Ruta graveolens.*

1. In case blood flow from the nose.
2. For a puffing up.
3. For sore of the maw.

4. Þið eagena ſaþe ⁊ ȝeſpelle.
5. Þið oþeþgitulneſſe.[1]
6. Þið eagena ðýmneſſe.
7. Þið heaþoð ece.

Neþba mentaftþuſ.[2] XCII.

1. Þiþ eaþena ſaþe.
2. Þiþ hþeoþlan.

Neþba ebuluſ þ ıſ peal pýþt. XCIII.

1. Þiþ[4] þæt ſtanaſ on blæðþan[5] pexen.
2. Þiþ næðþan[6] ſlıte.
3. Þiþ pætep ſeocnýſſe.[7]

Neþba polleȝıon þ ıſ ðpeoþȝe[8] ðpoꝛle. XCIV.

2. Þið þæſ ınnoþeſ saþe.
3. Þiþ þæſ maȝan ſaþe.
4. Þiþ ȝıcþan þæþa[9] ſceapa.[10]
5. Ɛꝑt pið þæſ ınnoðeſ ſaþe.
6. Þiþ þam ꝑeꝑoþe þe þy þþıddan dæȝe[11] eȝleþ.
7. Liꝑ deað boþen cıld ſý on pıꝑeſ ınnoðe.
8. Liꝑ hþa[12] on ſcıpe plættan þolıȝe.
9. Þiþ blæðþan[13] ſaþe ⁊ þ ſtanaſ þæþon[14] pexen.

10. Lýꝑ hþa[15] onbutan[16] hıſ heoþtan oððe on hıſ bþeoſtan ſaþ þolıȝe.
11. Lýꝑ hþılcum men hþamma deþe.[17]
12. Þiþ ðæſ maȝan aðundennýſſe ⁊ þæſ ınnoþeſ.

[1] –tol–, H.
[2] þ ıſ mınte, H. adds.
[3] ebulū þ ıſ ellenþýþt, H.
[4] þ ȝıſ, H.
[5] –ðð–, B.
[6] –ðð–, B.
[7] –neſſe, B.
[8] ðpæꝛle, H.
[9] þaþa, B.
[10] ȝeſc–, H.
[11] ðæȝ, H.
[12] hþá, B.
[13] –ðð–, B.
[14] þaþ, B.
[15] hþa, B.
[16] –ton, B.
[17] –þıȝe, B.

4. For sore and swelling of eyes.
5. For unconsciousness.
6. For dimness of eyes.
7. For head ache.

XCII. The herb mentastrum [*that is, horsemint*]. *Mentha silvestris.*

1. For sore of ears.
2. For leprosy.

XCIII. The herb ebulus,[1] that is, wall wort. *Sambucus ebulus.*

1. In case stones wax in the bladder.
2. For bite of snake.
3. For water sickness, *dropsy.*

XCIV. 1. The herb pulegium, that is, dwarf dwostle.[2] *Mentha pulegium.*

2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For sore of the maw.
4. For itching of the shapes, αἰδοῖα.
5. Again, for sore of the inwards.
6. For the fever which aileth on the third day.
7. If a dead borne child be in a womans matrix.
8. If one on shipboard suffer sea sickness.
9. For sore of bladder, and in case stones wax therein.
10. If one suffer sore about his heart, or in his breast.
11. If spasm vex any man.
12. For swelling of the maw, and of the inwards.

[1] Authority, such as it is, reads ebulum, but the ebulus of the botanists is agreeable to the analogies.

[2] Pennyroyal.

13. Wiþ miltan ſaþe.
14. Wiþ lenden[1] ece ⁊ wið þeona[2] ſaþe.

Herba nepetamon þ is nepte.[3] XCV.

2. Wiþ næðþan[4] ſlite.

Herba peucedana þ is cammoc. XCVI.

3. Eft wið næðþan[4] ſlite.
4. Wiþ ȝepitleaſte[5] þæſ moðeſ.

Herba hinnula campana þ ỳſ ſpeþe[6] þỳſt. XCVII.

1. Wiþ blæðþan[7] ſaþe.
2. Wiþ toþa ſaþe ⁊ paȝunȝe.[8]
3. Wiþ þenȝpỳþmaſ[9] ymb[10] þone naþolan.

Herba cynoȝloſſa þ is þibbe. XCVIII.

2. Wiþ næðþan[11] ſlite.
3. Wiþ þam feþoþe þe þỳ feoþþan dæȝe[12] on man becymeþ.[13]
4. Wiþ þ[14] man pell ȝehỳþan ne mæȝe.

Herba ſaxifþaȝiam þ is ſundcoþn.[15] XCVIIII.

2. Wiþ þ[16] ſtanaſ on blæðþan[17] pexen.

Herba hedera nigra þ is eoþðifig. C.

1. Eft wið þ[18] ſtanaſ on blæðþan pexen.
2. Wiþ heaþod ece.

[1] lænden, H.; læ-, B.
[2] þéona, B.
[3] nejte, H.
[4] -ðð-, B.
[5] -lỳfte, B. H.
[6] ſp, V., compendiously.
[7] -ðð-, B.
[8] ȝaȝ-, H.
[9] þỳn-, H.
[10] ymbutan, H.
[11] -ðð-, B. H.
[12] ðæȝ, H., fol. 120, b.
[13] becymð, B. H., fol. 120, b., but as V. in fol. 126, a.
[14] þ ȝiſ, H.
[15] So H.; V. B. omit the rubric, but insert in the text.
[16] þ ȝiſ, H.
[17] -ðð-, H. B.
[18] þ, B. omits.

13. For sore of milt.
14. For ache of loins and buttock, and sore of thighs.

XCV. 1. The herb nepitamon, that is, nepeta.[1]
2. For bite of adder.

XCVI. 1, 2. The herb πευκέδανος, that is, cammock. *P. officinale.*
3. Again, for bite of snake.
4. For witlessness of the mind.

XCVII. The herb inula campana,[2] that is, spear wort.
1. For sore of bladder.
2. For sore and wagging of teeth.
3. For tapeworms about the navel.

XCVIII. The herb κυνόγλωσσον,[3] that is, rib, *ribwort.* *Plantago lanceolata.*
2. For bite of snake.
3. For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day.
4. In case a man is not able to hear well.

XCIX. The herb saxifraga, that is, sundcorn. *S. granulata.*
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

C. The herb hedera nigra,[4] that is, earth ivy. *Glechoma hederacea.*
1. Again, in case stones wax in the bladder.
2. For head ache.

[1] *Cattaria*, catsmint.
[2] *Inula helenium.*
[3] Read as ἀρνόγλωσσον.
[4] Now *H. helix.*

3. Þiþ miltan ſaþe.
4. Þiþ þæþa[1] þýþma ſlite þe man ſpalangioneſ nemneþ.
5. Eƒt piþ þaþa punda lacnunge.
6. Þiþ þæt[2] næſðýþlu ýƒele ſtincen.
7. Þiþ þæt[3] man ne mæge pel gehýþan.
8. Þiþ þ[4] heaƒod ne ace ƒoþ ſunnan hætan.[5]

Deþba ſeþþilluſ· þ iſ oþgana.[6] CI.

1. Þiþ heaƒdeſ[7] ſaþe.
2. Eƒt pið heaƒod ece.
3. Lýƒ hþa ƒoþbeþned[8] sý.

Deþba abþinthiuſ· þ iſ peþmod. CII.

2. Þiþ læla ⁊ pið oþþe ſaþ.
3. Þiþ þengþýþmas.[9]

Deþba salƒia. CIII.

1. Þiþ gicþan þæþa geſceapa.[10]
2. Eƒt pið gicþan þæſ ſetleſ.

Deþba coliandþa þ iſ[11] CIIII.

1. Þið þengþýþmaſ.[12]
2. Þiþ þ piƒ hþædlice cennan[13] mæge.

Deþba poþclaca. CV.

Þiþ ſþýþlicne ƒlepþan þæſ ſædeſ.

Deþba ceþeƒolia þ iſ ceþþille.[14] CVI.

Þiþ þæſ magan ſaþe.

[1] þaþa, B.
[2] þæt gif, H.
[3] þ gif, H.
[4] þ þe, H.
[5] hǣtan, B.
[6] oþgane, B. H.
[7] heaƒod, H.
[8] -bæþn-, B.
[9] þýn, H.
[10] -ſcapa, B.
[11] Blank also in B. H.
[12] þýn, H.
[13] cænnan, H. B.
[14] ceþulle, B.; cýþulle, H.

3. For sore of milt.
4. For bite of the creeping things that are called φαλάγγια.
5. Again, for healing of those wounds.
6. In case the nostrils smell ill.
7. In case a man is not able to hear well.
8. That the head may not ache for heat of the sun.

CI. The herb serpyllus, that is, marjoram. *Origanum vulgare.*
1. For sore of head.
2. Again, for head ache.
3. If one be badly burnt.

CII. The herb ἀψίνθιον, that is, wormwood. *Artemisia abs.*
2. For weals and other sores.
3. For tapeworms.

CIII. The herb salvia.
1. For itching of the virilia.
2. For itching of the seat.

CIV. The herb κορίαννον. *Coriandrum sativum.*
1. For tape worms.
2. That a woman may bring forth easily.

CV. The herb portulaca. *Sativa.*
1. For a strong flux of the seed, *gonorrhœa.*

CVI. The herb cerefolium, that is, chervil. *Anthriscus c.*
1. For sore of the maw.

Dera ripimbpiuf. CVII.

Pip blædpan fape ꝺ[1] ne mæge gemigan.

Dera olifatra. CVIII.

Eft pið blædpan[2] fape ꝺ þæf micgan.

Dera lilium • þ if lilie.[3] CIX.

2. Pip nædpan flite.
3. Pip geffpell.

Dera tŷtŷmalluf calatitef þ ŷf lactepida. CX.

2. Pip þæpa innopa fape.[4]
3. Pip peaptan.
4. Pip hpeopflan.

Dera capduuf riluaticuf þ if pudu þiftel. CXI.

2. Pip þæf magan fape.
3. Pip þ þu nane ŷfele gencŷmaf[5] þe ne ondpæde.

Dera lupinum montanum. CXII.

2. Pip þ pŷpmas ymb þone napolan depgen.[6]
3. Pip þ[7] cildum þ fŷlfe depige.

Dera lactŷpida þ if gip copn. CXIII.

Pip þæf innoðef heapdnŷffe.[8]

Dera lactuca lepopina þ if lactuca. CXIIII.

2. Pið fefopgende.[9]

[1] þið þ man, which the sentence requires, are omitted in V. B. H. for the sake of brevity in the index.
[2] –ðdp–, B.
[3] lilige, H.
[4] þapa, H. B.
[5] gean–, H. B.
[6] depigan, B.; depien, H.
[7] þ gif, H.
[8] –nerfe, H.
[9] –gendne, H.

CVII. The herb σισύμβριον. *Mentha hirsuta.*

1. For sore of bladder, and *in case a man* cannot mie.

CVIII. The herb olusatrum. *Smyrnium olusatrum.*

1. Again for sore of the bladder and of the mie.

CIX. The herb lilium, that is, lily.

2. For bite of snake.
3. For swelling.

CX. 1. The herb τιθύμαλλος γαλακτίτης, that is, lacterida.[1] *Euforbia lathyris.*

2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For warts.
4. For leprosy.

CXI. The herb carduus silvaticus, that is, wood thistle. *Cnicus lanceolatus.*

2. For sore of the maw.
3. That thou may dread no evil gaincomers.

CXII. The herb lupinus montanus. *L. luteus.*

2. In case worms about the navel annoy.
3. In case that same should vex children.

CXIII. The herb lacterida, that is, gith corn.[2] *Dafne laureola.*

1. For hardness of the inwards.

CXIV. 1. The herb lactuca leporina, that is, *hares* lettuce. *Prenanthes muralis.*

2. For the fevered.

[1] Spurge. | [2] The berries.

Nerba cucumeris siluatica þ is herbette. CXV.
2. Wiþ þæra[1] sina sare 7 sotadle.
3. Lýs cild mirboren sý.

Nerba cannaue[2] silfatica. CXVI.
2. Wiþ þæra[3] breosta sare.
3. Wiþ cile bærnettes.

Nerba suta montana · þ is sude. CXVII.
2. Wiþ eagena dýmnýsse.
3. Eft wið breosta sare.
4. Wiþ liferi sare.
5. Wiþ þ man gemigan ne mæge.
6. Wiþ nædran[4] slite.

Nerba eptafilon þ is seofonleafe.[5] CXVIII.
2. Wiþ fot adle.

Nerba ocimus · þ is mistel. CXIX.
1. Wiþ heafod ece.
2. Eft wið eagena sare · 7 gesselle.[6]
3. Wiþ ædrena sare.[7]

Nerba apium þ is merce. CXX.
2. Wiþ eagena sare 7 gesþelle.

Nerba hederа crýsocantes þ is ifig. CXXI.
2. Wiþ þæteri seocnýsse.

Nerba menta · þ is minte. CXXII.
1. Wiþ tetes 7 wið þýþýlgende[8] hic.
2. Wiþ ýfele dolh 7 wiþ punda.[9]

[1] þapa, B.
[2] canane, H.
[3] þapa, B.
[4] –ddr–, H. B.
[5] feofan, B.
[6] –spel, H.
[7] Omitted in H. B.
[8] pepel–, H.
[9] B. omits this line.

CXV. The herb cucumis silvaticus, that is, wherwhet.
2. For sore of the sinews, and foot disease.
3. If a child be an abortion.

CXVI. The herb cannabis silvatica. *C. sativa?*
2. For sore of the breasts. *Eupatorium cannabinum?*
3. For a burning, *that is blistering,* by cold.

CXVII. The herb ruta montana, that is, rue.
2. For dimness of eyes.
3. Again for sore of breasts.
4. For liver sore.
5. In case a man be not able to mie.
6. For bite of snake.

CXVIII. The herb ἑπτάφυλλον, that is, seven leaf. *Tormentilla.*
2. For foot disease.

CXIX. The herb ὤκιμον, that is, mistel, *basil.* *Clinopodium vulgare.*
1. For head ache.
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.
3. For sore of kidneys.

CXX. The herb apium, that is, marche. *Apium petroselinon?*
2. For sore and swelling of eyes. *A. graveolens?*

CXXI. The herb hedera χρυσόκαρπος, that is, ivy. *H. helix.*
2. For water sickness, *dropsy.*

CXXII. The herb mentha, that is, mint.
1. Against tetter, and a pimply body.
2. For evil cuts, and for wounds.

Dejba anetum þ ıſ ðile. CXXIII.

1. Þiþ ȝıcþan ⁊ pið ſaſ þæþa ȝeſceapa.[1]
2. Lýſ þonne pıſmen hpæt ſpilceſ[2] ðeþıȝe.[3]
3. Þið heaſoð ece.

Dejba oþıȝanum þ ıſ oþȝane. CXXIIII.

1. Þiþ þone ðþopan ⁊ lıſeſ aðle ⁊ nýþþýtte.[4]
2. Þiþ ȝebþæceo.[5]

Dejba ſempeþuuuſ[6] þ ýſ ſınfulle. CXXV.

Þiþ ealle ȝeȝaðeþunȝa þæſ ýfelan[7] pætan.

Dejba fenıculuſ þ ýſ[8] ſınul. CXXVI.

1. Þiþ ȝebþæceo[9] ⁊ pið nýþþýt.[10]
2. Þiþ blæðþan[11] ſaþe.

Dejba epıfıon þ ıſ lýþ pýþt. CXXVII.

2. Þiþ lunȝen aðle.

Dejba ſınfıtuſ albuſ. CXXVIII.

Þiþ pıfeſ flepſan.

Dejba peȝıoſelınum þ ıſ peteþſılie.[12] CXXIX.

2. Þiþ næðþan[13] ſlıte.
3. Þiþ þæþa[14] ſına ſaþe.

Dejba bþaſſıca þ ıſ meðdeı pýþt.[15] CXXX.

1. Þiþ ealle ȝeſpell.
2. Þiþ ſıðan ſaþe.
3. Þiþ ſot aðle.

[1] ȝeſcapa, H.
[2] hþýlhceſ, H.
[3] B. omits the line.
[4] –pette, H.
[5] –ce, H.
[6] ſepuuuuſ, V. B.
[7] –leſ, H., against the language.
[8] ſenuculuſ, V.; ýſ, V. omits.
[9] –ce, H.
[10] –pet, H.
[11] –ðð þ–, H. B.
[12] ȝþıannem, H.
[13] –ðð þ–, B.
[14] þapa, H.
[15] So V.; þ ıſ caul, B. H.; *cabbage*, rightly.

CXXIII. The herb ἄνηθον, that is, dill. *Anethum graveolens.*
1. For itch, and for sore of the privities.
2. If further any such thing trouble a woman.
3. For head ache.

CXXIV. The herb ὀρείγανον, that is, marjoram. *O. vulgare.*
1. For the wrist drop, and liver diseases, and oppression of the chest.
2. For cough.

CXXV. The herb sempervivum, that is sinfull.[1] *S. tectorum.*
For all gatherings of the evil humour.

CXXVI. The herb fœniculum, that is, fennel. *Anethum f.*
1. For cough, and for oppression of the chest.
2. For sore of bladder.

CXXVII. 1. The herb ἐριφία,[2] that is, lithewort. *Sambucus ebulus, gl.*
2. For lung disease.

CXXVIII. The herb σύμφυτον album. (?)
For flux of woman.

CXXIX. The herb πετροσέλινον, that is, parsley. *Apium petr.*
2. For bite of snake.
3. For sore of the sinews.

CXXX. The herb brassica, that is, cole. *B. napus.*
1. For all swellings.
2. For sore of side.
3. For foot disease.

[1] Houseleek. | [2] Unknown.

Nerba barilirca þ ir nædderi þýrt.[1] CXXXI.

Þiþ eall[2] nædderi cýn.

Nerba mandragora. CXXXII.

2. Þiþ heafod ece.
3. Þiþ þæra[3] earena fare.
4. Þið fot adle.
5. Þiþ gerihtleafte.[4]
6. Eft þiþ rina fare.[5]
7. Lýf hra hrýlce herigge ýfelnýrre[6] on hir hofe[7] gereo.

Nerba lýchamir ftephanice · þ ýr[8] læce þýrt.[9] CXXXIII.

Þiþ eal Nædderi cýn.

Nerba actıon. CXXXIIII.

2. Þiþ þ man blod ⁊ porrm[10] gemang hræce.
3. Þiþ þæra[11] hiða fare.

Nerba abrotanur þ ir furherne puda.[12] CXXXV.

2. Þýþ nýrþýt[13] ⁊ ban ece ⁊ þið þæt man eafrophice gemigan mæge.[14]
3. Þiþ riðan fare.
4. Þiþ attru ⁊ þið nædrena[15] flite.
5. Eft þið nædrena flite.
6. Þiþ eagena fare.

[1] H. omits this wort.
[2] ealle, B.
[3] þara, B.
[4] -lýfte, H.
[5] togunge, H.
[6] -nerre, H.; herignerra, B.
[7] hrofe, H.
[8] ýr, V. omits.
[9] H. omits two worts.
[10] porrmr, B.
[11] þara, B.
[12] So H.; V. B. omit the English name.
[13] -pet, H.
[14] H. omits the last clause; þið bán, B.
[15] næddran, H.; *of a snake.*

CXXXI. The herb βασιλίσκη, that is, adderwort.

1. For all adder kind.

CXXXII. 1. The herb μανδραγόρας; *mandrake.* *Atropa m.*

2. For head ache.
3. For sore of the ears.
4. For foot disease.
5. For loss of wits.
6. Again, for sore of sinews.
7. If one see some heavy mischief in his home.

CXXXIII. The herb λύχνις στεφανική, that is, leechwort? *Agrostemma coronarium.*

For all adder kind.

CXXXIV. 1. The herb ἄρκτιον.[1]

2. In case a man hreak up blood and matter mixt.
3. For sore of the joints.

CXXXV. 1. The herb ἀβρότανον, that is, southern wood.[2] *Artemisia abr.*

2. For oppression of the chest and leg ache, and in case a man mie with difficulty.
3. For sore of side.
4. For venoms and for bite of snakes.
5. Again, for bite of snakes.
6. For sore of eyes.

[1] Now read as *arctium luppa*; but not so drawn.

[2] The true equivalent was ruþepne peþmoð, *southern wormwood*, as in the Lib. Med., and MS. H. gives a more modern phrase.

Dera ꝼion þ ꝼ labep.[1] CXXXVI.

2. Pip þæt ꝼtanaꝼ on blæðꝼan pexen.[2]
3. Pip utꝼiht ⁊ innoðeꝼ ſtýꝼunȝæ.[3]

Dera elhotꝼopuꝼ • þ ꝼ ꝼiȝil hpeoꝼꝼa.[4] CXXXVII.

2. Pip ealꝼa næddeꝼ[5] cýnna ꝼlitaꝼ.
3. Pip þ pýꝼmaꝼ ymb þone naꝼolan deꝼiȝen.[6]
4. Pip peaꝼtan.[7]

Dera ſpꝼeꝼitiꝼ.[8] CXXXVIII.

2. Pip þone colan ꝼeꝼoꝼ.
3. Pip pæde[9] hundeꝼ ꝼlite.
4. Pip miltan ꝼaꝼe.

Dera aizoꝼ minoꝼ. CXXXIX.

2. Pip oman[10] ⁊ eaȝena ꝼaꝼe ⁊ ꝼot adle.
3. Pip heaꝼod ece.
4. Pip þæꝼa[11] pýꝼma ꝼlite þe man ſpalanȝioneꝼ hateþ.[12]
5. Pip utꝼiht ⁊ pip innoþeꝼ ꝼlepꝼan • ⁊ pip pýꝼmaꝼ þe on þam innoðe deꝼiaþ.
6. Eꝼt pið ȝehpylce untꝼumnýꝼꝼe þæꝼa[13] eaȝena.[14]

Dera elleboꝼuꝼ albuꝼ þ ꝼ tunꝼinȝ pýꝼt. CXL.

1. Be þýꝼꝼe pýꝼte mæȝenum.[15]
2. Pip utꝼiht.
3. Pip adla ⁊ pið ealle ýꝼelu.

[1] H. omits this wort.
[2] peaxen, B.
[3] –unȝe, B.
[4] V. omits two words.
[5] næddꝼena, H.
[6] –piȝe, B.
[7] V. omits this leechdom.
[8] H. omits two worts.
[9] pede, B.
[10] homan, V.
[11] ðaꝼa, B.
[12] hatað, B.
[13] þaꝼa, B.
[14] In the index of B. a folio is wanting.
[15] H. omits two leechcrafts.

CXXXVI. 1. The herb σίον, that is, laver. *S. angustifolium.*
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.
3. For diarrhœa and disturbance of the inwards.

CXXXVII. 1. The herb ἡλιοτρόπιον, that is, solwherf. *Scorpiurus h.*
2. For bites of all adder kinds.
3. In case that worms about the navel annoy.
4. For warts.

CXXXVIII. 1. The herb spreritis. *Anagallis arvensis?*
2. Against the cold fever, *ague.*
3. Against bite of wood hound, *mad dog.*
4. For sore of milt.

CXXXIX. 1. The herb ἀείζωον μικρόν. *Sempervivum sediforme.*
2. For erysipelas, and sore of eyes, and foot disease.
3. For head ache.
4. For the bite of the insects which hight φαλάγγια.

5. For diarrhœa, and for flux of the bowels, and for worms which give trouble in the bowels.
6. For every ailment of the eyes.

CXL. The herb helleborus albus, that is, tunsing wort. *Veratrum album.*
1. Of the virtues of this wort.
2. For diarrhœa.
3. For diseases and for all evils.

Dɛɹba buoꝑtalmon.[1] CXLI.

1. Þiþ ȝehþẏlce ẏꝑele ſꝑꝑinȝaſ.
2. Þiþ æþẏꝑdlan þæſ lichoman.

Dɛɹba ꝑɹibuluſ þ ɪſ ȝoɹſt. CXLII.

2. Þiþ mẏcele[2] hæꝑan þæſ lichaman.[3]
3. Þiþ þæſ muðeſ ꝟ þæɹa ȝomena ꝑulnẏſſe ꝟ ꝑoɹ-ɹoꝑuðnẏſſe.[4]
4. Þiþ þ ſꝑanaſ on blæðɹan pexeN.[5]
5. Þiþ næðɹan[6] ſliꝑe.
6. Þiþ aꝑꝑɹeſ ðɹinc.
7. Þið ꝑlean.

Dɛɹba conɪza.[7] CXLIII.

1. Þiþ næðɹan ſliꝑe ꝟ aꝑliȝennẏſſe ꝟ pið ȝnæꝑꝑaſ ꝟ micȝeaſ ꝟ pið ꝑlean ꝟ punda.
2, 3. Þiþ piꝑeſ cɹiþan ꝺo ꝑeoɹmienne · ꝟ pið þ piꝑ cennan ne mæȝe.
4. Þiþ þa colan ꝑeꝑoɹaſ.
5. Þiþ heaꝑoð ece.

Dɛɹba ꝺɹicnoɹ manicoɹ þ ɪſ ꝑoxeſ cloꝑe.[8] CXLIIII.

1. Þiþ oman.[9]
2. Þiþ pẏpelȝenðe lic.
3. Þiþ heaꝑoðeſ[10] ꝑaɹe ꝟ þæſ maȝan hæꝑan ꝟ pið cẏɹnlu.
4. Þiþ eaɹena ꝑaɹe.[11]

Dɛɹba ȝlẏcẏɹnða. CXLV.

1. Þiþ þone ðɹiȝean ꝑeꝑoɹ.
2. Þiþ bɹeoɹꝑa ꝑaɹe · ꝟ þæɹe liꝑɹe ꝟ þæɹe blæðɹan.
3. Þiþ leahꝺɹaſ þæſ muþeſ.

[1] H. omits this wort.
[2] mẏcelɹe, H.; V.'s text has mẏcelne.
[3] V. omits two last words.
[4] H. omits this leechcraft.
[5] –ððɹan ɹexað, H.
[6] –ðð–, H.
[7] H. omits this wort.
[8] ȝloꝑa, H.
[9] homan, V.
[10] –ꝑð–, H., and omits seven words.
[11] H. omits four worts.

CXLI. The herb βούφθαλμον, *ox eye.* *Anthemis valentina.*

1. For all evil ulcers.
2. For damage of the body.

CXLII. 1. The herb τρίβολος, *tribulus*, that is gorse. *Ulex Europæus.*

2. For mickle heat of the body.
3. For foulness and rottenness of the mouth and fauces.
4. In case stones grow in the bladder.
5. For bite of adder.
6. For drink of venom.
7. Against fleas.

CXLIII. The herb κόνυζα, *conyza?*

1. For bite and driving off of snake, and against gnats, and midges, and fleas, and wounds.
2, 3. Ad mulieris matricem purgandam; et si mulier parere nequit.
4. For the cold fevers, *agues.*
5. For head ache.

CXLIV. The herb στρύχνος μανικός,[1] that is, fox glove. *Digitalis purpurea.*

1. For erysipelas.
2. For a pimply body.
3. For sore of head, and heat of the maw, and for churnels.
4. For sore of ears.

CXLV. The herb γλυκύρριζα, *liquorice.*

1. For the dry fever.
2. For sore of the breasts, and of the liver, and of the bladder.
3. For blotches of the mouth.

[1] *S. nux vomica.*

Dejba ꝼꝛutniꝼ. CXLVI.

1. Þiþ þæt man ȝemiȝan ne mæȝe.
2. Þiþ liꝼeꝛ ꝼeocnýꝼꝼe ⁊ nýꝛꝛýtte · ⁊ þiþ ꝼꝛýðlicne hꝛacan ⁊[1] innoþeꝼ toȝotennýꝼꝼe.
3. Þiþ þ ꝼtanaꝼ on blæðꝛan pexen.
4. Þiþ hꝛeoꝛlan.
5. Þiþ ýꝼele ȝeȝaðeꝛunȝe.

Dejba aizon. CXLVII.

1. Þiþ toboꝛꝼten hic ⁊ ꝼoꝛꝛꝛotuðnýꝼꝼe ⁊ þið eaȝena ꝼaꝛe ⁊ hætan ⁊ ꝼoꝛbæꝛneðnýꝼꝼe.

3. Þiþ næðꝛan ꝼlite.
4. Þiþ utꝛiht ⁊ þið þýꝛmaꝼ on innoþe ⁊ þiþ ꝼꝛýðlicne cýle.

Dejba ꝼamꝼuchon þ iꝼ ellen.[2] CXLVIII.

1. Þiþ pæteꝛ ꝼeocnýꝼꝼe ⁊ unmihtilicnýꝼꝼe þæꝼ miȝðan ⁊ innoþa aftýꝛunȝe.[3]
2. Þiþ ꝼꝛꝛinȝaꝼ ⁊ þið toboꝛꝼten líc.
3. Þiþ ꝼcoꝛꝛioneꝼ ꝼtincȝ.[4]
4. Þiþ mýcele[5] hætan ⁊ ȝeꝛꝛel þæꝛa eaȝena.

Dejba ftecaꝼ.[6] CXLVIIII.

2. Þiþ þæꝛa bꝛeoꝛta ꝼaꝛe.

Dejba thýaꝼꝛiꝼ. CL.

2. Þiþ ealle ýꝼele ȝeȝaðeꝛunga þæꝼ innoþeꝼ ⁊ þið piꝼa monoðlican.[7]

Dejba polioꝼ þ iꝼ omnimoꝛbia. CLI.

2. Þiþ næðꝛan ꝼlite.

[1] ⁊, V. omits.
[2] V. is here burnt away.
[3] H. omits seven words.
[4] ftenc, H.
[5] -elꝛe, H., making the preposition govern two cases at once.
[6] H. omits five worts.
[7] noðlican, V.

CXLVI. The herb στρουθίον. *Gypsofila struthium.*

1. In case a man cannot mie.
2. For liver sickness, and oppression of the chest, and strong hreaking, and effusion on the inwards.
3. In case stones grow in the bladder.
4. For leprosy.
5. For evil gatherings.

CXLVII. The herb ἀείζωον; *orpine.* *Sedum Telephium.*

1. For bursten body, and rottenness, and sore of eyes, and heat, and burn.
2. For head ache.[1]
3. For bite of snake.
4. For diarrhœa, and worms in the bowels, and extreme cold.

CXLVIII. The herb σάμψυχος, that is, elder. *S. nigra.*

1. For water sickness and non-retinence of the mie, and stirring of the inwards.
2. For ulcers and bursten body.
3. For sting of scorpion.
4. For mickle heat and swelling of the eyes.

CXLIX. The herb στιχάς. *Lavandula stœchas.*

2. For sore of the breasts.

CL. 1. The herb θλάσπι. *Thymus campestris.*

2. For all evil gatherings of the inwards, and for womens monthly courses.

CLI. The herb πόλιον,[2] that is, omnimorbia.

2. For bite of snake.

[1] This article is omitted in the table of contents, but occurs in the text.

[2] Unknown.

3. Þiþ pæteþ þeocnýþþe.

4. Þiþ miltan þaþe ⁊ þið næðþan to aþliȝenne ⁊ þið niþe punda.

Þeþba hýpeþicon þ ýþ copion. CLII.

1. Þiþ miȝþan ⁊ monoðlican aftyþinȝe.
2. Þiþ þeþoþ þe þý þeoþþan dæȝe eȝleþ.
3. Þiþ þæþa þceancena ȝeþþel ⁊ ece.

Þeþba acanta leuca. CLIII.

2. Þiþ þ man blode hþæce ⁊ þæþ maȝan þaþe.

3. Þiþ þæþ miȝðan afcýþunȝe.
4. Þiþ þæþa toða þaþe ⁊ ýþele læla.
5. Þiþ hþamman ⁊ næðþan þlite.

Þeþba acanton þ iþ beopýþt. CLIIII.

2. Þiþ innoþeþ aþtýþunȝe ⁊ þæþ[1] miȝðan.
3. Þiþ lunȝen adle ⁊ ȝehpylce ýþelu.[2]

Þeþba quiminon þ iþ cymen. CLV.

1. Þiþ þæþ maȝan þaþe.
2. Þiþ nýþþýt[3] ⁊ næðþan þlite.
3. Þiþ[4] innoða toðundennýþþe ⁊ hætan.[5]
4. Þiþ blodþýne oþ næþþyþlon.[6]

Þeþba camilleon alba þ iþ pulþeþ tæþl.[7] CLVI.

2. Þiþ þ pýþmaþ on þam innoðe ymb þone naþlan deþȝen.[8]

3. Þiþ þæteþ þeocnýþþe ⁊ þæþ micðan eaþþoðlicnýþþe.[9]

[1] þæþ, H. adds.
[2] H. omits the latter clause.
[3] -þet, H., and omits the latter clause.
[4] þaþa, H. adds.
[5] hæta, H., dropping n.
[6] -lū, H.
[7] tæþel, H.
[8] on þam naþolan deþiȝen, H.
[9] H. omits words.

3. For water sickness, *dropsy*.
4. For sore of milt, and to put snakes to flight, and for new wounds.

CLII. The herb ὑπέρικον, that is κόριον. *H. coris.*

1. For stirring of mie, and monthly courses.
2. For the fever which aileth on the fourth day.
3. For swelling and ache of the shanks.

CLIII. 1. The herb ἄκανθα λευκή. *Carduus leucographus.*

2. In case a man hreak blood, and for sore of the maw.
3. For stirring of the mie.
4. For sore of the teeth, and evil weals.
5. For cramp, and bite of snake.

CLIV. 1. The herb ἀκάνθιον, that is, beewort.[1]

2. For stirring of the inwards and of the mie.
3. For lung disease, and several evils.

CLV. The herb κύμινον, that is, cummin. *C. cyminum.*

1. For sore of the maw.
2. For oppression on the chest, and bite of snake.
3. For swelling up and heat of the inwards.
4. For blood-running from nostrils.

CLVI. The herb χαμαιλέων λευκός,[2] that is, wolfs teazel. *Dipsacus silvestris.*

2. In case worms in the bowels about the navel annoy.
3. For water sickness, and difficulty of urine.

[1] Figured as *Stellaria holostea*. But ἀκάνθιον is *Cnicus erioforus*, as proved by Oribasius, 407. d. in "Medicæ Artis Principes;" never yet published in the original Hellenic.

[2] *Carlina acaulis*.

Dɛɹba ſcolimboſ.[1] CLVII.

[Se unbɹade ɒiſtel he hauat ɒiɹlece hauoð.][2]

1. Piþ ƒulne ſtenc þæɹa oxna ⁊ calleſ þæſ lichoman.

2. Piþ ƒul ſtincendne miȝðan.

Dɛɹba ɹuſ ỳllỳɹica. CLVIII.

2. Piþ micelne hɹacan ⁊ innoða aſtỳɹunȝe.

3. Piþ næðɹan ɹlite.

4. Piþ piƒa monoðlican to aɹỳȝénne.

5. Piþ cỳɹnla ⁊ calle ỳƒelu[3] cumlu.

6. Piþ heaƒdeſ ɹaɹe.

Dɛɹba ellebɔɹuſ albus. CLVIIII.

Piþ liƒeɹ ɹeocnỳɹɹe ⁊ calle attɹu.

Dɛɹba ðelƒimion. CLX.

Piþ þam ƒeɹoɹe þe þỳ ɹeoɹþan dæȝe on man becỳmeþ.

Dɛɹba acioſ. CLXI.

2. Piþ næðɹena ɹlitaſ ⁊ lenðena[4] ɹaɹe.

Dɛɹba centimoɹbia. CLXII.

Piþ ƿ hoɹɹ on hɹỳcȝe on þam boȝum apỳɹð ɹỳ ⁊ hỳt open sỳ.

Dɛɹba ɹcoɹðioſ. CLXIII.

2, 3. Piþ þæſ miȝðan aſtỳɹunȝe ⁊ pið næðɹena ɹlitaſ ⁊ calle attɹu ⁊ maȝan ɹaɹe.

4. Piþ þa ȝeɹỳnninȝe þæſ poɹmɹeſ ym þa bɹeoſt.

5. Piþ ƒot adle.

6. Piþ niɹe punda.

[1] H. omits eight worts.

[2] In a later xii. century hand.

[3] yɹele, by hand of xii. century.

[4] lenðenena, V.

CLVII. The herb σκόλυμος. *Cnicus pratensis.*

[The unbroad thistle: it hath a thistly head.]

1. For foul stench of the armpits, and of all the body.
2. For foul stinking mie.

CLVIII. 1. The herb iris illyrica.

2. For much breaking and disturbance of bowels.
3. For bite of snake.
4. For womens monthly courses, to stir them.
5. For churnels and all evil lumps.
6. For sore of head.

CLIX. The herb helleborus albus. *Veratrum album.*

For liver sickness and all poisons.

CLX. The herb δελφίνιον; *larkspur.* *D. consolida.*

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day.

CLXI. The herb ἔχιον. *E. rubrum.*

2. For bites of snakes, and sore of loins.

CLXII. The herb centimorbia. *Lysimachia nummularia.*

If a horse be hurt on its back or shoulders, and *the wound* be open.

CLXIII. 1. The herb σκόρδιον. *Teucrium scordium?*

2. For stirring of the urine, and 3. for bites of snakes, and for all poisons, and for sore of the maw.
4. For the running of matter about the breast.
5. For foot disease.
6. For new wounds.

Þeorba ami þ ir miluium. CLXIIII.

1. Þiþ þæt innoðes artýrunge 7 eafroðlicnýsse þæs migðan 7 pildeora flitas.
1. Þiþ pommas þæs lichoman.
2. Þiþ æblæcnýsse 7 æhipnýsse þæs lichoman.

Þeorba uiola • þ ýr ban pýrt. CLXV.

2. Þiþ þæt cpiðan rafre 7 pið þone hætan.[1]
3. Þiþ mirenlice[2] leahtras þæt bæcþearmes.
4. Þiþ cancor þæra[3] toða.[4]
5. Þiþ þa monoðlican to astýrigenne.
6. Þiþ miltan safre.

Þeorba uiola purpurea.[5] CLXVI.

1. Þið nipe pundela 7 eac pið ealde.
2. Þið þæt magan heafdnýsse.[6]

Þeorba zama lentition. CLXVII.

2. Þiþ ealle pundela.
3. Þiþ punda cancor.

Þeorba ancura. CLXVIII.

2. Þiþ forbærnednýsse.[7]

Þeorba pyllior. CLXVIIII.

2. Þiþ cýrnlu 7 ealle ýfela[8] gegaderunga.
3. Þiþ heafoder[9] rafre.

Þeorba cýnorbatur. CLXX.

2. Þiþ miltan safre.

[1] H. omits the latter clause.
[2] mirend–, B.
[3] þara, B.
[4] on þam toþan, H.
[5] H. omits six worts.
[6] –negre, B.
[7] –negre, B.
[8] irele, B.
[9] –fð–, B.

CLXIV. The herb ἄμμι, that is, milvium. *Ammi copticum.*

1. For stirring of the bowels, and difficulty of urine, and rents by wild beasts.
1. For blemishes of the body.
2. For paleness and discoloration of the body.

CLXV. The herb viola, that is, bonewort, *pansy.* *V. lutea.*

2. For sore and heat of the matrix.
3. For various disorders of the anus.
4. For canker of the teeth.
5. For the catamenia, to move them.
6. For sore of milt.

CLXVI. The herb viola purpurea. *V. odorata.*

1. For new wounds, and eke for old.
2. For hardness of the maw.

CLXVII. 1. The herb zamalentition.

2. For all wounds.
3. For cancer of wounds.

CLXVIII. The herb ἄγχουσα. *Anchusa tinctoria.*

2. For a bad burn.

CLXIX. The herb ψύλλιον. *Plantago psyllium.*

2. For churnels, and all evil gatherings.
3. For sore of head.

CLXX. The herb κυνὸς βάτος. *Rosa canina.*

2. For sore of milt.

Dejba aglaopotiſ. CLXXI.

2. Piþ þone ſeſoſ þe þý þriddan dæge ⁊ þý ſeorþan on man becýmeð.[1]

3. Liſ hpa hneohnýſſe[2] on neþýtte þolige.

4. Piþ hpamman ⁊ piþ birunge.

Dejba cappajiſ þ iſ pudu bend.[3] CLXXII.

1. Piþ miltan ſaje.

Dejba epýngiuſ.[4] CLXXIII.

2. Piþ þæſ migðan aſtýpunge ⁊ pið þa monoðlican ⁊ þæſ innoþeſ ajtýpunge.

3. Pið mænigfealde leahtjaſ þeſ innoþeſ.[5]

4. Piþ þæpa[6] bneoſta geſſell.

5. Piþ ſcoſſioneſ ſtýng ⁊ ealha næddeſcýnna ſlitaſ ⁊ pið pede hundeſ ſlite.

6. Piþ oman ⁊ pið ſoc adle.

Dejba philantſopoſ. CLXXIIII.

2. Piþ nædſena[7] ſlitaſ ⁊ pið þæpa[8] pýſma þe man ſpalangioneſ hateþ.

3. Piþ eaſena ſaje.

Dejba achillea. CLXXV.

2. Piþ nipe punda.

3. Liſ piſ oſ ðam gecýndelican[9] limon þone ſlepſan þæſ pætan ðolige.

4. Pið utſiht.

Dejba ſicinuſ. CLXXVI.

Piþ hagol ⁊ pið hneohnýſſe to apendenne.[10]

[1] becýmð, B.
[2] –nerſe, B.
[3] beð, H.
[4] H. omits five worts.
[5] innoþeſ has the termination in short, V.
[6] þapa, B.
[7] –ðdſ–, B.
[8] þapa, B.
[9] –hcon, B.
[10] –þænð–,

CLXXI. The herb ἀγλαοφωτίς. *Pæonia officinalis.*

2. For the fever which cometh on a man the third day, and the fourth.
3. If one suffer rough weather in rowing.
4. For cramps and quivering.

CLXXII. The herb κάππαρις,[1] that is, wood bind. *Convolvulus sepium and arvensis.*

For sore of milt.

CLXXIII. The herb ἠρύγγιον. *Eryngium campestre and maritimum.*

2. For stirring of the mie, and for the catamenia, and stirring of the bowels.
3. For manifold disorders of the inwards.
4. For swelling of the breasts.
5. For sting of scorpion, and bites of all sorts of snakes, and for bite of mad dog.
6. For erysipelas, and for foot disease.

CLXXIV. The herb φιλάνθρωπος. *Galium aparine.*

2. For bites of adders and of the insects which are hight φαλάγγια.
3. For sore of ears.

CLXXV. The herb Ἀχιλλεία, *yarrow.* *A. millefolium.*

2. For new wounds.
3. Si de naturalibus fluxum humoris mulier patitur.
4. For diarrhœa.

CLXXVI. The herb ricinus. *R. communis.*

For hail and rough weather, to avert them.

[1] *C. spinosa.*

Dera polloten þ ýr porrum nigrum. CLXXVII.

2. Þiþ hundef[1] flite.
3. Þiþ punda.

Dera urtica þ ir netele. CLXXVIII.

1. Þiþ forcilleðe punda.
2. Þið gerpell.
3. Lýf[2] æniġ dæl þær hichoman[3] gerlegon[4] rý.
4. Þiþ lýþa rafe.
5. Þiþ fule punde[5] ȝ forrotude.
6. Þiþ pifer flepran.[6]
7. Þiþ þæt ðu cile ne þoliġe.

Dera prapirci þ ir uicapruica.[7] CLXXVIIII.

Þið ðeofol feocnýrra ȝ þið næðran[8] ȝ þið pildeor · ȝ þið attru · ȝ þið gehpylce behatu · ȝ þið anðan · ȝ þið oġan · ȝ þ þu ġifre hæbbe · ȝ þið þ þu ġefæliġ beo ȝ ġecpeme.

Dera hitofperimon.[9] CLXXX.

2. Þið þ ftanaf on blæddran pexen.

Dera ftaiuf aġria. CLXXXI.

2. Þiþ þone ýfelan pætan þær hichoman.[10]
3. Þiþ fcriuf ȝ þið fceab.[11]
4. Þið toða rafe ȝ toð neomena.

Dera ġorġoncon. CLXXXII.

2. Þiþ ġehpylce ýfele fotfpaðu.

[1] hunde, V.
[2] H. omits two leechcrafts.
[3] –ham–, B.
[4] –ġen, B.
[5] punda, B.; Þiþ punde, H., and its table of contents ends here, perhaps imperfect.
[6] flepran, V.
[7] p for per, V. B., shorthand.
[8] –ddr–, B.
[9] V. omits this wort.
[10] hom, V.; haman, B.
[11] fcæb, B.

CLXXVII. 1. The herb βαλλωτή,[1] that is, porrum nigrum. *Allium nigrum.*

2. For bite of hound.
3. For wounds.

CLXXVIII. The herb vrtica, that is, nettle. *V. urens.*

1. For chilled wounds.
2. For swelling.
3. If any part of the body have been struck.
4. For sore of joints.
5. For foul and rotten wounds.
6. For a womans flux.
7. That you may not suffer by cold.

CLXXIX. The herb priapiscus, that is, vinca pervinca. *V. maior.*

For devil sickness, and snakes, and wild beasts, and poisons, and any vows and spite and awe, and to have grace, and to be happy and comfortable.

CLXXX. The herb λιθόσπερμον. *L. officinale.*

2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

CLXXXI. The herb σταφὶς ἀγρία. *Delfinium stafis agria.*

2. For the evil humour of the body.
3. Against scurf and scab.
4. For sore of teeth and gums.

CLXXXII. The herb γοργόνιον.

2. For any evil foot track.

[1] *Ballota nigra.*

Dɛɲba mılotıȝ. CLXXXIII.

1. Þıþ eaȝena ðýmnýȝȝe.
2. Þıþ ȝına tozunȝe.

Dɛɲba bulbuȝ. CLXXXIIII.

2. Þıþ ȝɛȝȝel ꝉ þıð ꝓotaðle • ꝉ þıð ȝehpýlce ȝeðɛɲeðneȝȝe.[1]
3. Þıð pætɛɲ ȝeocneȝȝe.
3. Þıþ hunda ȝlıtaȝ • ꝉ þıð þæt man ȝpæte ꝉ þıð þæȝ maȝan ȝaɲe.
4. Þıþ pundela ꝉ ȝcuꝑꝑe ꝉ nebcoꝛne.
5. Þıþ þæɲa[2] ınnoþa toðundennýȝȝe[3] ꝉ to boȝȝtennýȝȝe.

Dɛɲba colocýnthıȝ aȝɲıa ꝓ ıȝ cucuɲbıta. CLXXXV.

2. Þıð ınnoþeȝ ſtýɲunȝe.[4]

[1] ȝeðɛɲeðne ȝe, V.; ȝeðɲeceðneȝȝe, B.

[2] þaɲa, B.

[3] þúnðenneȝȝe, B.

[4] aȝtı, B.; the rest of the word not visible. Some marginal scrawls have been erased, and the pumice has reached this word. Of the scribbler there remains a b c d, etc., and falue maunð a frere watɛr ðe breouuoðe centɛ cincquantɛ milleeſ.

CLXXXIII. The herb milotis. *Melilotus officinalis?*

1. For dimness of eyes.
2. For tugging of sinews.

CLXXXIV. The herb βολβός. *Dioscorea alata?*

2. For swelling, and foot disease, and all annoyance.

3. For water sickness, bites of hounds, and in case a man sweat, and for sore of the maw.

4. For wounds, and scurf, and granules on the face.
5. For puffing and bursting of the inwards.

CLXXXV. The herb κολοκυνθὶς ἀγρία, that is, cucurbita. *Cucumis col.*

2. For stirring of the inwards.

[A FIGURE OF BETONICA OFFICINALIS.]

I. ÐEOS ꝑyRT ꝥe man[1] beꝺonicam nemneð heo bi�abla cenneð on mæðum ⁊ on clænum[2] ðunlanðum · ⁊ on ȝefꝓiꝥeðum[3] ꝓtopum · ꝓeo ðeah ȝehꝑæꝥeꝓ ȝe ꝥæꝓ mannes ꝓaple ȝe hiꝓ lichoman[4] hio[5] hẏne ꝓcẏlðeꝥ pið unhẏꝓum nihtȝenȝum ⁊ pið eȝeꝓlicum[6] ȝeꝓihðum ⁊ ſpeꝑnum ·[7] ⁊ ꝓeo ꝑẏꝓt bẏꝥ ꝓpẏꝥe halıȝu[8] ⁊ ꝥuꝓ ꝥu hi[9] ſcealt niman on aȝuꝓteꝓ monðe butan[10] ıꝓeꝑne · ⁊ ꝥonne ꝥu hi ȝenumene[11] hæbbe · ahꝓẏꝓe[12] ꝥa molðan[13] oꝑ · ꝑ hẏꝓe nanꝓiht[14] on ne clẏꝑıe[15] ⁊ ꝥonne[16] ðꝓıȝ hi[17] on ꝓceaðe[18] ſpẏꝥe ꝥeaꝓle[19] ⁊ mið ꝑẏꝓttꝓuman mið ealle ȝepẏꝓc to ðuꝓte · bꝓuc hẏꝓe ꝥonne ·[20] ⁊ hẏꝓe bẏꝓıȝ ꝥonne ðu beꝥupꝑe.

Lıꝑ manneꝓ heaꝑoð tobꝓocen ꝓẏ[21] ȝenim ꝥa[22] ẏlcan ꝑẏꝓte betonican ꝓceaꝓꝑa hẏ ꝥonne[23] ⁊ ȝnið ſpẏꝥe ꝓmale to ðuſte ȝenim ꝥonne[24] tpeȝa tꝓẏmeꝓꝓa ꝑǣȝe[25] ꝑ́ȝe[26] hıt ꝥonne[27] on hatum beoꝓe ꝥonne[28] halað ꝑ heaꝑoð ſpẏðe hꝓaðe æꝑteꝓ ꝥam ðꝓınce.[29]

[1] O. fol. 34 b. = 5 b. omits a line. [2] clǽnum, B. [3] ȝeꝓıẏꝥeðū, B. also. The Latin "opacis" has been misread or misunderstood; ꝥaſ, O. [4] –ham–, O. [5] ꝺeo, O. [6] –hce, O. [7] ſpefenū, O. [8] huhıȝu, V. [9] hiſ, O. [10] butɔn, B. [11] ȝenuman, O. [12] ahꝓyꝓa, B. [13] molꝺa, O. [14] ꝓihꝭ, O. omits. [15] clíuıȝe, O. [16] ꝥanne, O. [17] hıȝ, O. [18] ꝓcaꝺe, B. [19] ꝥeachce, O. [20] ꝥanne, O., omitting three words. [21] ſiȝ, O. [22] ꝥeoſ ꝓ., O. [23] ꝥanne, O. [24] ꝥanne, O. [25] ȝepeȝe, O. [26] ðꝓẏ́nce, B.; ꝥeȝe, O. [27] ꝥanne, O. [28] ꝥanne, O. [29] ꝥan ðrence, O.

The only Saxon MS. which contains the figure, MS. V., has lost a portion of it by decay, but there has been a sufficient representation of the plant.

Betony. I.

Betonica officinalis. Bot.

1.[a] This wort, which is named betony, is produced in meadows, and on clean downlands, and in shady places; it is good whether for the mans soul or for his body: it shields him against monstrous nocturnal visitors and against frightful visions and dreams; and the wort is very wholesome, and thus thou shalt gather it, in the month of August without (*use of*) iron: and when thou have gathered it, shake the mold, till[b] nought of it cleave thereon, and then dry it in the shade very thoroughly, and with its roots altogether reduce it to dust; then use it, and taste of it when thou needest.

2. If a mans head be broken, take the same wort betony, scrape it then and rub it very small to dust, then take by two drachms weight, and swallow it[c] in hot beer, then the head healeth very quickly after the drink.

[a] The figures in MSS. V. and A. are intended for the plant.

[b] þæt, in the sense of oþ þæt, is very common; but perhaps it had been intended to give oꝑ- oþ þæt.

[c] ðuꝑt is neuter.

Wiþ eagena sealf[1] genim þæne[2] ylcan[3] wyrte wyrttruman seoð[4] on wætere to þriddan dæle · ⁊ of þam wætere beþa þa eagan ·[5] ⁊ genim þæræ[6] sylfan[7] wyrte leaf ⁊ briw[8] hy[9] ⁊ lege ofer þa[10] eagan on þone andplatan.

Wiþ eaþena sar genim þæne[11] ylcan wyrte[12] leaf þonne[13] heo grenost[14] beo · wyl[15] on wætere[16] ⁊ wring þ þos ⁊ riþþan hyt gewranden[17] beo do hit ert wearm[18] ⁊[19] þurh pulle briwe[20] on þ eare.

Wiþ egena[21] dymnesse genim pære[22] ylcan wyrte betonican anre tremesse wege ⁊ wyl on wætere ⁊ fyle drincan[23] fæstendum[24] þonne[25] gewanað hit þone[26] dæl þæs blodes ðe[27] seo dymnys[28] of cymð.

Wiþ tyrnende eagan[29] genim þa ylcan wyrte betonican ⁊ fyle þicgcean[30] heo[31] gegoðað ⁊ onlihit þære[32] eagena[33] sceawunge.[34]

Wiþ swyþlicne[35] blodryne[36] of nosum[37] genim þa[38] ylcan wyrte betonican ⁊ cnuca[39] hy[40] ⁊ gemeng[41] þærto[42] sumne dæl[43] sealtes[44] ⁊ genim þonne[45] swa mycel swa þu mæge mid tram[46] fingrum geniman[47] wyrc hit smepealt ⁊ do on þa næsþyrlu.[48]

Wiþ toðece genim þa ylcan wyrte[49] betonican ⁊ wyl on ealdan wine oþþe[50] on ecede to þriddan dæle[51] hit hælþ wunduwlice[52] þære[53] toða salf[54] ⁊ gespell.

Wiþ siðan sare[55] genim þære[56] ylcan[57] wyrte[58] þreora[59] trymessa wege · seoð on ealdum[60] wine · ⁊ gnid

[1] for, O. [2] þare, B. [3] þeof wyrt wærtruman, O. [4] ⁊, B. O. add; B. omits seven words. [5] eagan, B. O. [6] þare, B. O. [7] r., O. omits. [8] briwt, B.; bwt, O. [9] hig, O. [10] ðan, O. [11] þare, B. O. [12] wyrt, O. [13] þanne, O. [14] grén–, B. [15] wel, O. [16] wat–, O. [17] læt stonden, O. [18] wyrman, O. [19] ⁊ mid, O. [20] drupe, O. [21] eagena, B. O. [22] þare, B. [23] –cen, O. [24] –tinden, O. [25] þanne, O. [26] þonne, O. [27] þeo for ðe, O. [28] –ner, B. [29] eagene, O. [30] þicgan, B.; þigean, O. [31] héo gegóðað, B. [32] þara, B.; O. omits. [33] egenan, O. [34] –nesse, B. O. [35] swiþlene, B. [36] rune, O. [37] nosa? O. [38] þeof w., O. [39] cnoca, B. [40] hig, B. O. [41] gemængg, B.; mengg, O. [42] þar, B. O.

3. For sore of eyes, take the roots of the same wort, seethe them in water to the third part, (*evaporating two thirds of the water*), and with the water bathe the eyes, and take leaves of the same wort and bruise them and lay them over the eyes upon the face.

4. For sore of ears, take leaves of the same wort when it greenest be: boil in water and wring the wash, and when it be stood, make it again warm and by means of wool drip it on the ear.

5. For dimness of eyes, take of this same root betony, by weight of one drachm, and give (*the patient*) to drink fasting, then it[a] (*the remedy*) diminishes the part of the blood from which the dimness cometh.

6. For blear eyes, take the same wort betony, and give (*the patient*) to swallow, it will do good, and will clear the sharpness of the eyes.

7. For extreme flow of blood from the nostrils, take the same wort betony, and knock (*pound*) it and mix thereto some portion of salt, and take then as much as thou mayest take up in two fingers, work it to roundness, and put it in the nostrils.

8. For tooth ache, take the same wort betony, and boil it (*down*) in old wine or in vinegar to *the* third part, it will wonderfully heal the soreness of the teeth and *the* swelling.

9. For sore of side, take of the same wort by weight of three drachms, seethe in old wine, and rub down

[a] Since þýrt is feminine, hit may be conveniently referred to the action.

[43] ðal, O. [44] felteſ, O. [45] þanne, O. [46] tpa fingre, O. [47] ȝ., O. omits. [48] noꝛ-, B.; -þyrle, O. [49] þýrt, O. [50] oððer, O. [51] ðale, O. [52] -ðoꝛ-, B. O.; -hica, O. [53] þapa, B. O. [54] for, O. [55] fore, O. [56] þare, O. [57] ý-, O. omits. [58] þyrt, O. [59] þreo, O. [60] -ðan, B. O.

þæpto[1] xxvii. pipop copn[2] ȝeðpinc hiƿ þonne on niht niſtiȝ þpeo ƒull ƒulle.

[3]Ƿiþ lænden bpædena ƒape ȝenim þæpa[4] ẏlcan betonican þpeopa tpẏmeƿƒa pæȝe xvii. pipop copn ȝnið to ƒomne pẏll on ealdum[5] pine ƒẏle him ƒpa peapm on niht niſtiȝ þpeo ƒull ƒulle.

Ƿið pambe ƒape[6] ȝenim þæpe[7] ẏlcan pẏpte tpeȝa[8] tpiẏmessa[9] pæȝe pẏl[10] on pætepe sẏle hẏt þonne him · peapm ðpincan · ðonne[11] bið þæƿ[12] innoðeƿ[13] ƒap ƒettende[14] ꝛ liðiȝende ꝑ hit ƒona nænig lað ne bið.

Lif manneƿ innoð to fæƿt[15] ƒẏ anbẏpȝe[16] þaƿ ẏlcan þẏpte on peapmum pætepe on niht niptiȝ · þonne[17] bið ƒe man hal on þpeopa nihte fẏpfte.[18]

Ƿiþ þon ðe men blod upppealle[19] þuph hiƿ muð ȝenim þæpe[20] ẏlcan pẏpte þpeopa[21] tpiẏmeƿƒa[22] pæȝe[23] ꝛ cole ȝate[24] meolc þpeo ƒull[25] ƒulle · ðonne[26] bið he ſpẏþe þaðe hal.

Lif man nelle beon ðpuncen[27] nime þonne æpeft[28] onbẏpȝe betonican ðæpe[29] pẏpte.

Lif men pẏlle ſpþinȝ on ȝeƿittan[30] ȝenime þonne[31] aneƿ tpiẏmeƿeƿ ȝepæȝe ·[32] cnuciȝe[33] þið ealð[34] ƒmeopu[35] lecȝe on ðone[36] ƒtede þe ƒe ſpþinȝ on ȝeƿittan polde · þonne[37] bẏþ hit ƒona[38] hal.

O. condenses. Lif mon ƒẏ innan ȝebpocen oþþe him ƒe[39] lichoma ƒa̅ƿ ƒẏ ȝenime þonne betonican þæpe[40] pẏpte feopeƿ

[1] þaƿ, B. [2] copn, V., but u added by a captious reader; a genitive plural was wanted, and so, copna, B. See three lines lower, iii. ƒul, B. So below. O. omits the line. [3] O. omits the paragraph. [4] þape, B. [5] –ðan, B. [6] for, O. [7] þape, B. [8] tpeȝpa, B. [9] tpi–, *drachma*. Apul. [10] pill, B.; p. o. p. ꝛ ðrincan hit pearm, O. [11] þāne, O. [12] þaſ, O. [13] –þaſ, O. [14] ſentende, O. [15] faſt, O. [16] on–, B.; ðrica, O., for ðrinca: ðrica þe pẏrt ȝefode on perma petæra on nih nithfiȝ, O., carelessly. [17] þāne, O. [18] –ſta, O. [19] þur, O. [20] þape, B.; a few letters in V. have been eaten away; ȝ. þeoſ pẏrt, O. [21] þreo, O. [22] tẏrmeſa, O. [23] þǽȝe, B. [24] cóle ȝáte, B. [25] ful, B., and so often. [26] þāne, O. [27] –can, O. [28] arẏſt, O. [29] þape, B.

and add thereto twenty-seven pepper-corns, drink of it then at night fasting, three cups full.

10. For sore of loins, take of the same betony, by weight of three drachms, rub together (*with it*) seventeen pepper-corns, boil in old wine, give to him (*the patient*) warm at night fasting, three cups full.

11. For sore of wamb (*belly*), take of the same wort by three drachms weight, boil in water, then give it him warm to drink, then will the sore of the inwards be settling (*abating*) and growing lithe (*gentle*), so that soon it will be no loath (*annoyance*).

12. If a mans inwards be too fast (*costive*), let him taste this same wort in warm water fasting; then the man will be hole (*whole*) in three nights space.

13. In case that to a man blood well up through his mouth, take of the same wort by three drachms weight and cool[a] goats milk, three cups full; then will he be very soon hole (*whole*).

14. If a man will not to be drunk, let him take erst,[b] and taste of betony the wort.

15. If on a man a spring (*a pustule*) will settle, let him take then by weight of one drachm; let him knock (*pound*) it with old lard;[c] let him lay it on the stead (*place*) on which the spring (*pustule*) would settle; then will it[d] soon be well.

16. If a man be inwardly broken, or to him his body be sore, let him take then of betony the wort

[a] The Latin of 1528 has *recentis*, also *cyathos*.

[b] Before he sets to drinking.

[c] This was sold in the apothecaries shops at the time.

[d] Þiꝛ may refer to the masculine ſpþing, see St. Marharete, p. 89, or be a kind of impersonal construction.

[30] –ꝛꝛe? O. [31] þāne, O. [32] ȝe, B. omits. [33] cnoc–, B. [34] ælδ, O. [35] ſmeþa, B.; ſmeru, O, [36] þan, O. [37] þāne, O. [38] þone, for ſona, O. [39] þe, O. [40] þaþe, B.

þrýmeſſan ȝepæȝe pýll[1] on pine ſpýþe· ðpince þonne[2] on niht[3] niſtiȝ· þonne[2] leohtað him ſe lichoma.[4]

Liſ mon on mycelne nade oþþe on miclum ȝanȝum peoþðe[5] ȝeteoþað[6] nime þonne betonican þæne[7] pýnte ane þrýmessan fulle ſeoð on ȝeſpettum pine[8] ðpince þonne[9] on niht niſtiȝ[10] þneo full fulle þonne bið he ſona unpeniȝ.

Liſ man ſý innan unhal oþþe[11] hýne platiȝe[12] O. condenses. þonne ȝenim[13] ðu betonican þæne[14] pýnte tpa þrý-meſſan ȝepæȝe ·[15] ȝ huniȝeſ anne ýnðan ȝepæȝe pýlle þonne[16] on beone ſpýþe þeaple ðpince[17] ðneo ful fulle on[18] niht niſtiȝ· þonne[19] numað[20] him ſona ſe innað.[21]

Liſ þu[22] ðonne[23] pýlle þ ðin mete eaðelice ȝemýltc[24] ȝenim þonne betonican þæne pýnte[25] þneo þrýmeſſan ȝepæȝe ȝ huniȝeſ ane ýnðan ſeoð þonne[26] þa pýnte[27] oð þ heo heaneðiȝe ·[28] ðpinc hý[29] þonne[30] on pætene[31] tpa full fulle.

Þiþ ðon[32] þe man ne mæȝe hiſ mete ȝehabban ȝ he O. condenses. ſpipe[33] ðonne[34] he hýne ȝeðiȝeðne[35] hæbbe ȝenim þonne betonican þæne pýnte· IIII. þrýmeſan ȝepæȝe ·[36] ȝ apýlleð huniȝ ·[37] pýnc þonne[38] lýtle poſlinȝaſ ſeopeſ þæſ[39] oſ· ete þonne[40] ænne ȝ ænne on hatum pætene[41] ȝ on pine tō ſomne ȝeðicȝe ðonne[42] þæſ pætan[43] þneo full fulle.

Þið innoþeſ ſape·[44] oððe[45] ȝiſ he aþunden[46] sý· ȝenim betonican þa pýnt[47] ȝnið on pine ſpýðe ſmale

[1] pelle, O. [2] þāne, O. [3] nih, O. [4] –hama, B. O. [5] puneðe, B. [6] –te–, B. [7] þape, B. [8] pine, B. [9] þónne, B. [10] nihſtiȝ, V. [11] oððer, O. [12] –tie, O. [13] þāna níme, O. [14] þape, B. [15] ȝepage, O. [16] þāne, O. [17] ðrinca, O. [18] a, O., for on. [19] þāne, O. [20] –með, O. [21] innoð, B.; dat īnoð, O. See St. Marharete þe meiden ⁊ martyr, p. 89. [22] þu, V. omits. [23] ðonne, O. omits. [24] –mul–, O. [25] þape, B.; ȝ. b. þa pírt, O. [26] þāne, O. [27] pýrt, O. [28] héaneð–, B. [29] hiȝ, B. O. [30] þaū, O. [31] pat–, O. [32] forþat, O.

by weight four drachms; boil it in wine much; let him then drink at night fasting; then the body grows light for him.

17. If a man become tired in mickle riding or in mickle goings (*walkings*), let him take then of betony the wort one full drachm; seethe it in sweetened wine; let him then drink at night fasting, three cups[a] full; then will he be soon unweary.

18. If a man be inwardly unhole (*out of health*), or have nausea, then take thou of betony the wort two drachms by weight, and of honey by weight of one ounce; boil then in beer very thoroughly; let him drink three cups full at night fasting; then the inwards soon get clear for him.

19. If then thou will that thy meat easily melt (*digest*), take then of betony the wort three drachms by weight, and of honey one ounce; seethe then the wort till it harden; drink them then in water two cups full.

20. In case that one may not have (*retain*) his meat, and he spew it up, when he have swallowed it, take of betony the wort four drachms by weight, and boiled honey, work (*form*) then four little pills thereof; let him eat then one, and swallow one in hot water and wine together; then of the wet (*liquid*) three cups full.

21. For sore of inwards, or if he (*the sick man*) be swollen, take betony the wort; rub it in wine very

[a] Cyathos, ed. 1528.

[33] ſpípe, B. [34] þañ, O. [35] ȝeþíȝ–, B. [36] ȝepæȝe, B. [37] hú–, B.
[38] þañ, O. [39] þap, B. O. [40] þañ, O. [41] –era, O. [42] þañ, O.
[43] pæ̃tan, B.; pætte, O [44] for, O. [45] oððer, O. [46] aþún–, B.
[47] ppꝑ, so V. B.

leȝe þonne[1] abutan[2] þa pambe · ȝ þýȝe hý·[3] þonne[4] eac hþaðe[5] cýmeþ[6] þæt to bote.

Liþ[7] þonne hþýlc man attor ȝeþýcȝe ȝenime[8] ðonne þære[9] ýlcan pýrte þreo þrýmerran ȝepæȝe ·[10] ȝ feoper ful[11] fulle pinef pýlle to fomne ȝ ðrince[12] þonne[13] arpipeð he þ attor.

Liþ hþýlcne[14] man nædre[15] to flite[16] ȝenime[17] þære[18] pýrte ·[19] IIII. þrýmeran ȝepæȝe pýll on pine ȝ ȝniþ rpýþe fmale ðo þonne[20] ȝehpæþer[21] ȝe on ða punde[22] leȝe ȝ eac ðrinc rpýþe þearle · ðonne[23] mehte[24] ðu æȝhpýlcere nædran[25] flite rpa ȝehælan.[26]

Eft piþ nædran flite ȝenim þære[27] ýlcan pýrte ane[28] þrýmeran ȝepæȝe[29] ȝecniþ[30] on neaþ[31] pín ȝeðo þonne ðæt þæf pinef rýn[32] þreo ful fulle fmýre[33] ðonne[34] miþ þam pýrtum[35] ða punde[36] ȝ miþ[37] þý píne þonne[38] býð hio[39] rona hal.

Piþ peðe[40] hundef flite ȝenim betonican ða pýrte ȝecnuca[41] hý rpýþe smale ȝ leȝe on þa punde.[42]

Liþ þe ðin þrotu ſar rý oððe[43] pinef ſpýnan[44] hþýlc dæl ȝenim þa ilcan pýrte ȝ ȝecnuca[45] ſpýðe[46] fmale pýrc to clýþan ·[47] leȝe on þone[48] ſpýnan ðonne clænſað heo hit · æȝhpær[49] ȝe innan ȝe utan.[50]

O. omits words.

Piþ læ̂ndena[51] rare · ȝ liþ men[52] hir ðéoh acen · ȝenim þære[53] ýlcan pýrte treȝra[54] þrýmera[55] ȝepæȝe pill on beore · rile him ðrincan.[56]

Liþ he ðonne rý feblig ȝ he rý mycelre hætan[57] ðropiende[58] fýle ðonne þa pýrte on peaſmum pætere

[1] þañ, O. [2] –ton, B. [3] hiȝ, B. [4] þañ, O. [5] naðe, B. [6] cumeþ, O. [7] G. aní m., O. [8] nim, O. [9] þare, B. O.; þ. pýrt, O. [10] ȝe, O. omits. [11] ful, O. omits : error. [12] ðrican, O. [13] þañ, O. [14] h., O omits. [15] –ðre, B. [16] ſlite, B.; ſliteð, O. [17] ȝenim, O. [18] þare, O. [19] pýrt, O. [20] þañ, O. [21] æþar, O., *either*. [22] –ða, O., also condenses. [23] þañ, O. [24] mihte, O. [25] –ðre–, B., and so commonly, but not always ; nað–, O. [26] –hal–, O. [27] þare, B. O.; þ. pýrt, O. [28] áne, B.; anne, O. [29] –paȝe, O. [30] ȝeȝníð, B. O. [31] néað,

small; let him lay it then about the wamb (*belly*), and let him swallow it; then also rathe (*soon*) it cometh to boot (*amends*).

22. If then any man swallow poison, let him then take of the same wort three drachms by weight, and four cups full of wine; let him boil them together and drink; then he will spew up the poison.

23. If an adder wound any man, let him take of the wort four drachms by weight; boil them in wine, and rub them very small; do then either (*both*), lay them on the wound, and also drink very largely; then mayest thou so heal the bite of any adder.

24. Again for bite of adder, take of this same wort one drachm by weight; rub it into red wine; contrive then that there be of the wine three cups full; smear then the wound with the worts and with the wine; then will it (*the wound*) be soon hole (*whole*).

25. For the bite of a wood (*mad*) hound, take betony the wort; knock (*pound*) it very small, and lay it on the wound.

26. If for thee thy throat be sore, or any part of thy swere (*neck*), take the same wort and knock (*pound*) it very small; work it to a poultice; lay it on the swere; then it will cleanse it, both within and without.

27. For sore of loins, and if a mans thighs ache, take of the same wort by weight of two drachms; boil in beer; give to him to drink.

28. If he (*the patient*) then be feverish, and if he be throing (*in throes*) by mickle heat, give him then

B.; rıðe, O. [32] ƿynðpıȝ, B.; fi, O., and omits þoñ. [33] ſmeþa, B.; ſmıra, O. [34] þañ, O. [35] þa ƿyrte, O. [36] punða, O. [37] mıð þā, O. [38] þañ, O. [39] heo, B. [40] poðe, O., and condenses. [41] –cnoca, B. [42] pūða, O. [43] oððer, O. [44] ſpýþan, B.; þıne ſpýrā, O., omitting hp. ð. [45] ȝecnoca, B. [46] ſpýþa, O. [47] chðe, O. [48] þane, O. [49] æȝhþaþ, B. [50] pıð ınne ȝe pıð utan, O. [51] lenðena, V. [52] manna, O. [53] þıſſer ƿyrt, O. [54] tpeȝa, V. O. [55] trymeſan, O. [56] –ca, O. [57] hǽtan, B. [58] –ȝenðe, B.

na læʃ on beoſe.[1] ðonne ʒoðiað þæſa lenðena[2] ſæſ. ȝ þæſa[3] ðeona[4] ſpýðe hſæðe.[5]

Piþ ꝓotaðle ʒenim þa ýlcan pýſte seoð on pætese oþ ðæt þæʃ pætesef sý ðſiddan dæl on biſoden[6] cnuca[7] ðonne þa pýſte ȝ leʒe on þa ꝓet. ȝ ſmiſe þæſ[8] mið. ȝ ðſinc þ̄ poſ þonne ꝓinðeſt ðu þæſ[9] æt bote ȝ ælteope[10] hælo.

Pæʒbſæðe.[11] II.

Liſ mannef heaꝓoð æce[12] oððe[13] ſaſ sý ʒenime[14] peʒbſædan[15] pýſtpalan ȝ binde[16] him on ſpýſan.[17] ðonne[18] ʒepiteð[19] þ̄ ſaſ[20] oꝓ þam[21] heaꝓe.[22]

Liſ men hiſ pamb ſaſ[23] sý ʒenime peʒbſædan ſeap[24] ðæſe pýſte ʒeðo þ̄ hio[25] blacu sý ȝ þýʒe hý[26] ðonne[27] mið miceſe[28] plaꝺunʒe[29] ʒepiteþ þ̄ ſaſ on peʒ ʒiſ hýt þonne[30] sý pæt ſio[31] pamb sý[32] aþunðeno[33] ſceaſꝓa ðonne[34] þa pýſte.[35] ȝ leʒe[36] on þa pambe ðonne[37] ꝓoſðsineð heo ſona.

Pið þæſ innoðef saſe ʒenim peʒbſædan ſeap[38] ðo on ſumef cýnnef calð.[39] ȝ þicʒe hýt ſpýðe. þonne bataþ he inne peaſð ȝ[40] clænſað þone magan ȝ þa ſmæl þýſmaſ ſpýþe punðſum pell.

Eꝓt[41] pið þon þe man on pambe[42] ꝓoſpeaxen[43] sý

[1] beóſe, B. [2] þaſa lǽnð–, B. [3] þaſa, B. [4] þeóna, B. [5] paðe, B. [6] be, B. [7] cnoca, B. This manner of writing throughout. [8] þaſ, B. [9] þaſ, B. [10] æltæpe, B. [11] The spaces in B. left for the drawings have the names filled in. Here peiðʒoðe, by a later hand. [12] héaꝓoð ace, B. O. [13] oððer, O. [14] níma, O. [15] –bſæð–, B. [16] bínde, B.; –ðan, O. [17] ſpuran, O. [18] þanne, O. [19] –píteð, B. [20] ſor, O. [21] manneſ, O. [22] heafeðen, O. [23] pambe ſor, O. [24] ſeap in B. is glossed íuſ. [25] heo, B. [26] híʒ, B. [27] þanne, O. [28] þaſe, B. [29] Read placu; plæt–, B. [30] þanne, O. [31] ſeo, B. O. [32] ſiʒ, O. [33] –ðen, B. [34] þane, O. [35] pýſt, O. [36] leʒe, B.

the wort in warm water; by no means in beer; then it goodeth (*benefits*) the sore of the loins and of the thighs very rathely (*quickly*). BETONY. Art. i.

29. For foot addle (*gout*), take the same wort, seethe it in water, till of the water down to a third part be sodden *away*;[a] pound then the wort and lay it on the feet, and smear (them) therewith, and drink the wash; then wilt thou find therein boot (*amends*), and perfect healing.

WAYBREAD.[b] II.

Plantago maior. Bot.

1. If a mans head ache or be sore, let him take the roots of waybread, and bind them on his swere (*neck*); then the sore will depart from the head.

2. If to a man his wamb (*belly*) be sore, let him take the juice of waybread the wort, and contrive that it be lukewarm,[c] and swallow it; then with much loathing (*nausea*) the sore will depart away. If then it be that the wamb be swollen, then scrape the wort, and lay it on the wamb; then it soon will dwindle away.

3. For sore of the inwards, take juice of waybread; put it on cold of some kind (*sort*), and swallow it largely; then it mends the inwards, and clears the maw (*stomach*), and the small guts very wondrous well.

4. [d] Again, in case that a man be overgrown in

[a] The Latin so: þriðdan dæl is governed by on.

[b] Properly Waybroad; its leaves are broad, and it frequents waysides. The figure in MS. V. is meant for this herb.

[c] blacu is an error in MS. for placu, *lukewarm*. hio, hỳ, refer to the wort, not the juice, for ſeap is neuter.

[d] Lat. Ad dysentericos: ſoppeaxen cannot mean that.

[37] þane, O. [38] ſéap, B. [39] ealo, B. [40] V. so? [41] þ, O. [42] -ba, O. [43] -pex-, O.

seoð þonne[1] þa peȝbrædan[2] rþýþe • ⁊ ete þonne[3] rþýþe ðonne ðrineþ reo pamb rona.

Eft þið þon þe[4] man þurh hýr ár̄ȝanȝ[5] blode utýrne[6] ȝenim peȝbrædan[7] reap rýle him ðrincan[8] þonne[9] bið hit rona oðrtilled.

Lif man ȝepunduð[10] rý ȝenim peȝbrædan[11] ræd ȝnið[12] to durte ⁊ rceað[13] on þa punde heo bið rona[14] hal • ȝif re lichoma hpæri mið hefiȝlicre hæto[15] rý ȝebýrȝod ȝecnuca ða rýlfan pýrte ⁊ leȝe þæron[16] ðonne colað re lichoma[17] ⁊ halað.

Lif ðu þonne pýlle mannef pambe þpænan þonne nim ðu þa pýrte pýll ón ecede • do þonne þ̄ por ⁊ þa pýrte rpa ap̄ýllede on þ̄n ðrince þonne on nihт nihrtiȝ • rýmle an ful to fýlleþ.

Nædre.

Þið nædran rlite[18] ȝenim peȝbrædan ða pýrt ȝnið on þ̄ne ⁊ ete hý.[19]

Scorpio.

Þiþ rcorpioneþ flite ȝenim peȝbrædan pýrtpalan bind[20] ofone man þonne ýr to ȝelýfenne[21] þ̄ hýt cume him to ȝodre are.[22]

Lif men[23] innan[24] pýrmaþ[25] eȝlen[26] ȝenim[27] pæȝ-brædan[28] reap cnuca ⁊ prinȝ[29] ⁊ rýle him supan ⁊ nim ða rýlfan[30] pýrte ȝecnuca leȝe on þone[31] naflan[32] ⁊ prið þærto[33] rpýðe færte.

[1] þane, O. [2] ȝebrade, O., *roast*: from haste. [3] þ., O. omits. [4] þ̄, O. [5] arſgange, O. [6] blóde útýrne, B. [7] -de, O. [8] -ca, O. [9] þañ, O. [10] -doð, B. O. [11] pebreade, O., and so below. [12] ȝnið, B. [13] rcáð, B. [14] róna, B. [15] hæto, B. [16] þar, B. [17] -hama, B. [18] ȝerl-, B. [19] hiȝ, B. O. [20] bind on, B. [21] -líf-, B. [22] áre, B. [23] manne, O. [24] inne, O. [25] purmeſ, O. [26] eȝhen, B.; -an, O. [27] cnuca ſa pýrt, O. [28] brædan, B. [29] prinȝ, B. [30] ſulfe, O. [31] þæne, O. [32] næfelen, O. [33] þar, B. O.

wamb, scethe then the waybread largely, and let him eat then (of it) largely; then soon will the wamb dwindle.

5. [a] Again, in case that a man outrun (*have a discharge*) through his anus with blood; take the juice of waybread, give it him to drink; then it (*the hæmorrhage*) will soon be stilled.

6. If a man be wounded, take seed of waybread, rub (it) to dust, and shed (it) on the wound; it will soon be hole (*whole*). If the body be busied (*troubled*) anywhere with heavy heat (*inflammation*), pound the same wort and lay (it) thereon; then the body will cool and heal.

7. [b] If thou then wilt reduce the size of a mans wamb (*belly*), then take thou the wort; boil in vinegar; put then the juice and the wort so boiled into wine; let him drink (*this*) then at night fasting, always one cup for a discharge.

Painting of a snake.

8. Against adders bite, take waybread the wort, rub it into wine, and let (the patient) eat it.

Painting of a scorpion.

9. For scorpions wound, take roots of waybread, bind on the man; then it is to be believed that it may come to be of good service to him.

10. If worms within ail a man, take the juice of waybread, pound and wring (the wort), and give it him to sup; and take the same wort, pound it, lay (it) on the navel, and wreathe it thereto very fast.

[a] Lat. Ad eos qui purulentum excreant cum sanguine. The Englishman seems to have confused exscreare, with excrementum, excernere.

[b] Ad ventrem stringendum, Lat. The Saxon-English means *make to dwindle.*

Gif hwylcef mannef[1] lichoma[2] fy[3] aheafodod[4] nim þonne wegbræden þa wyrte · ⁊ gecnuca wið fmeru[5] butan[6] wealte ⁊ wyrc fwa to clame[7] lege þonne on wæf[8] hit heafdige[9] hnefcaþ hyt fona ⁊ bataþ.

Gif hwylcum men fy þæf feofiðan dæges fefef getenge[10] genim ðonne þære wyrte feaf[11] cnid[12] on wætere fyle him drincan tpam tidum æf hym[13] þæf fefefef pene ·[14] þonne yf pen þ hyt him cume to mycelre fneme.

Wið fotadle · ⁊ wið fina sare[15] genim þonne wegbræden leaf gnid[16] wið wealt[17] wete ðonne on þa fet[18] ⁊ on þa fyna þonne ys þ gewifflice[19] læcedom.

Wið þam feforе þe ðy þriddan dæge on man becymeð genim wegbræden[20] þry[21] cyðaf cnid[22] on wætere oþþe on pine syle him drincan æf þon fe fefor him tō cume on mihт mihftig.[23]

Wiþ ðy feforе þe ðy æftran dæge to cymeð · gecnuca þaf ylcan wyrte fwyþe fmale fyle him on ealoð drincan[24] þ yf to gelyfenne[25] þ hit dyge.

Wið punda hatum[26] genim þonne wegbræden[27] þa wyrt cnuca on fmæþre butan[28] wealte lege on þa punde.[29] þonne bið he fona hal.[30]

Gif mannef fet on fyþe tydrien· genim þonne wegbræden[31] ða wyrt gnid[32] on ecede beþe ða fet þæfmid.[33] ⁊ fmyre.[34] ðonne þrineþ hy[35] fona.

[1] manne, O. [2] -hama, B. O. [3] hanȳ, O. [4] -ðeð, O. [5] fmera, B. O. [6] bútan, B. [7] cláme, B. [8] þar, B. [9] héarð-, B. [10] -tænge, B. [11] þare wyrtan réap, B. [12] gnid, B. [13] drincan tpǣ tídu æf he, B. [14] refef péne, B. [15] fore, O. [16] gníð, B. [17] -te, O. [18] fét, B. [19] gewifflice, B. [20] -bréð-, B. [21] þríg, B. [22] gníð, B. [23] mihftig = ieiunus. Apul. [24] drinc-, B. [25] -líf-, B.; O. alters. [26] hatunge · nī, B. [27] -bréð-, B. [28] fmerre

11. If any mans body be hardened, take then waybread the wort, and knock (*pound*) it with lard without salt, and so work (it) to clam[a] (*a clammy substance*); lay (it) then on where it is hard; it soon will make it nesh (*soft*), and amend (it).

12. If to any man there be a quartan fever incident, take then the worts juice, rub in water, give to him to drink two hours before he expects the fever; then is hope that it may come to much benefit.

13. For foot addle (*gout*), and for sore of sinews, take then leaves of waybread, crush with salt; set (it) then on the feet, and on the sinews; then that is a sure leechdom.

14. For the fever which cometh on a man on the third day (*tertian*), take three sprouts of waybread, crush them in water or in wine; give it him (*the patient*) to drink ere the fever come to him, at night, fasting.

15. For the fever that comes the second day,[b] knock (*pound*) this same wort very small; give it him in ale to drink. It is to be believed that it may benefit.

16. For heats of wounds, take waybread the wort, pound it on lard without salt, lay it on the wound; then will he (*the patient*) be soon hole.

17. If a mans feet in a journey swell,[c] take then waybread the wort, pound in vinegar, bathe the feet therewith, and smear them; then they soon dwindle (*the swelling abates*).

[a] Malagma, Lat. 1528.

[b] *Ad secundarum dolorem.* Lat. 1528.

[c] *tumuerint*, Lat. 1528. Lye prefers *tenescere* (*tenerescere*), but it is better not to hold to opinions against evidence.

bútan, B. [29] púnde, B. [30] hál, B. [31] -þrǽd-, B. [32] gnída, B.
[33] þap, B. [34] fmepa, B. [35] hig, B.

Gif hwylcum peaxigbræde[1] peaxe on þam nosum oððe on þam hleore[2] genim ðonne pegbrædan feaþ þwing[3] on hnefce pulle lege þæron.[4] læt hecgan nigon niht þonne halaþ[5] hýt hraðe[6] æftef ðam.

Be æghpylcum uncuþum blædrum ðe on manneg nebbe fittað nim pegbrædan[7] fæd[8] ðrig to ðuftre[9] ⁊ gnid[10] menig[11] þið fmeoru[12] do lýtel fealteg to pefce[13] mid pine fmýrue[14] þ neb mid. þonne fmeþað hýt ⁊ halað.[15]

Þif muþeg punde genim pegbrædan leaf. ⁊ hýre feaþ[16] gnid tofomne haga ðonne fpiþe lange on þinum muðe ⁊ et ðone pýrtpalan.

Gif pede hund man toflite genim þaf ýlcan pýrte[17] ⁊ gegnid.[18] ⁊ lege on. ðonne bið hit fona hal.

Þif ælceg dægeg manneg týddefnýfre[19] innepearideg nime þonne pegbrædan do on pin ⁊ fup[20] þ pof ⁊ et[21] þa pegbrædan ðonne deah hit þið æghpylcre innancundre unhælo.

Fifleafe.[22] III.

Gif men[23] hif leoðu acen oððe ongeflogen sý genim fifleafe[24] ða pýrt. cnuca on fmeorue[25] spýþe fmale lege ðæron[26] butan[27] fealte ðonne halað hýt fona.

Þif pambe fafre genim fifleafan seap[28] þære[29] pýrte gefpring tpegen cuculenas[30] fulle. sýle him fupan. þonne clænfaþ hit on peg þ faf eall.

Þif muðeg ece. ⁊ þið tungan. ⁊ þið þrotan genim fifleafan pýrtpalan pýll on pætere. sýle him fupan

[1] peaxhbræde, B. [2] hléore, B. [3] þwing, B. [4] þar, B. [5] hálaþ, B. [6] haðe, B. [7] -bræd-, B. [8] fæd, B. [9] ðúfte, B. [10] gnið, B. [11] mængc, B. [12] fmera, B. [13] per, B. O. [14] -ra, B.; fmure, O. [15] hálað, B. [16] féap, B. [17] þýrt, B., omitting the case termination. [18] -gnið, B. [19] -nerre, B. [20] fúp, B. [21] ete, O. [22] fifleaue, MS. B., by a later hand. [23] man, O. [24] fifleafan, B. The reading of V. seems careless grammar. [25] fmerre, B. [26] þaron, B. [27] buton, B. [28] féap, B. [29] þare, B. [30] -ref, O.

18. If to any an ulcer[a] wax on the nose or on the cheek, take then waybreads juice; wring (it) on nesh (*soft*) wool; lay (it) thereon; let it lie nine nights; then after that soon it heals. WAYBREAD. Art. ii.

19. For any uncouth blisters which sit on a mans neb (*face*), take seed of waybread, dry (it) to dust, and pound it; mix with hogs grease, put a little of salt to (it), wash (it) with wine, smear the neb with it; then it smootheth and healeth.

20. For wound of mouth, take leaves of waybread and its juice; pound together, have (it) then very long in thy mouth, and eat the root.

21. If a wood hound (*mad dog*) rend a man, take this same wort, and rub it fine and lay it on; then will it (*the spot*) soon be hole (*whole*).

22. For every days tenderness of a man inwardly, let him take then waybread, put it in wine, and sip the juice and eat the waybread; then it is good for any inward unheal (*infirmity*).

FIVELEAF, *or Cinquefoil.*[b] III.

Potentilla reptans. Bot.

1. If for a man his joints ache, or have been struck take fiveleaf the wort, pound it on grease very small, lay it thereon without salt; then it soon healeth.

2. For sore of wamb (*belly*), take juice of fiveleaf the wort, wring out two spoons full, give it him to sip; then it (*the remedy*) cleanseth away all that sore.

3. For mouths ache, and for tongues *ache*, and for throats *ache*, take the roots of fiveleaf, boil in water,

[a] *Ulcus*, Latin, 1528.

[b] The drawing in MS. V. is meant for a cinquefoil: but five-lobed leaves stand on long upright footstalks, rising from a root. It is much the same in MS. A. The fig. is probably traditional. It would not be according to early notions to include the *potentillas* whose leaves are not quinate.

ðonne clænſað hit ðone muð innan ⁊ bið ſe ece hitliende.[1]

Þiþ heaſdeſ ſaſe·[2] genim ſiſleaſan[3] ða pýſt· bepſit þſipa mid þam læſtan ſingſe ⁊ mid þam ðuman[4] aheſe þonne upp oſ ðæſe[5] eoſðan ⁊ geginð ſpýþe ſmale ⁊ bind on þ heaſod ðonne biþ ſe ece lýtliende.[6]

Gif men blod ut[7] oſ noſum ýſne to ſpiðe ſýle him ðſincan ſiſleaſan on pine· ⁊ ſmýſe[8] þ heaſud[9] mid þam ðonne oðſtandeþ ſe blodgýte ſona.

Gif mannes midſifeſ[10] âce genime ſiſleaſan[11] ſeaſ[12] mencg[13] to pine ⁊ ðſince[14] ðonne þeo ful fulle[15] þſiý[16] moſigenas ⁊ on nih niftig.[17]

Þiþ næðſan[18] ſlite genim ſiſleaſan þa pýſte[19] gnid on pine · ⁊ ðſince[20] ſpiðe ðonne cymeð him þ to bote.

Gif man ſoſbæſined sý genime ſiſleaſan þa pýſt beſe on him ðonne cpeſað cſæftige men þ him þ to gode[21] cume.

Gif þu pille cancef ablendan[22] genim ðonne ſiſ· leaſan ða pýſte seoð on pine ⁊ on ealdeſ beaſgeſ[23] ſýſle butan[24] ſealte mencg[25] eall tosomne · pýſe to clýðan ⁊ lege ðonne on þa punde þonne halað heo ſona.

Ðu ſcealt ðonne eac gepýſcean[26] þa pýſt[27] on agus· tuſ monðe.

Næðſe.

[1] –igende, B. [2] caſe, V. [3] ſíſ, B. [4] þúman, B. [5] þaſe, B. [6] –igende, B. [7] út, B. [8] ſmeſa, B. [9] heaſod, B. [10] midſif, in contents. [11] ſíſ, B. O. [12] ſéaſ, B. [13] mængc, B. [14] –can, O. [15] fulle fulle, O. [16] þſig, B. [17] nihſtig, V., a false spelling. [18] næððſan, B., and so generally. [19] pýſt, B. [20] –can, O. [21] bote,

give it him (*the patient*) to sip;[a] then it will cleanse the mouth within, and the ache will be diminishing.

4. For heads sore, take fiveleaf the wort, scratch it thrice with the least finger and with the thumb; heave it then up from the earth, and rub it very small, and bind it on the head; then the ache will be diminishing.

5. If for a man blood run out of his nostrils too much, give to him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood gout will soon staunch.

6. If a mans midriff ache, let him take juice of fiveleaf, mix it with wine, and let him drink then three cups full for three mornings, and at night, fasting.

7. For bite of adder, take fiveleaf the wort, crush it in wine, and let him drink it freely; then that will come to him for a boot (*remedy*).

8. If a man be badly burnt, let him take fiveleaf the wort; let him bear it on him; then aver crafty men that that may come to him to good.

9. If thou will blind a cancer, *or prevent its discharging*, take then fiveleaf the wort, seethe it in wine, and in an old barrow pigs grease without salt; mix all together, work to a plaister, and then lay it on the wound; then it soon will heal.

10. Thou shalt also further work up the wort in the month August.

A painting of a snake fills a vacant space. MS. V.

[a] Gargarizet. Lat.

B., *amendment.* [22] –blænð–, B. [23] bercheſ, O. [24] butun, B. [25] mænʒ, B. [26] –þcan, B. [27] þýþt, B., by a slip, omits.

Æꝛcþꝛote.[1] IV.

Đeoꝛ þýꝛt þe man ueꝛmenacam ꝛ oðꝛum naman æꝛcþꝛote nemneð bið cenneð[2] ȝehpæꝛ on ſmeþum landum ꝛ on þǽtum.

Þiþ punda ꝛ þið deadꝛþꝛunȝaꝛ ꝛ þið cýꝛnlu ȝenim þæꝛe[3] ẏlcan þýꝛte þýꝛtþalan · ꝛ ȝeþꝛið abûtan[4] ðone ꝛþýꝛan þonne ꝛꝛemað[5] hit healice.

Ðꝛt þið cýꝛnlu ȝenim ða ꝛýlꝛan þýꝛte ueꝛmenacam · ȝecnuca hẏ[6] ꝛ leȝe ðæꝛto[7] heo hælð punðoꝛlice.

Þiþ ða þe habbað ætꝛtandene[8] æðꝛan ſpa þ þæt blod ne mæȝ hẏꝛ ȝecýndelican ꝛýne habban ꝛ heoꝛa þiȝne ȝehealdan ne maȝon · nim þæꝛe[9] ẏlcan þýꝛte ꝛeaꝛ[10] ꝛ ꝛẏle ðꝛincan ꝛ ꝛýððan ȝenim þin[11] ꝛ huniȝ ꝛ pætel mencȝ[12] to ꝛomne ꝛ hẏt ꝛona hælð[13] þa untꝛumnẏꝛꝛe.[14]

Þið liꝛꝛe saꝛ ȝenim on miðde ꝛumeꝛeꝛ ðæȝ þa ẏlcan þýꝛte ꝛ ȝeȝnið to ðuꝛte nim þonne ꝛiꝛ cuculeꝛaꝛ ꝛulle ðæꝛ ðuꝛteꝛ · ꝛ þꝛẏ ꝛcenceaꝛ[15] ȝoðeꝛ þineꝛ mencȝ[16] to ꝛomne ꝛyle ðꝛincan hẏt ꝛꝛemað miclum[17] eac ſpa ꝛame[18] maneȝum oðꝛum untꝛumnẏꝛꝛum.[19]

Þiþ þa untꝛumnẏꝛꝛe þe ꝛtanaꝛ peaxað on blædꝛan ȝenim þæꝛe[20] ẏlcan þýꝛte þýꝛtþalan · ꝛ[21] cnuca hẏ[22] þýll þonne on hatan þine sẏle ðꝛincan hẏt hælð þa untꝛumnẏꝛꝛe punðoꝛlicum ȝemete · ꝛ na þ ân ac[23] eac ſpa hpæt ꝛpa þæne[24] miȝðan ȝelet · hẏt hꝛædlice[25] ȝeꝛẏmð[26] ꝛ ꝛoꝛð ȝelæðeþ.[27]

Þið heaꝛod ꝛaꝛ ȝenim þa ẏlcan þýꝛte ꝛ ȝebind to þam heaꝛde[28] ꝛ heo ȝepanað þ ꝛaꝛ ðæꝛ heaꝛdeꝛ :·

[1] beoꝛurt, B., in margin. [2] acænneð, B. [3] þaꝛe, B. [4] onbuton, B. [5] -at, B. [6] hiȝ, B. [7] þaꝛ, B. [8] The Latin is *induratas*. MS. V. is much damaged here. [9] ðaꝛe, B. [10] ꝛéaꝛ, B. [11] ꝛín, B. [12] mænȝc, B. [13] hǽlð, B. [14] -neꝛꝛe, B. [15] þꝛí ꝛcæncaꝛ, B.

ASHTHROAT, that is, *Vervain.* IV. ASHTHROAT. Art. iv.

1. This wort, which one nameth verbenaca, and by another name ashthroat, is produced everywhere in smooth lands and on wet ones.

2. For wounds, and for dead springs (*ulcers*), and for kernels (*strumous swellings*), take roots of the same wort, and wreathe about the swere (*neck*); then it will benefit highly.

3. Again for kernels (*strumous swellings*), take the same wort verbenaca; knock (*pound*) it, and lay it thereto; it will heal wonderfully.

4. For those that have stopped veins, so that the blood may not have its kindly (*natural*) run (*course*), and are not able to retain their food, take juice of the same wort, and give to drink, and afterward take wine and honey and water, mix them together, and it (*the remedy*) will soon heal the infirmity.

5. For sore of liver, take on Midsummers day the same wort, and rub *it* to dust; take then five spoons full of the dust, and three draughts of good wine; mix *them* together; give (this to the sick man) to drink; it will benefit much; also in like manner for many other infirmities.

6. For the infirmity by which stones wax in the bladder, take roots of the same wort, and pound them; boil *them* then in hot wine; give to drink; it will heal the infirmities in a wonderful manner, and not that only; also whatsoever lets (*hinders*) the urine, it soon makes away with, and leads forth.

7. For a head sore, take the same wort, and bind to the head, and it will make to wane the sore of the head.

[16] mænȝc, B. [17] micc–, B. [18] ȝome, B. [19] –neȝȝ–, B. [20] þaȝe, B. [21] ȝ, B. omits. [22] cnoca hiȝ, B. [23] ac, V. omits. [24] þone, B. [25] ȝæð–, B. [26] ȝeȝýmð, B. [27] –læð–, B. [28] heȝðe V.

Nædre.

Wið nædran slite sua hwylc man swa þas wyrt uelmenacam mid[1] hwre leafum ⁊ wyrtruman on hun hæfð wið eallum nædrum he bið trum.

Attorcoppe.

Wiþ attorcoppan bite genim þære[2] ylcan wyrte leaf reod on wine gecnucode · gif hwt mid gerpelle on forboren bwð gelege þæretō[3] reo wund rceal rona beon geopenud[4] ⁊ rwðdan heo gēopenud[4] beo þonne gecnuca þa wyrt mid hunige · ⁊ lege þæreto[5] oþdæt hwt hal rw[6] þ bið rriðe hræðlice.[7]

Wiþ pede hundes slite genim þa ylcan wyrte[8] uelmenacam ⁊ hpætene corn ſpa gehale · ⁊ lege to þære[9] wunde[10] oþþ ða corn þurh done pætan[11] gehnehrode swn · ⁊ rwa toðundene · [12] nim þonne ða corn ⁊ gepurp to rumum henfugule ·[13] gif he hw[14] þonne etan nelle donne nim ðu oþre corn ⁊ mencg[15] to þære[16] wyrte þam gemete þe þu æri dwdes · ⁊ lege to ðære[17] wunde ſpa[18] oþdæt þu ongite þ reo fliecnyſ[19] oſānumen sw ⁊ ut[20] atogen.

Wiþ nire wundela[21] genim þa ylcan wyrte ⁊ cnuca mid butere an ⁊ lege to þære[22] wunde.

Nædre.

Wið nædran slite genim þa[23] ylcan wyrte trigu[24] ⁊[25] reoð on wine ⁊ cnuca rwþþan gyf re slwte blind bið ⁊ mid þam gerpelle · ungeheafud[26] þonne lege ðu þa wyrte[27] þære[28] rona hwt rceal openian · ⁊ rwðdan hwt geopenud[29] beo · þonne nim ðu ða ylcan wyrte ungerodene ⁊ cnuca mid hunige lege to þære[30] wunde

[1] hī mid, B. [2] þare, B. [3] þarto, B. [4] –nod, B., twice. [5] þar, B. [6] rw, B. [7] ræð–, B. [8] þare . . lear, B., but –cam, not –cæ. [9] þare, B. [10] wunde · rwa, B. [11] pǽtan, B. [12] –þund–, B. [13] hæn, B. [14] hig, B. [15] mænc, B. [16] þare, B. [17] ðare, B. [18] rwa þ, B.

Drawing of a snake, MS. V., fol. 19 *b.*

8. For bite of adder, whatsoever man hath on him, this wort verbenaca, with its leaves and roots, he will be firm against all snakes.

Two drawings of attorcops, like two horned locusts. MS. V., fol. 19 *c.*

9. For poisonous spiders bite, take leaves of the same wort; seethe them in wine, pounded; if the *venom* be retained *in the body*, with swellings, lay then thereto; the wound shall soon be opened, and when it be opened, then pound the wort with honey, and lay *it* thereto, till that it be hole (*whole*); that will be very quickly.

10. For wood (*mad*) hounds bite, take the same wort verbenaca, and wheaten corns hole, and lay to the wound, till that the corns are neshed (*made soft*) through the wet, and so *are* swollen up. Take then the corns, and cast them to some cock or hen fowl; if he then will not eat them, then take thou other corns, and mix them with the wort in the manner in which thou ere didst, and lay to the wound until thou understand that the mischief be taken away and drawn out.

11. For new wounds, take the same wort, and *pound* it with butter, and lay *it* to the wound.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 19 *d.*

12. For bite of adder, take twigs of the same wort, and seethe *them* in wine, and afterwards pound them; if the scratch is blind, and with the swelling not come to a head, then lay thou the wort thereto; soon it shall open, and after it be opened, then take thou the same wort unsodden, and pound *it* with honey, and

[19] ꝑꝓæcneꝛ, B. [20] úꞇ, B. [21] MS. Harl. 585 begins here. [22] ðaꝛe, B. [23] þæꝛe, H., a different construction; see St. Marherete. [24] ꞇꝛıȝa, H., with a gloss *bowef.* [25] ⁊, H. omits. [26] -ðoð, B. [27] þa ꝑyꝛꞇe, H. omits. [28] þaꝛꞇó, B. [29] -noð, B. [30] ðaꝛe, B.

oðþ heo[1] hal ſý[2] þ ıſ[3] ſpýþe hıæðlıce[4] ȝýſ man hý[5] þýſſum[6] ȝemete þæþto[7] aleȝð.[8]

Denne belle.[9]

Ðeoſ pýþt þe man sýmphonıacam·[10] [. f. juſquıa-mum][11] nemneð ȝ[12] oðþum naman[13] belone ȝ eac ſume men[14] hennebelle[15] hatað pıhſt on beȝanum[16] landum ȝ on ſandıȝum[17] landum ȝ on pýþttunum. þonne ýſ oðeþ þıſſe ylcan pýþte ſpeaþt on hıpe·[18] ȝ ſtıðþan leaſum ȝ eac ætþıȝum. þonne ýſ ſeo æþþe hpıtþe[19] ȝ heo hæfð þaſ mæȝnu.

Þıð eaþena[20] ſaþ ȝenım þýſſe ylcan pýþte ſeap[21] ȝ pýþm hıt ðnýpe[22] on þ eaþe hýt pundoþlıcum ȝemete þæþa[23] eaþena ſā̆ aflıȝð · ȝ eac[24] ſpa ſame þeah þæþ[25] pýþmaſ on beon hýt hý[26] ā̆cpelleð.

Þıð cneopa ȝeſpell oððe ſceancena[27] oððe ſpa hpæþ[28] ſpa on lıchoman[29] ȝeſpell[30] sý[31] nım þa ylcan pýþte ſımphonıacan[32] ȝ cnuca hý[33] leȝe[34] þæþto[35] þ ȝeſpell heo ō̆fanımeð.[36]

Þıþ toða ſape[37] ȝenım þæþe[38] ylcan pýþte pýþtpalan ſeoð on ſtþanȝum[39] pıne ſupe hıt ſpa peaþm ȝ healðe on hıſ muðe[40] ſona hıt ȝehælð þaþa toða ſā̆þ.[41]

Þıð þæþa[42] ȝepealða ȝeſaþ · oððe ȝeſpell[43] ȝenım þæþe[44] ylcan[45] pýþte pýþtpalan ȝ ȝepþıð to ðam[46] þeo[47] ȝe þ ſā̆þ ȝe þ ȝeſpell þaþa ȝepalða[48] hıo[49] oſanımeð.[50]

[1] hýo, H. [2] hál ſý, B. [3] ıſ, V. B. omit. [4] þæð–, B. [5] hıȝ, B. [6] þıſum, B. [7] þaþ, B. [8] leÿð, H. [9] O. adds belone. [10] ſymþ–, H. [11] Overlined in V. [12] ȝ on, H. [13] nama, O. [14] mæn, H. [15] hænne, B. H. [16] béȝanū, B. [17] ſánð–, B. [18] þonn yſ ðæþe ylcan pýþte ſpeaþt on hıpe, H.; þanne ıſ oþer þıſſe ylcan plıtan pyrt, O.; hípe, B. [19] æþe hpıttþe, H.; hpıttþe, B. It has been said that a long vowel before two consonants is impossible. [20] earane, O. [21] ſéap, B. [22] ðnípe, B. [23] þaþa, B. [24] eác, H. [25] þaþ, B. [26] hıȝ, B. [27] ȝeſpelle oððæ ſcancena, H.; ſcánc–, B. [28] hpaþ, B. [29] –ham–, B. [30] ȝeſpel, H. [31] ſý, B. [32] –am, H. [33] hıȝ, B. [34] beþe þar mıð,

lay it to the wound, till that it be hole (*whole*); that it will be very quickly, if a man layeth it thereto in this manner. ASHTHROAT. Art. iv.

HENBANE. V.

Hyoscyamus niger. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named συμφωνιακή, or ὑὸς κύαμος, and by another name belene, and also some men call it henbell (*now henbane*), is produced in cultivated places, and in sandy lands, and in gardens. Then there is another (sort) [a] of this same wort, swart in hue, and with stiffer leaves, and poisonous also. The former is white,[b] and it has these virtues.

2. For sore of ears, take juice of this same wort, and warm it; drop it into the ear; it in a wonderful manner puts to flight the sore of the ears; and also, likewise, though there be worms in it, it kills them.

3. For swelling of knees and of shanks, or wheresoever on the body a swelling be, take the same wort συμφωνιακή, and pound it; lay (it) thereto; it will take away the swelling.

4. For sore of teeth, take roots of the same wort; seethe (them) in strong wine; let (the sufferer) sip it so warm, and hold it in his mouth; soon it will heal the sore of teeth.

5. For sore or swelling of the inguinal parts, take roots of the same wort, and wreathe to the thigh; it will take away the sore or the swelling of the inguinal parts.

[a] Supply cynn?

[b] This is *Hyoscyamus albus*, but our henbane is *H. niger*.

H., in margin. [35] to on, H.; þaþ, B. [36] oþhanymeð, H. [37] þaþ, H. [38] þaþe, B. [39] ſtrange, O. [40] moðe, O. [41] þup, healð, and stops at palan, þine, muðe, H. [42] þaþa, B. [43] ȝerþel, H. [44] þaþe, B. [45] þýlþan, B. H. [46] ðæm, H., and a stop at palan. [47] þéo, B., with a stop. [48] -þeal-, B. [49] heo, B. [50] oþoþnimeð, H.

Gif þisses breostwyrtan[1] genim þonne þæne[2] ylcan wyrte swa wyrc to drence[3] and syle hyne drincan and myne[4] ða breostwætmid[5] þonne byð hyne sona wel.

Wið wætan wearm genim þa ylcan wyrte mid hyne wyrtwuman[7] and cnuca[8] to womne[9] lege ofer ða wet[10] and wætto[11] gebind hyt hælþ[12] wundwylice[13] and þ gewyrcð ofanimð.[14]

Wiþ lungen adle genim þæne wylfan wyrte swa syle drincan mid healicne wundwunge he bið gehæled.

Næddre wyrt.[15] VI.

Deos wyrt þe man uiperinam and oðrum naman næddernwyrt nemneð bið cenned[16] on wætere and on æceruum heo bið hneweceum[17] leafum and bittenne[18] on wyrtgingce.

Wið næddran slite genim das wylfan uiperinam cnuca hy mengc[19] mid wine syle drincan heo hælð wundwylice done slyte and þ attor todrifð · and þas wyrte du sealt niman on dam monðe þe man appelif nemneð.

Beowyrt. VII.

Deos wyrt þe man on leden[20] uenerian and on ure geþeode beowyrt nemneð heo bið cenned[21] on begancum[22] stopum and on wyrtbeddum and on mæðum·[23] and þas wyrte þu sealt niman on þam monðe þe man augustum nemneð.

Wiþ ðæt beon[24] æt ne fleon[25] genim þas ylcan wyrte

[1] sin, H.; syn, B.; ſi, O. [2] þane, B. [3] drænce, H.; dryncc, B.; drincan, O. [4] smere, H.; smera, B. [5] þas, B. O. [6] þe, H. omits; þe = þý, instrumental here. [7] -ttri-, B., more exactly. [8] cnoca, B. H. [9] A note in H. explains *cum polenta*. [10] sét, B. [11] þas, B. [12] hylpð, H. [13] -dor-, B. [14] ofanimeð, H. [15] neddre swirt, B., later characters. [16] cænneð, B. [17] -cum, B. [18] bitep, B.

6. If a wifes (*womans*) breasts[a] be sore, take then juice of the same wort, work it to a drink, and give it to her to drink, and smear the breasts therewith; then it will soon be the better with her. HENBANE. Art. v.

7. For sore of feet, take the same wort, with its roots, and pound together; lay over the feet, and bind thereto; it will heal wonderfully, and will take away the swelling.

8. For lungs addle (*disease*), take juice of the same wort, give (it) to drink; with high wondering he will be healed.

ADDER WORT. VI.

Polygonum bistorta.

1. This wort, which is named viperina, and by another name adder wort, is produced in water, and in arables; it is of nesh (*soft*) leaves, and bitterish to taste.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 20 b.

2. For bite of adder, take the same viperina, pound it, mix with wine, give to drink; it healeth wondrously the rent, and driveth away the poison; and this wort thou shalt take in the month which is called April.

BEE WORT. VII.

Acorus calamus. Bot.

1. This wort, which in Latin is called veneria, and in our language bee wort, is produced in cultivated places, and in wort beds, and in meads; and this wort thou shalt take in the month which is called August.

2. That bees may not fly off,[b] take this same wort

[a] Apul. 1528, has pectinum, not pectorum nor mammarum.

[b] Orris root is used for this purpose now.

[19] hiȝ mænc, B. [20] læðen, B. [21] cænneð, B. [22] beȝánū, B. [23] mæðū, B. [24] béon, B. [25] ꝑléon, B.

þe pe uenepiam nemðon �sup gehoh hý[1] to ðæpe hýfe[2] þonne beoð hý punsýnde ·[3] sup næfþe ne fpicað ác him gelicað · þeof pýpt býð feldon funden ne hý man gecnapan ne mæg buton ðonne heo gnepð sup blepð.[4]

Lif hpa ne mæge gemigan[5] sup se micgða æt fpanden fý nime þýffe ýlcan pýpte pýptpalan sup feoþe on pætepe to þpiddan dæle · fýlle ðpincan · þonne binnan[6] þpým dagum he mæg þone migþan foþð afendan[7] hýt hæld pundoplice þa untpumnýffe.

Leon fot.[8] VIII.

Ðeof pýpt þe man pedem leonif sup oðpum nâman leonfot nemneð heo bið cenned[9] on feldon · sup on dicon · sup on hpeodbeddon.[10]

Lýf hpa[11] on þæpe[12] untpumnýffe fý[13] þ he fý[14] cif[15] þonne meaht[16] ðu hine unbindan genim þýffe pýpte þe[17] pe leon fot nemðon fif ðýfelaf[18] butan[19] pýpttpuman feoð on pætepe on panpægendum monan[20] sup ðpeah hine þæpmid[21] sup læd ût of þam hufe[22] on fopan mihte sup fteþ[23] hýne mid þæpe[24] pýpte þe man apiftolochiam Nemneð sup þonne he utga[25] ne beseo he hýne nu on bæc · þuf ðu hine meaht[26] of þæpe untpumnýffe[27] unbindan.[28]

Clufþunge.[29] IX.

Ðeof pýpt þe man fceleþatam sup oðpum naman clufþunge[30] nemneð heo bið cenned[31] on fuhtum sup on pætepegum[32] ftopum fpa hpýlc man fpa þaf pýpte fæftende þigð hhhhende he ðæt lif foplæteð.[33]

[1] hý, B. [2] þape hýfe, B. [3] -igende, B. [4] gnépð sup blépð, B. [5] -míg-, B. [6] -non, B. [7] afænd-, B. [8] leonef fot, B. [9] cænneð, B. [10] þeoð-, B. [11] hpá, B. [12] þape, B. [13] fý, B. [14] fý, B. [15] cíf, B. [16] mihc, B. [17] þ, O., *quam.* [18] -lef, O. [19] buton, B.

which we called veneria, and hang it in the hive; then will they be content to stay, and will never depart; but it will like them well; this wort is seldom found, nor may a man know it, except when it groweth and bloweth. BEE WORT. Art. vii.

3. If one may not pass water, and the water be at a standstill, let him take roots of this same wort, and let him seethe (them) in water to a third part; give to drink; then within three days he may send forth the urine; it healeth wondrously the infirmity.

LION FOOT. VIII.

Alchemilla vulgaris. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called pes leonis, and by another name lion foot, is produced in fields, and in dikes, and in reed beds.

2. If any one be in such infirmity that he be choice (in eating), then mayest thou unbind him. Take of this wort, which we named lion foot, five plants without roots, seethe in water while the moon is on the wane, and wash him therewith, and lead him out of the house in the early part of the night, and purify him with the wort which is called aristolochia, and when he goes out, let him not look behind him; thou mayest unbind him from the infirmity.

CLOFTHING, *or Cloffing.* IX.

Ranunculus sceleratus. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called scelerata, and by another name clofthing *or cloffing*, is produced in damp and watery places; whatsoever man fasting eats this wort, leaves his life laughing.

[20] mónan, B. [21] þaþ, B. [22] húre, B. [23] ſcýþ, B. [24] þaþe, B. [25] út ȝá, B. [26] mihc, B. [27] –nerre, B. [28] –bínð–, B. [29] clofþung, B.; clufþunca, O. [30] clorþunce, B. [31] cænneð, B. [32] –þiȝ–, B. [33] læc–, B.

Þið þundela ⁊ pið ðeaðfþþinʒaf[1] ʒenim þaf ýlcan þýrte ⁊ ʒecnuca[2] hý[3] mið ſmeþupe[4] butan[5] fealte leʒe to þæþe[6] þunde ðonne ýt heo ⁊ fæoþmað ʒýf ðæþ[7] hpæt hoþpef[8] on bið · ac ne ʒeþafa þ heo lenʒe þæþ[9] æt liʒe þonne hýt þeaþf sý þý læf heo þone halan[10] lichoman foþnime ʒýf þonne mið oþþance þiffef ðinʒef funðian[11] pille ʒecnuca ða þýrte ⁊ þrið hý to þinþe[12] halan[13] hanða fona heo ýt[14] þone[15] lichaman.[16]

Þið fpýlaf ⁊ pið peaþtan[17] ʒenim þa[18] fýlfan þýrte ⁊ ʒecnuca hý mið fþinenum[19] ʒoþe leʒe to þam fpýlum ⁊ to þam peaþtum binnan[20] feaʒum[21] tiðum heo ðrifð þ ýfel ⁊ þ poþþm[22] ut atýhð.

Eluf þýrt.[23] x.

Ðeof þýrt þe man batþacion ⁊[24] oþþum naman cluffýrt nemneð bið cenneð[25] on fandiʒum[26] landum[27] ⁊ on feldum heo bið feapum leafum ⁊ þýnnum.

Þið monoð feoce[28] ʒenim þaf þýrte[29] ⁊ ʒefþrið mið anum feadum þræðe[30] onbutan[31] þæf monnef[32] fþýnan on panpeʒendum[33] monan on þam monþe[34] ðe man apþelif nemneð ⁊ oN octobre foþepeaþdum[35] fona he bið ʒehæled.

Þiþ þa[36] fpeaþtan dolh ʒenim þaf ýlcan þýrte mýð hýne þýrtpalan ⁊ ʒecnuca hý[37] menʒe[38] eceð þæþto[39] leʒe to[40] ðam dolchum[41] fona hýt foþnimð[42] hý[43] ⁊ ʒeðeð þam oþþum hice ʒelice.

[1] ðéað, B. [2] ʒecnoca, B., and this mode of spelling prevails throughout MS. B. [3] hiʒ, B. [4] ſmeþupe, V. [5] -ton, B. [6] þaþe, B. [7] þaþ, B. [8] horíef, O. [9] lénʒe þaþ, B. [10] hælne, O., neglecting the definite construction. [11] fandian, B.; fondian, O. [12] þín-, B. [13] hálan hánða, B.; hæle, O. [14] hyt, O. [15] þane, O. [16] -me, O. [17] pírtan, O. [18] þaf, B. [19] fþín-, B. [20] -non, B. [21] feapū, B.; feapen tiðe, O. [22] poþmf, B. H. [23] clofþurt, B. [24] ⁊ on enghf

2. For wounds and for running sores, take this same wort, and pound it with grease without salt; lay (it) to the wound, then eat it, and it purifies if there be anything of foulness; but allow it not to lie then longer than there be occasion, lest it consume the sound body. If then thou will to try this thing by experiment, pound the wort, and wreathe it to thy sound hand; soon it eateth (into) the body. CLOFTHING. Art. ix.

3. Against swellings and against warts, take the same wort and pound it with swine dung; lay (it) to the swellings and to the warts; within a few hours it will drive away the evil, and draw out the pus.

CLOVE WORT. X.

Ranunculus acris. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called batrachion, and by another name clove wort, is produced on sandy lands, and on fields; it is of few leaves, and (those) thin.

2. For a lunatic, take this wort, and wreathe it with a red thread about the mans swere (*neck*) when the moon is on the wane, in the month which is called April, in the early part of October, soon he will be healed.

3. For the swart scars, take this same wort, with its roots, and pound it; mix vinegar thereto; lay to the scars; soon it takes them away, and it makes them like the rest of the body.

clufþýrt hæteð heo býrðfeape, O. [25] cænneð, H. B. [26] þánð-, B.; O. alters, fol. 36=7. [27] ſtopum, H. [28] þeocne, H.; men, O. adds. [29] þa þýrt, O. [30] þræðū, O. [31] -bútton, B.; abutan, O. [32] man-, B. O. [33] pæzenðū, H.; zepæníenðe mona, O. [34] -þa, O. [35] -rðe, O.; þañ, O. adds. [36] þan, O., and condenses. [37] hiz, B. [38] mænzc, H. B.; menz, O. [39] þaþ, B. O. [40] on, O. [41] ðolhum, H.; ðolzū, B. O. [42] forð, O. [43] hiz, B. O.

THE INSTITUTE OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES

Mucgpyrt.[1] XI.

Deor pyrt þe man artemeriam ⁊ oðrum naman mucgpyrt[2] nemneð bið cenneð[3] on rtanigum ftopum ⁊ on randigum · þonne hpa[4] riðfæt onginnan pille ðonne genime he him on hanð[5] þar pyrte artemiriam ⁊ hæbbe mið him ðonne ne ongyt he na mycel to gerpynce[6] þær riðer ⁊ eac[7] heo afligð[8] deofulreocnyrra[9] ⁊ on þam hure þe he hy[10] inne hæfð heo forbyt yfele lacnunga ⁊ eac heo apendeð[11] yfelra manna eagan.[12]

Pið inneðer rá̄r genim þar ylcan pyrte[13] ⁊ gecnuca hy[14] to duſte ⁊ gemengc[15] hy[16] pið nipe[17] beor sýle drincan[18] rona heo[19] gelðegað þær inneþer rar.[20]

Pið fota rá̄r genim þar ylcan pyrte ⁊ gecnuca hy mið rmerupe lege to þam fotum heo þ rá̄r ðæra[21] fota ofgenimð.

XII. Derba artemeria traganther þ ir mucgpyrt.[22]

Pið blæðran rá̄r ⁊ pið þ man ne mæge gemígan genim þyrre[23] pyrte reap[24] þe man eac[25] mvgpyrt nemneð reo ýr ſpa þeah oþrer cynner ⁊ gepýll[26] hy[27] on hatan[28] pæterre oððe on pine ⁊ rýle drincan.[29]

[1] mugpurt, B. [2] mug–, B. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] hpá, B. [5] hánð, B. [6] –ſpínce, B. [7] eác, H. [8] ylig, H. [9] –nyrre, H.; –nerra, B. [10] hig, B. [11] ápændeþ, H.; so B., without accent. [12] egan, H. [13] þa pirte þe pe cpeðan (blotted) artemeſiā · ⁊ oðrum naman mugpýrt nemneð, O. [14] hig, B. O. [15] gemængc, B. H.; gemeng, O. [16] hig, B. [17] níre, B. [18] ðrincan, B. [19] he, O. [20] O. omits two paragraphs, but inserts as follows: Lif man on peige gon pille ⁊ ðanne genime he him on hande paſ pirte artemeſiam · ⁊ habbe mið him · þāne ne beþ he peri · on geíe. And eac heo afligh ⁊ deoful ſeocneſſe. And on þan huſe ſe he hinne hæfð ⁊ heo forbyt · yfele lacnunga · ⁊ eac heo apendeþ yfelra manna eagan. Pið blæðran fare · ⁊ pið þan man gemigan ne mæge · genim þa ylcan pyrt · ⁊ gecnuca hi mið ſmerupe · ⁊ gepylle hi on hatan patere oþðer on pine ⁊ ſýle drincan. [21] þapa, B.; of, interlined before þæra, H. [22] From H., which reads tagantef. The original text of B. had run on, as did that of V., but in B. the more recent penman has drawn a

MUGWORT.[a] XI. (*Midgewort.*)

Artemisia vulgaris. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called artemisia, and by another name mugwort, is produced in stony places and in sandy ones. Then if any propose a journey, then let him take to him in hand this wort artemisia, and let him have it with him, then he will not feel much toil in his journey. And it also puts to flight devil sickness (*demoniac possession*); and in the house in which he, *the man of the house*, hath it within, it forbiddeth evil leechcrafts, and also it turneth away the *evil* eyes of evil men.

2. For sore of inwards, take the same wort, and pound it to dust, and mix it with new beer; give it to drink, soon it relieves the sore of the inwards.

3. For sore of feet, take the same wort, and pound it with lard, lay it to the feet; it removes the soreness of the feet.

MUGWORT.[b] XII.

Artemisia dracunculus Bot.

1. For sore of bladder, and in case that a man cannot pass water, take juice of this wort, which is also called mugwort; it is, however, of another sort, and boil it in hot water, or in wine, and give it to drink.

[a] The painting, MS. V., fol. 21 c, is clearly meant for *A. vulg.* (so also H.) The figure in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 11 a, is of the same cast, but the draughtsmen have not thought fidelity their duty so much as ornamentation.

[b] The heading having been omitted in MS. V., there is no painting. The species is foreign.

line of distinction and written mugpurt ꝛagantef. [23] þiȝȝe, B. [24] ȝéaþ, B. [25] eác, H. [26] þýl, H. [27] hiȝ, B. [28] hátan, B. [29] ðpí–, B.

Wið þeona[1] wǽp genim þat ylcan wyrte ⁊ gecnuca hý[2] mid smeruwe ⁊ gepærc[3] hý wel[4] mid ecede[5] gebind swyþþan to ðam sare ðý þriddan dage him bið sel.[6]

Wið rina sare ⁊ wið geswel genim þa ylcan wyrte[7] artemesiam cnuca hý[8] mid ele wel gepylde[9] lege þærto[10] hyt hælð sundorlice.

Gif hwa mid fotadle[11] swyþe ⁊ hefelice geswenced[12] sy · þonne genim ðu þyssre ylcan wyrte wyrtwalan syle etan on hunige ⁊ eft[13] sona he bið gehæled ⁊ aclænsod swa þæt ðu ne senst þ heo mæge swa mycel mægen habban.

Gif hwa[14] sy mid feferum gedreht genime[15] þonne ðyssre ylcan wyrte[16] seap mid ele ⁊ smyre[17] hyt sona heo þone[18] feferes swam adeþ.

XIII. Mucg wyrt.

Ðeos wyrt þridde[19] þe se artemesiam leptesilos · ⁊ oðrum naman mucgwyrt nemdon.[20] heo bið cenned[21] abuton dicum ⁊ on ealdum beorgum gif ðu hyre blosðman[22] brytest he hæfð swæc swylce ellen.

Wið þæs magan wǽne genim þas wyrte ⁊ cnuca hý ⁊ gewyll hý wel mid ámigdales ele þam gemete ðe þu clyþan wynce do þonne on anne[23] clænne clað ⁊ lege þærto binnan[24] rig dagum he bið hal · ⁊ gif þyssre wyrte wyrttruma býð ahangen ofer hwylces[25] hures[26] duru þonne ne mæg ænig man þam hure derian.[27] p.

Wið þara sina bifunge genim[28] þyssre ylcan wyrte

[1] ðéona, B. [2] hig, B [3] geres, H. B.; ses, O. [4] wel, O. omits. [5] ⁊, O. adds. [6] ſel, B. [7] wyrt, O. [8] hig, B. [9] gewyllede, O. [10] þarto, B.; þar, O. [11] –áð–, B. [12] –swænc–, B. [13] ⁊ eft, once was written in H., but has been erased. O. omits the paragraph. [14] hwá, B. [15] genim, O. [16] wyrt, O. [17] smera, B. [18] þoñ, H.; þan, O. [19] þridde wyrt, B., but the sense is still faulty. [20] nemneð, H. B. [21] cænneð, H. B. [22] blosðman, H. also ; blosman, B., which is etymologically correct. [23] ænne, H. B. [24] –non, B. [25] swylces, H. [26] húres, B. [27] derigean, H. [28] genim, H.

2. For sore of thighs, take this same wort, and pound it with lard, and wash it well with vinegar; bind it next to the sore; on the third day it will be well with them. MUGWORT. Art. xii.

3. For sore of sinews and for swelling, take the same wort artemisia; pound it with oil well boiled; lay it thereto; it heals wonderfully.

4. If one be much and heavily troubled with gout, then take thou roots of this same wort, give them to eat in honey, and soon after he will be healed and cleansed, so that thou wilt not think that it (the wort) has so great efficacy.

5. If one be afflicted with fevers, let him take then juice of this same wort with oil, and smear it (on him); it soon will do away the fever.

MUGWORT.[a] XIII.

Artemisia Pontica. Bot.

1. This wort, the third which we called artemisia (now) λεπτόφυλλος, and by another name mugwort, is produced about ditches, and on old barrows. If thou breakest its blossoms, it has a flavour as elder.

2. For sore of the maw (*stomach*), take this wort, and pound it, and boil it well with oil of almond, in the manner as thou wouldst work a plaister; put it then on a clean cloth, and lay it thereto; within five days he will be hole. And if a root of this wort be hung over the door of any house, then may not any man damage the house.[b]

3. For quaking[c] of the sinews, take juice of this

[a] This species is not English, hence has no English name. In MS. V., fol. 22 a, the drawing is nearly like that of Anthemis, art. xxiv., and the plants are closely allied.

[b] In the text, p. for pẏpc is out of place, for no drawing was wanted here.

[c] The text, 1528, of Apuleius has tumorem; our author must have read tremorem.

ꝼeaꝑ[1] ȝemencȝeð[2] mið ele ſmẏꝛe[3] hẏ[4] ðonne þæꝛmið[5] hẏ ȝeꝛꝑicað þæꝛe[6] biꝺunȝe· ⁊ hẏꝺ ealne ðone leahtoꝛ ȝenimeð.[7]

Ꝑitoðlice þaꝛ þꝛeo pẏꝛta þe pe aꝛtemeꝛiaꝛ nemðon ẏꝛ ꝼæð þ ðiana hẏ ꝼinðan[8] ꝼcolðe[9] ⁊ heoꝛa mæȝenu[10] ⁊ læceðom chiꝛoni centauꝛo ꝼẏllan se æꝛeꝛt oꝼ þẏꝛꝼum pẏꝛtum læcnunȝe[11] ȝeꝛette ⁊ he þaꝛ pẏꝛta oꝼ naman ðæꝛe[12] ðianan þ iꝛ aꝛtemeꝛiaꝛ ȝenemneðe.

XIV. Doccæ.[13]

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man lapatium ⁊ oðꝛum naman ðoccæ[14] nemneð bið cenneð[15] on ꝼanðiȝum ſtoꝑum ⁊ on ealðum mẏxenum.[16]

Ꝑið cẏꝛnlu þe on ȝepealðe pexeð[17] ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte lapatium ⁊ cnuca hẏ[18] mið ealðum ꝼẏꝛle buton ꝼealte ſpa þ ðæꝛ ꝼmeꝛupeꝛ[19] sẏ tꝛam ðælum maꝛe þonne þæꝛe[20] pẏꝛte ſpẏþe pel ȝemenȝeð[21] ðo hẏt þonne ꝼyntꝛændel[22] ⁊ beꝼealð on cauleꝛ[23] leaꝼe ⁊ beꝛec[24] on hatum ahꝛum[25] ⁊ þonne hit hat[26] ꝼẏ leȝe oꝼeꝛ þa cẏꝛnlu· ⁊ ȝepꝛiðð ðæꝛto[27] þẏꝛ iꝛ seleꝛt[28] þið cẏꝛnlu.

Dꝛacentſe.[29] XV.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man ðꝛacontea ⁊ oðꝛum naman ðꝛacentꝛe nemneð ẏꝛ ꝼæð þ heo oꝼ ðꝛacan blode acenneð[30] beon ꝼceolðe·[31] heo bið cenneð[32] on uꝼepeaꝛðum muntum þæꝛ[33] bæꝛꝛaꝛ[34] beoð ꝼꝛẏþoſt on haliȝum ſtoꝑum· ⁊ on þam lanðe þe man apulia nemneð · heo[35]

[1] ꝼéap, B. [2] ȝemænȝc, H.; ȝemænȝeð, B. [3] ꝼmeꝛa, B. [4] hiȝ, B. [5] þaꝛ, B, [6] þaꝛe, B. [7] ȝenímeð, H. [8] ꝼíndan, B. [9] ꝼceolðe, H. [10] mæȝnu, B. [11] lácn–, B. [12] þaꝛa, B. [13] ðocke, B., by later hand. [14] ðocce, B. [15] cænneð, H. [16] mẏxennum, H. [17] peaxeð, B. [18] hiȝ, B. [19] ꝼmeꝛupe, H. [20] þaꝛe, B. [21] ȝemænȝeð, B. H. [22] So B.; ꝼinetꝛun ðæl, V.; ꝼinetꝛum ðel, H. [23] capleꝛ, H. [24] beꝛæc, H. [25] ahꝛúm, H.; axꝛum, B. [26] hát, B.

same wort, mixed with oil, smear them then therewith; they will cease the quaking, and it will take away all the mischief. Mugwort. Art. xiii.

4. Verily of these three worts, which we named artemisias, it is said that Diana should find (*found*) them, and delivered their powers and leechdom to Chiron, the centaur, who first from these worts set forth a leechdom, and he named these worts from the name of Diana, Ἄρτεμις, that is Artemisias.

Dock.[a] xiv.

Rumex obtusifolius. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called lapatium, and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old mixens.

2. For kernels *or swelled glands*, which wax on the groin, take this wort lapatium, and pound it with old grease without salt, so that of the grease there be by two parts more than of the wort; make it very well mixed into a ball, and fold it in the leaf of a cabbage, and make it smoke on hot ashes, and when it be hot, lay it over the kernels, and wreathe (*bind*) it thereto. This is best for kernels.

Dragons.[b] xv.

Arum dracunculus.

1. Of this wort, which is named δρακόντιον, and by another name dragons, it is said that it should be (*was*) produced of dragons blood. It is produced on the tops of mountains, where bowers be, mostly in holy places, and on the land which is called Apulia.

[a] A dock is drawn in its early stage before the stalk in MS. V. Fiddle dock is drawn in MSS. G. T.

[b] See Glossary.

[27] ðap, B. [28] ſeloſt, B. [29] ðragance, B., in later hand.
[30] acænneð, B. [31] ſcolðe, B. [32] cænneð, B. H. [33] þap, B.
[34] beappaſ, H. [35] he, H.

on ſtanigum lande pýxð[1] heo ýr linerce on æthrine ⁊ perebre on býrincge[2] ⁊ on ſpæce ſpýlce grene cýrtel.[3] ⁊ re pýrtruma neoðepeard[4] ſpýlce dracan heafod.[5]

Næðre.

Þið eafela næðrena rlite genim þýrre pýrte dracontea pýrttruman cnuca mid pine ⁊ pýrm hýt sýle drincan[6] call þ attor hýt toferneð.

Þið ban brýce genim þýrre ýlcan pýrte pýrttruman[7] ⁊[8] cnuca mid rmerre þam gelice þe ðu clýþan pýrce ðonne atýhð hýt[9] of þam lichoman[10] þa tobrocenan bán · ðar pýrte þu rcealt Niman on þam monðe þe man iulium nemneð.

Þreafnef leac.[11] XVI.

Ðeor pýrt ðe man ratýrion ⁊ oðrum naman hræfnef[12] leac[13] nemneð heo bið cenned[14] on hean[15] dunum ⁊ on heardum ſtopum ⁊ ſpa rome[16] on mædum[17] ⁊ on beganum landan[18] ⁊ on randigum.[19]

Þið earfoðlice pundela genim þýrre pýrte[20] pýrttruman[21] þe pe ratýrion nemdon ⁊ eac rume men prriapirci hatað[22] ⁊ cnuca toromne hýt þa punda[23] aclænrað ⁊ ða dolh gelýcð.

Þiþ eagena rár þ ir þonne þ hra torningе[24] rý genim[25] þýrre ýlcan pýrte[26] reap[27] ⁊ rmýrne[28] ða eagan[29] þærmið[30] butan[31] ýldincge hýt ofgenimið þ rar.

[1] prxſt, B. [2] býrigincge, H.; birigingе, B. [3] cýſten, H. [4] nýðe–, B. [5] héafod, B. [6] drican, H. [7] pýrtruman, V. [8] ⁊, H. omits. [9] hýt, H. omits. [10] –haman, B. [11] refnef lec, B., by a later penman. [12] præfner, B. [13] leác, H. [14] cænneð, H. B. [15] héan, B. [16] rame, B. [17] mǽðū, B. [18] landum, H. B. [19] rándi–, B. [20] pýrtan, B. [21] pyrtruman, V. [22] hátað, B. [23] O. adds afermaþ, *purges*. [24] torran (termination blurred) eage, B. [25] nim, H. [26] pýrt, H.

It waxeth in a stony land, it is nesh (*soft*) to the touch, and sweetish to the taste, and in flavour as a green chestnut, and the netherward root is as a dragons head. DRAGONS. Art. XV.

Figures of a snake and dog in hostility. MS. V., fol. 22 d.

2. For wound of all snakes, take roots of this wort dracontium, with wine, and warm it; give it to drink; it will remove all the poison.

3. For broken bone, take roots of this same wort, and pound them with lard, as if thou wouldst work a poultice; then it draweth from the body the broken bones. This wort thou shalt take up on the month which is called July.

RAVENS LEEK.[a] XVI. *Orchis. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called σατύριον, and by another name ravens leek, is produced on high downs and in hard places, and also in meadows, and in cultivated lands, and in sandy ones.

2. For difficult wounds, take roots of this wort which we named satyrion, and (which) also some men call priapiscus, and knock (*pound*) together; it cleanseth the wounds, and cures the scars.

3. For sore of eyes, that is, when that one be tearful, take juice of this same wort, and smear the eyes therewith; without delay it removes the sore.

[a] An orchis is figured, MS. V., fol. 23 a, not a *Habenaria* (Satyrium of Linnæus). The orchidaceous character is much less marked in MS. A., fol. 13 a. MS. G. draws an orchis.

[27] ȝ hunıȝ, H. [28] ȝmepa, B. [29] eaȝene, O. [30] þap, B. O. [31] buton, B.

Feld ƿyrt.[1] XVII.

Đeoƿ ƿyrt þe man ȝentianam ⁊ oðrum naman felð-ƿyrt nemneþ heo bið cenned[2] on ðunum ⁊ heo fremað[3] to eallum ðrenceom[4] heo bið hneƿce on æthrine ⁊ bittere on býrȝinȝce[5]

Nædre.

Wið nædran slite ȝenim þýƿe ylcan ƿyrte ȝentianam ƿyrttruman ⁊ ȝedruȝe hine[6] cnuca ðonne to ðuste anre tremeƿe[7] ȝeihte[8] sýle ðrincan on wine þrý ƿcenceaƿ[9] hit fremað[10] miclum.[11]

Slite. XVIII.

Đeoƿ ƿyrt ðe man orbiculariƿ ⁊ oþrum naman slite nemneð heo bið cenned[12] on beȝanum ſtopum[13] ⁊ on ðunlandum.

Wiþ þ ðæt[14] manneƿ fex[15] fealle ȝenim þaƿ ylcan ƿyrte ⁊ do on þa nærþýrlu.[16]

Wið innoþeƿ ſtýrunȝa[17] ȝenim þaƿ ylcan ƿyrte ƿyrc to ſalfe[18] leȝe to ðæƿ innoðeƿ ſafe • eac heo wið heortece[19] pell fremað.[20]

Wið miltan[21] ſafe ȝenim þýƿe ylcan ƿyrte ſeaƿ anne[22] ƿcenc[23] ⁊ rif ſticcan fulle[24] eceðeƿ ƿýle ðrincan[25] .ix[26] ðaȝaƿ þu punðriaƿð[27] ðæfe[28] ȝefremminȝe ȝenim eac[29] ðæfe[30] ylcan ƿyrte ƿyrtruman[31] ⁊ ähoh[32] abutan[33] þæƿ manneƿ ſpýnan[34] ſpa[35] þ he hanȝie[36] foſne[37] ȝean ða[38] miltan hræðlice[39] he bið ȝehæled • ⁊ ſpa[40] hƿylc

[1] Not ſelƿyrt. [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] ſremað, B. [4] ðrýncum, B. [5] bitef on birȝinȝe, B.; býriȝinȝce, H. [6] hiȝ, B., *her.* [7] trymese, H. [8] ȝefæȝe, H. [9] þriȝ ƿcæncaƿ, B. [10] ſramað, H. [11] micc–, B. [12] cænneð, H. B.; O., fol. 15 b, breaks the sentence at nemneð. [13] ſtópum, B. [14] ðæt þe, B. [15] ſeax, B. [16] noƿ–, B. [17] ſtyrunȝe, H. [18] sealfe, H. B.; fealue, O. [19] heorte ece, O. [20] –með, O.; ſramað, H. [21] milte, O. [22] ænne, B. [23] ƿcænc, H.; with accent, B. [24] fullu, O. [25] ðrincan, B.; ðrincán, H. [26] ix in H. has been altered to ſix. [27] –aſt, O. [28] þafe, B. [29] eác, H. [30] þafe, B. [31] ƿyrtruman, H.; purtume, O., which also condenses.

Field wort. xvii.

Erythræa pulcella. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called gentian, and by another name field wort, is produced on downs, and it is beneficial for all drinks (*antidotes*); it is nesh (*soft*) to the touch, and bitter to the taste.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 23 b.

2. For bite of snake, take a root of this same wort gentian, and dry it; knock it then to dust by weight of one drachm; give to drink in wine three cups; it benefits much.

Sowbread.[a] xviii.

Cyclamen hederæfolium. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called orbicularis, and by another name slite, is produced in cultivated places, and on downlands.

2. In case that a mans hair fall off, take this same wort, and put it into the nostrils.

3. For stirring of the inwards, take this same wort, work it to a salve; lay it to the sore of the inwards. It also is well beneficial for heartache.

4. For sore of milt (*spleen*), take juice of this same wort one cup, and five spoonsful of vinegar; give (this) to drink for nine days; thou wilt wonder at the benefit. Take also a root of the same wort, and hang *it* about the mans swere (*neck*), so that it may hang in front against the milt (*spleen*); soon he will

[a] In the figures, MS. V., fol. 23 c, MS. A., fol. 14 a, we see that *Cycl. hed.* had once been the model: but the tuber has become a disk and the flowers strawberries. In MS. T. Cyclamen is well drawn, and is glossed Aswote. MS. G. is nearer the herb than MS. V.

[32] ahóh, B. [33] buton, B. [34] ȝȝeoþan, H.; ſþuran, O. [35] þa, O., for ȝþa. [36] hanȝiȝe, H.; hánȝiȝe, B. [37] aforne, O. [38] þaſ, O. [39] pæð–, B.; hræl–, O. [40] man ſpa, O.

man þýrre pýrte rear þizeð • pundorlicre hræðnýrre[1] he onzit þær innoðer hðunze þar pýrte man mæz niman on ælcne ræl.[2]

Unforthræddе.[3] XIX.

Ðeor pýrt ðe man prorerpinacam[4] ȝ oðrum naman unforthredde nemneð heo bið cenned[5] zehpær on[6] bezánum rtopum ȝ on beorzum • ðar pýrte[7] ðu rcealt on rumera nimen.[8]

Þið þ[9] man blod[10] rpipe[11] zenim þýrre[13] pýrte rear[12] prorerpinace ȝ butan rmice[14] zepýl on rpiðe zodum ȝ rthanzum pine ðrince þonne fæstende[15] nizon dazaf[16] binnan[17] þam fæce þu onzýtst on ðam[18] pundorlic[19] ðinzc.[20]

Þiþ rýdan rare[21] zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte rear mid ele ȝ fmýre[22] zelomlice[23] hit zenimð þ rar.

Þið tittia rár pira[24] þe beoð melce ȝ toðundene[25] zenim ða ylcan pýrte ȝ cnuca hý[26] ȝ mid[27] butera zelidza[28] leze ðonne þærto[29] heo todrifð pundorlice ða toðundennýrre[30] ȝ þ rar.

Þið eazena rare ær runnan upzanze oðde hpene ær heo fullice zerizan[31] onzinne za to ðære[32] ylcan pýrte prorerpinacam ȝ berrit hý abutan[33] mid anum zýldenan[34] hrinze[35] ȝ cpeð þ þu hý[36] to eazena læcedome niman[37] pylle • ȝ æftер ðrim dazum zá eft þærtó[38] ær runnan[39] úpzanze[40] ȝ zenim hý[41] ȝ hoh on butan[42] þær manner rpýran heo fremað[43] pel.

[1] –hice hæð–, B. [2] o alce tíma, O. [3] un, O. omits.; fortrodde, O., rubric. [4] proserpinam, O. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] ȝ on, H. [7] pýrt, B. [8] niman, H. B.; –me, O. [9] þ þe, B. [10] blóð, B. [11] rpípe, B. [12] ilcan, B. adds. [13] réar, B. [14] rmíce, B. [15] fæsténde, H. [16] dazef, O. [17] binnon, B. [18] on ðam, H. omits. [19] –hice, O. [20] þínzc, H. [21] fora, O. [23] rmera, B. [23] –lóm–, B. [24] pipa, O. [25] –þúnð–, B. [26] hiz, B.

be healed. And whatsoever man swallows the juice of this wort, with wondrous quickness he will perceive relief of the inwards. This wort a man may collect at any period. SOWBREAD. Art. xviii.

UNTRODDEN TO PIECES, *Knotgrass.* XIX. *Polygonum aviculare. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called proserpinaca,[a] and by another name unfortrodden, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, and on barrows. This wort thou shalt gather in summer.

2. In case that a man spew blood, take juice of this wort proserpinaca, and boil it without smoke in very good and strong wine; let (the sick) drink it then fasting for nine days, within the period of which thou wilt perceive a wondrous thing (*effect*).

3. For sore of side, take juice of this same wort, with oil, and smear (the sides) frequently; it will remove the sore.

4. For sore of titties of women, which be in milk and swollen, take the same wort, and knock (*pound*) it, and lithe it with butter[b] (*add butter as a lenitive*); lay it then thereto; it will drive away wonderfully the swollenness and the soreness.

5. For sore of eyes, before sunrise, or shortly before it begin fully to set, go to the same wort proserpinaca, and scratch it round about with a golden ring, and say that thou wilt take it for leechdom of eyes, and after three days go again thereto before rising of sun, and take it, and hang it about the mans swere (*neck*); it will profit well.

[a] Lat. Polygonum=Sanguinaria=Proserpinaca.

[b] Latin, "cum butyro subacta."

[27] hẏ mið, H. [28] -ðeȝa, B. [29] þaþ, B. [30] -neȝȝe, B. [31] -ȝíȝ-, B. [32] ðape, B. [33] onbucon, B. [34] un gilðene, O. [35] hþínȝe, B. O. [36] hiȝ, B. [37] -men, O. [38] þaþ, B. O. [39] fuñe, O. [40] ȝaneȝe, H., without up. [41] hiȝ, B. [42] -con, B. [43] ȝþamaðˇ, H.

Þið eaɹena ɹ̄aɹ ȝenim þẏɹɹe ẏlcan pẏɹte ɹeap[1] ȝeplæhte[2] bɹẏpe[3] on þ̄ eaɹe punboɹlice hit þ̄ ɹaɹ to-ɹeɹneð · ⁊ eac[4] pe ɹẏlɹe eɹenlice ⁊ ȝlæplice[5] onɹunden[6] habbað þ̄ hit ɹɹemað[7] ⁊ eac[8] pitodlice utene þæɹa[9] eaɹena ɹaɹ ȝehældˊ.

Þið utɹihte ȝenim þẏɹɹe ẏlcan pẏɹte leaɹa ɹeap[10] ⁊ pẏll[11] on pætɹeɹe sẏle bɹincan þam ȝemete þe ðe þince he bið hal ȝeboɹden.

Smeɹo pẏɹt.[12] xx.

[13] Ðeoɹ pẏɹt þe man apiɹtolochiam ⁊ oðɹum naman ɹmeɹopẏɹt[14] nemneð heo bið cenneð[15] on bunlandum ⁊ on ɹæɹtum[16] ɹtoɹum:.[17]

Þið attɹeɹ ɹtɹienðe[18] ȝenim þaɹ pẏɹte apiɹtolochiam ⁊ cnuca[19] ɹẏle bɹincan[20] on pine heo oɹeɹnɹpið ealle ɹtɹienðe[21] þæɹ attɹeɹ.

[22] Þiþ þa[23] ɹtiþuɹtan[24] ɹeɹeɹaɹ ȝenim ðaɹ ɹẏlɹan pẏɹte ⁊ ȝeðɹiȝe hẏ[25] ɹmoca þonne[26] þæɹmið[27] heo aɹliȝð na læɹ[28] þone ɹeɹeɹ eac[29] ɹpẏlce ðeoɹul ɹeocnẏɹɹa.[30]

Þið næɹðẏɹla ɹaɹe ȝenim þẏɹɹe ẏlcan pẏɹte pẏɹt-ɹuman · ⁊ do on þa næɹðẏɹlu[31] hɹæðlice hẏt hi[32] a-ɹeoɹmeð[33] ⁊ to hæle ȝelæðeð. Þitodlice ne maȝon læceaɹ[34] naht mycel hælan butan[35] þiɹɹe pẏɹte.

Þið þæt[36] hpa[37] mið cẏle ȝepæht[38] ɹẏ ȝenim[39] þaɹ ẏlcan pẏɹte[40] ⁊ ele ⁊ ɹpinen[41] ɹmeɹo[42] do tosomne

[1] ɹéap, B. [2] ȝepleht, H. B. [3] ðrupe, O. [4] eác, H. [5] ȝleaɹ–, B. [6] ẏfunden, O. [7] V. omits three words. [8] eác, H. [9] þaɹa, B. [10] ɹéaɹ, B. [11] pyl, H. [12] ɹmeoȝeɹupt, B., in later hand. [13] O. omits the paragraph, giving the equivalent names in the next. [14] ɹmeɹiepẏɹt, O. [15] cænneð, H. B. [16] faɹte, O. [17] ɹtóɹ–, B. [18] ɹtɹænðe, H.; ɹtɹenȝðe, B.; ɹtrenȝe, O. [19] cnuca hi · ꝛ, O. [20] ðrencan, O. [21] ɹtɹænȝðe, H.; ɹtɹenȝþe, B.; ɹtrenȝe, O., with þ added. [22] O. omits two paragraphs. [23] þæ, H. [24] –eɹt–, B. [25] ȝeðɹiȝ hiȝ, B. [26] ⁊ mænȝc hi ɹmoca hẏ þon̄, H. [27] þaɹ, B. [28] nælæɹ, B.; nælaɹ, H.

6. For sore of ears, take juice of this same wort; make lukewarm, drip it on the ear; wonderfully it removes the sore; and also we ourselves have tried it fairly and cleverly. And also, further, externally it healeth an ulcer of the ear. UNTRODDEN TO PIECES. Art. xix.

7. For diarrhœa,[a] take juice of the leaves of this same wort, and boil it in water; give it to drink in the manner which may seem good to thee; he will be recovered.

SMEAR WORT. XX.

Aristolochia clematitis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ἀριστολοχία, and by another name smear wort, is produced on downlands, and on solid places.

2. Against strength of poison, take this wort aristolochia, and pound it; give to drink in wine; it overcometh all the strength of the poison.

3. For the stiffest fevers, take the same wort and dry it; smoke (the sick) then therewith; it puts to flight not only the fever, but also devil sickness (*demoniacal possession*).

4. For sore of nostrils,[b] take root of this same wort, and introduce it into the nostrils; quickly it purges them, and leadeth to health. Verily, leeches may not heal much without this wort.

5. In case that one be afflicted with chill, take this same wort, and oil and swine grease; put

[a] Ad dysentericos.

[b] Latin, Ad fistulas, and fistulis inserta.

[29] eác, H. [30] -nerre, H.; -nerra, B. [31] -þyrla, B. [32] hiȝ, B. [33] -mað, H. B. [34] læcar, B. [35] -con, B. [36] ſrið þ ȝif, O. [37] hpá, B. [38] ȝepehc, B. [39] níme, O. [40] pirc, O. [41] rpyner, H.; rpínen, B. [42] ſmere, O.

þonne[1] hæþð hit ða ſtþængðe[2] hýne to gepýþmenne.[3]

Nædþan.[4]

Þið nædþan ſlite genim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte pýrtþuman týn penegа[5] gepæge ꝛ healfne ſeſtep pinep gepeorc[6] toforone sýle ðþincan gelomlice þonne toſepeð[7] hit þæt attor.

Gýf hpýlc cýlð ahpæneð[8] ſý þonne genim þu þaſ ýlcan[9] pýrte ꝛ ſmoca hit mið þonne gedeſt ðu hit ðe glæðre.

Þið ƿ peaþhbþæde hpam on noſa[10] pexe[11] genim þa ýlcan pýrte ꝛ cýpþeſſum[12] ꝛ ðþacentſan ꝛ hunig · cnuca toſomne[13] lege þæþto[14] ðonne bið hit ſona[15] gebet.

Læþre.[16] XXI.

Þið[17] ƿ manneſ ſex[18] ſealle genim þæþe[19] pýrte ſeap þe man naſtuþcium ꝛ oðrum naman cæþre[20] nemneð do on þa noſa ƿ ſex[21] ſceal pexen.[22]

Ðeoſ pýrt ne bið ſ̄apen ac heo[23] of hýre ſýlfre cenneð[24] bið[25] on pýllon ꝛ on bþocen[26] eac[27] hit apþten ýſ ƿ heo on ſumum landon[28] þið paganſ peaxen[29] pýlle.

Þið heafod ſ̄aſ ƿ ýſ þið ſcuþf[30] ꝛ þið gicðan genim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte[31] ſ̄æð[32] ꝛ goſe ſmeþu[33] cnuca

[1] þāne, O. [2] ſtþengðe, B.; ſtrengе, O., with þ added. [3] –purm–, O. [4] Here in B. a blank is left, and karſe is written, as a heading or guide to rubricator. See Contents. [5] pænega, H. B. [6] gepes, H. B. [7] –það, B. [8] ahpæneð, B. [9] ða ýlfan, H. [10] noſan, B.; noſa, H., with n added. [11] peaxe, B. [12] "cypero," Latin. [13] tofomna, O. [14] þaſ, B. O. [15] ſona hal, O. [16] karſe, B., in later writing. [17] Gif, O., fol. 15. [18] ſeax, B. [19] þiſſe, O. [20] ceþre, B. [21] ſeax, B. O. [22] pexan, H.; peaxan, B. O. [23] O. thus: þeoſ ſýrt pexaþ on ſýlle ⁊ on pætere · ⁊ eac on landū · ⁊ bý paganſ · ⁊ bý ſtaneſ. [24] cænneð, B. [25] bið, H. omits. [26] bþocon, H. B. [27] ac, H. [28] landе, H. [29] pexen, B. [30] ſcaþf, H.; O. condenses. [31] þirt, O. [32] sete, for ſæð, H. [33] ſmeþa, B.; -re, O.

them together; then hath it the strength to warn him. SMEAR WORT. Art. XX.

Two snakes intertwined. MS. V., fol. 24 c.

6. For bite of adder, take roots of this same wort, by weight of ten pennies and half a sextarius, ($\frac{3}{4}$ *pint*) of wine; wash *them* together; give to drink frequently; then will it remove the poison.

7. If any child be vexed,[a] then take thou the same wort, and smoke it with this; then wilt thou render it the gladder.

8. In case that to any one an ulcer[b] grow on his nose, take the same wort, and cypress, and dragons, and honey, pound together, lay thereto (*apply the preparation*); then will it be soon amended.

CRESS, *Watercress.*[c] XXI.

Nasturtium officinale.

1. In case that a mans hair fall off,[d] take juice of the wort which one nameth nasturtium, and by another name cress; put it on the nose; the hair shall wax (*grow*).

2. This wort is not sown, but it is produced of itself in wylls (*springs*), and in brooks;[e] also it is written, that in some lands it will grow against walls.

3. For sore of head, that is for scurf and for itch, take seed of this same wort and goose grease;

[a] Latin, contristatus.

[b] Latin, carcinomata.

[c] The drawings are rudely like the plant. "The drawing in MS. V. is most like Euphorbia lathyris, caper spurge," H.

[d] Latin, Ad caput depilandum.

[e] Latin, circa parietes imos. The interpreter has wilfully altered the sense.

ꝺoꝼomne hiꝺ þa hꝑiꝺneꝼꝼe[1] þæꝼ[2] ꝼcuꝑꝼeꝼ oꝼ ðam heaꝼꝺe aꝺýhð.

Þið liceꝼ[3] ꝼaꝑnýꝼꝼe[4] ȝenim þaꝼ ýlcan pýꝑꝺe naꝼꝺuꝑcium �collegan[5] ꝼeoð on pæꝺeꝑe sýle ðꝑincan þonne ȝebeꝺꝼꝺ[6] ðu þæꝼ lichoman[7] ꝼaꝑnýꝼꝼe[8] ꝷ þ ýꝼel ꝺoꝼæꝑð.[9]

Þið ꝼꝑýlaꝼ ȝenim þaꝼ ýlcan pýꝑꝺe ꝷ cnuca hý miꝺ ele · leȝe oꝼeꝑ þa ꝼꝑýlaꝼ nim ðonne[10] þæꝑe[11] ýlcan pýꝑꝺe[12] leaꝼ ꝷ leȝe þæꝑꝺo.[13]

Þið peaꝑꝺan ȝenim þaꝼ ýlcan pýꝑꝺe ꝷ ȝýſt[14] cnuca ꝺoꝼomne[15] leȝe þæꝑꝺo[16] hý beoð ꝼona ꝼoꝑnumene.

Ꝼꝑeaꝺe pýꝑꝺ. xxii.

Ðeoꝼ pýꝑꝺ þe man hieꝑibulbum ꝷ oðꝑum naman ȝꝑeaꝺe pýꝑꝺ nemneþ heo biþ cenneð[17] abuꝺan[18] heoȝan[19] ꝷ on ꝼulum ſtopum.

Þið liða ꝼaꝑe ȝenim þýꝼꝼe ýlcan pýꝑꝺe þe pe hieꝑibulbum nemðun[20] ꝼýx ýnꝺꝼan[21] ꝷ ȝæꝺeneꝼ ꝼmeꝑuꝑeꝼ ðam be ȝelicon.[22] ꝷ oꝼ cyppeꝼꝼo[23] þam ꝺꝑeopcýnne aneꝼ punꝺeꝼ ȝepihꝺe eleꝼ ꝷ ꝺpeȝea[24] ýnꝺꝼa cnuca ꝺo ꝼomne pel ȝemẽnȝceð[25] hiꝺ ȝenimð þ ꝼaꝑ ȝe þæꝼ innoðeꝼ ȝe þæꝑa[26] liða.

Liꝼ nebcoꝑn on piꝼmanneꝼ nebbe pexen[27] ȝenim þýꝼꝼe ꝼýlꝼan[28] pýꝑꝺe pýꝑꝺꝼuman[29] ꝷ ȝemenȝc[30] pið ele þpea[31] ꝼýððan þæꝑmið[32] hiꝺ aꝼeoꝑmað oꝼ ealle þa nebcoꝑn.

[1] hꝑíꝺ, B. [2] þæꝼcuꝑꝼeꝼ, H. [3] líceꝼ, B. [4] "*Ad cruditatem*," *indigestion.* The translator took it for "rawness." [5] polleglan, O. [6] þone ȝebeꝺſꝺu, H.; þañ, O. [7] -haman, B. H.; -meſ, O. [8] -neſſe, B. [9] ꝺoꝼeꝑeð, H. [10] þañe, O. [11] þaꝑe, B. O. [12] pýꝺꝺ, O. [13] þaꝑ, B. O. [14] "*Ad strumas*"—*cum lomento.* Apuleius. That is, *a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together.* But ȝýſt=*yeast.* [15] ꝺo-gaðere, O. [16] þaꝑꝺó, B.; þar, O. [17] cænneð, H. B. [18] -ꝺon, B. [19] heȝon, H. B. [20] -ðon, B. [21] enꝼan, H. [22] ȝelican, H. [23] *Olei cyprini*, Lat.; *oil of privet*; cýppeſſa, H. [24] ꝺpeȝꝑa, B. [25] ȝemænȝceð, H.; -ȝeð, B. [26] þaꝑa, B. [27] peaxan, B. [28] ꝼylꝼꝼan, H. [29] pyꝑꝺꝼꝑ-, B. H. [30] ȝemænȝc, H.; -ȝ, B. [31] þpéa, B. [32] þaꝑ, B.

pound together; it draws from off the head the whiteness of the scurf. CRESS. Art. xxi.

4. For soreness of body,[a] take this same wort nasturtium, and penny royal; seethe *them* in water; give to drink; then amendest thou the soreness of the body, and the evil departs.

5. Against swellings, take this same wort, and pound it with oil; lay over the swellings; then take leaves of the same wort, and lay them thereto.

6. Against warts,[b] take this same wort and yeast; pound together, lay thereto; they be soon taken away.

GREAT WORT. XXII.

Colchicum autumnale? *Bot.*

1. This wort, which man nameth ἱερόβολος, and by another name great wort, is produced about hedges and in foul places.

2. For sore of joints, take of this same wort, which we named hierobulbus, six ounces, and of goats grease by the same (measure), and of oil[c] of cypress, the tree genus, by weight of one pound, and two ounces; pound together; when well mixed, it will take away the disease, either of the inwards or of the limbs.

3. If granulations (*pimples*) grow on a womans face, take roots of this same wort, and mingle with oil;[d] then wash afterwards therewith; it will purge away all the face kernels (*pimples*).

[a] Latin, Ad cruditatem, *indigestion.*

[b] Latin, Ad furunculos, *boils.*

[c] Latin, Cyprinum oleum, ad libram et uncias duas; *oil of privet, one pound two ounces.* The interpreter had his difficulties.

[d] Latin, Cum linimento lupinacio, that is, *brewis,* used as a wash for the face.

Cloꝛ þýꝛt.[1] XXIII.

Ðeoꝛ þýꝛt þe man apollinaꝛem ⁊ oðꝛum naman ȝloꝛꝛþýꝛt nemneþ ýꝛ ꝛæð þ̄ apollo hý æꝛeꝛt[2] ꝛindan[3] ꝛceolde[4] ⁊ hý[5] eꝛculapio þam læce ꝛýllan þanon he hýꝛe þæne[6] naman[7] on aꝛette.

Þið handa[8] ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan þýꝛte apollinaꝛem cnuca hý[9] mid ealdum[10] ſmeꝛꝛe butan[11] ꝛealte do þæꝛtō[12] anne[13] ꝛcænc[14] ealdeꝛ[15] pineꝛ ⁊ þ̄ sý[16] ȝehæt butan[17] ſmice ·[18] ⁊ þæꝛ smeꝛꝛeꝛ ·[19] ꝛý ān̄eꝛ pundeꝛ ȝeꝛihte[20] cnuca to ꝛomne þam ȝemete þe ðu clýþan þýnce ⁊ leȝe to þæꝛe[21] handa.[22]

Maȝeþe.[23] XXIV.

Þið eaȝena ꝛaꝛe ȝenime man[24] æꝛ ꝛunnan[25] upȝanȝe ðaꝛ þýꝛte þe man camemelon ⁊ oðꝛum naman maȝeþe nemneð ⁊ þonne[26] hý man nime[27] cpeþe þ̄ he hý[28] pille þið ꝛlean ⁊ þið eaȝena ꝛaꝛe niman[29] nýme ꝛýðdan þ̄ pō̄ꝛ ⁊ ſmýꝛiȝe[30] ða eaȝan ðæꝛmid.[31]

Ðeoꝛt clæꝛꝛe.[32] XXV.

Ðeoꝛ þýꝛt þe man chameðꝛiꝛ ⁊ oðꝛum naman heoꝛt-clæꝛꝛe nemneð heo bið cenned[33] on ðunum[34] ⁊ on ꝛæſtum landum.

[1] clofꝛurt, B., in later writing. [2] -oſt, B.; areſt, O. [3] finden, O. [4] ꝛceolde, B. [5] hí, B. [6] þone, B. [7] ſellā · þa he hýre þānan naman, O. [8] *Ad vulnera chironia*, Latin; hánda, B.; handā, O. [9] hiȝ, B. O. [10] ealde, O. [11] -ton, B. O. [12] þaꝛ, B. O. [13] ænne, H. B. [14] ſenc, O. [15] ældeſ, O. [16] ꝛý, B. [17] -ton, B. [18] ꝛmíce, B. [19] ſmereꝛeꝛ, O. [20] ȝeꝛhite, O. [21] þaꝛe, B. O. [22] *Chironio vulneri impones*, Latin. [23] meiðe, B., by later hand. [24] ȝenim, O., without man, fol. 38=10. [25] ſuña, O. [26] þañ, O. [27] nimen, O. [28] hiȝ, B. [29] nime, O., infinitive. [30] ſmyꝛȝe, H.; ꝛmeꝛiȝe, B.; ſmyre, O. [31] þaꝛ, B. [32] heoꝛt cloure, B., by later pen. [33] cænneð, H. B. [34] ðune, O.

GLOVEWORT, *Lily of the valley.* XXIII.

Convallaria maialis.

1. Of this wort, which is named Apollinaris, and by another name glovewort, it is said that Apollo should first find it, and give it to Æsculapius, the leech, whence he set on it the name.

2. For sore of hands,[a] take this same wort Apollinaris, pound it with old lard without salt, add thereto a cup of old wine, and let that be heated without smoke,[b] and of the lard let there be by weight of one pound; knock (*pound*) together in the manner in which thou mightest work a plaister, and lay to the hand.

MAYTHE. XXIV.

Anthemis nobilis.

1. For sore of eyes, let a man take ere the upgoing of the sun, the wort which is called χαμαίμηλον, and by another name maythe, and when a man taketh it, let him say that he will take it against white specks, and against sore of eyes; let him next take the ooze, and smear the eyes therewith.

HART CLOVER. XXV.

Medicago. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named χαμαίδρυς, *Germander*,[c] and by another name hart clover, is produced on downs and on solid[d] lands.

[a] Ad vulnera cyronia. By Celsus (v. xxviii. 5.) vlcus chironium is defined as "quod et magnum est, et habit oras "duras, callosas, tumentes." But the interpreter knew some Greek, and in that language χείρ is *hand.*

[b] Latin, Vinum vetus sine fumo. The interpreter did not know that the Romans evaporated some watery particles of the must before fermentation. The words "be heated," are his interpolation.

[c] *Teucrium chamædrys, Bot.*

[d] Latin, Sabulosis, *sandy.*

Gyf hpa tobpyred fy genim[1] baf pyrte[2] þe pe cameðpiſ nemðon cnuca hý[3] on tpiypenum[4] fæte syle ðpincan on pine eac[5] ſpylce to flite heo gehæleð.

Pið næðpan flite genim baf ylcan pyrte cnuca hý[6] ſpyþe fmæl on ðurte[7] fyle ðpincan on ealðum[8] pine þeaple hýt þ attor todpeſð.[9]

Pið fotaðle genim baf ylcan pyrte fyle ðpincan on peapmum[10] pine þam gemete þe pe hæp[11] beforan cpæðon pundorlice hýt þ fap gelibegað y þa hæle gegearpað · baf pyrte[12] þu fcealt niman[13] on þam monðe þe man auguſtuf nemneð.

See the glossary on eorpeapn.

Pulfef camb.[14] XXVI.

Pið lifer feocnyffe genim þyffe pyrte feap þe man chameæleæ y oðrum naman[15] pulfef camb nemneð syle ðpincan on pine · y fefenigindum mið peapmum[16] pætepe punðurlice[17] hýt fremað.[18]

Pið attrief ðpinc genim baf ylcan pyrte cnuca hý[19] to ðuſte fyle ðpincan on pine eal[20] þ attor tofæreð.

Pið pætep feocnyffe genim baf ylcan pyrte y hpæfnef fot[21] y heorte[22] clæfpan y henep[23] ealpa ðiffa pyrta[24] gelice · mycel be gepihte cnuca hý[25] to ſmalon[26] ðuſte fyle þycgean[27] on fine geongum men fif cucelepaf fulle · y gingrum y untrumum[28] y pifum þry[29] cuculepaf · litlum[30] cilðum ānne ·[31] punðurlice[32] he þ pætep þurh micgðan forlæteð.[33]

[1] nime, O. [2] pyrt, O., which condenses. [3] hig, B. [4] tpeop–, O. [5] eāc, H. [6] hig, B. [7] to ſp. fm. ð., O. [8] –ðan, B.; ældan, O. [9] todpef, V.; todpæfð, H. B.; æl þ a. to ðrepf, O. [10] pyrme, O. [11] hep, B. [12] pyrt, O. [13] nime, O. [14] puluef comb, B., but later. [15] nama, O. [16] pyrme, O. [17] –ðor–, B. [18] framað, H. [19] hig, B. [20] æl, O. [21] pæfnef fót, B. [22] hort, O. [23] hænep, H. B. [24] ealle þiffe pyrte, O. [25] hig, B. [26] fmalan, B.; –le, O. [27] þicgan, H. B. [28] untrūrū, B. [29] þryg, B.; ny, O. [30] litle, O.

2. If one be bruised,[a] take this wort, which we named chamædrys, pound it in a treen (*wooden*) fat (*vessel*); give to drink in wine; it also healeth for an incised wound. HART CLOVER. Art. XXV.

Figure of a snake. MS. V., fol. 25 d.

3. For bite of adder, take this same wort, pound it very small to dust; give to drink in old wine; thoroughly will it drive off the poison.

4. For foot addle (*gout*), take this same wort; give to drink in warm wine, in the manner in which we here before said; wonderfully it alleviates the sore, and prepares the cure. This wort thou shalt take in the month which is named August.

WOLFS COMB. XXVI.

Dipsacus silvestris. Bot.

1. For liver sickness, take juice of this wort, which man nameth χαμαίελαια,[b] and by another name wolfs comb; give it to drink in wine, and to the feverish with warm water; wonderfully it benefits.

2. For drink of poison, take this same wort; knock it to dust; give it to drink in wine; all the poison departs.

3. For water sickness, take this same wort, and ravens foot and heart clover and ground pine, of all these worts equally much by weight; pound them to small dust; give them to swallow in wine; to young men five spoonsfull, and to younger, and to the infirm, and to wives (*women*), three spoons (full); to little children one; wonderfully it letteth off the water through urine.

[a] Latin, Convulsos, and Etiam ruptos sanat.

[b] The English text has mistaken χαμαιλέων for χαμαιέλαια, and translated the former, as in art. CLII., and incorrectly.

[31] ænne, B. H.; anne, O.; áne, V. [32] Five words omitted in H.; pūðelice, O., *woundily*. [33] -læt, O.

Rather ground pine.

Wenep.[1] XXVII.

Þið punðela ȝenim þaȝ þýrte þe man chamepitiþýȝ ⁊ oðrum naman henep[2] nemneð cnuca ⁊[3] leȝe to ðæȝe[4] punðe.[5] ȝýf þonne ſeo punð[6] ſpýþe ðeop sý ȝenim þ̄ poȝ ⁊ prinȝ on ða punða.[7]

Þiþ innoðeȝ saȝe ȝenim þaȝ ylcan þýrte[8] ſýle ðrincan heo þ̄ ſ̄ar ȝenimð.[9]

Wreſneȝ[10] ſot. XXVIII.

Þið innoð to aſtýriȝenne ȝenim ðaȝ þýrte ðe ȝrecaȝ chamedaȝne ⁊ enȝle hræſneȝ[11] ſot nemnað[12] cnuca to ſmælon[13] ðurte ſýle ðrincan[14] on peaȝmum[15] pætere hit ðone[16] innoð aȝtýred.

Lyðþýrt. XXIX.

Ðeoȝ þýrt þe[17] man oftriaȝo ⁊ oðrum naman lýðþýrt nemneð[18] bið cenneð[19] abutan[20] býrȝenne[21] ⁊ on beoriȝum[22] ⁊ on paȝum þæra[23] huſa þe þið ðuna ſtandað.

O. condenses.

Þiþ ealle[24] ðinȝc ðe on men[25] to ſare[26] [27]acennede[28] beoð ȝenim þaȝ þýrte þe pe oftriaȝo nemðon ⁊ cnuca hý[29] leȝe to ðam ſare[30] ealle þa þincȝ ſpa pe ær̄ cpæðon þe on ðæȝ manneȝ hichoman[31] to laðe ācennede[32] beoð[33] heo ðuſh[34] hæleð.[35]

[1] hænep, H.; nepte, B., by later hand and in index. In the paragraph next preceding henep, hænep, in all the MSS., answered to chamæpitys. [2] hænep, H. B.; ꝛ on eglis henep hætteð, O. [3] an for ⁊, O., following the sound. [4] þare, B. [5] pūða, O. [6] þañ þe pūða, O. [7] punðe, H. [8] þýrt, O. [9] ȝenmð, V. [10] hræſnes, H.; refneſ ſot, B., by later hand. [11] þæſneȝ, B. [12] nennað, O. [13] ſmælan, H.; ſmalan, B.; -le, O. [14] ðrinca, O. [15] perme, O. [16] þañ, O. [17] þ̄, O. See St. Marh., Meiden & M., p. 89. [18] O. breaks the sentence, fol. 16, at "nenmeð." [19] cænneð, H. B. [20] -ton, B. [21] býr-ȝenum, H. [22] býrȝinū, B. [23] þaȝa, B. [24] O. adds þa. [25] mæn, H.; manne, O. [26] ſore, O. [27] ýþ ⁊, H. B. add. [28] -neð, O.; acænnede, H. B. [29] hiȝ, B. [30] ðan ſora, O. [31] hichaman, B.

Hemp. xxvii.

Aiuga chamæpitys. Bot.

1. For wounds, take this wort which is called χαμαίπιτυς, and by another name hemp; knock (*pound*), and lay it to the wound; if then the wound be very deep, take the ooze, and wring it on the wound.

2. For sore of inwards, take the same wort, give (it) to drink; it will take away the sore.

Ravens foot.[a] xxviii.

1. For to stir the inwards, take the wort which Greeks name χαμαιδάφνη, and the Engles ravens foot; knock (*pound*) to smail dust; give to drink in warm water; it will stir the inwards.

Lithewort. xxix.

Sambucus ebulus, gl.

1. This wort, which is named hostriago, and by another name lithewort, is produced about burial places and on barrows, and on walls of houses, which stand against downs.

2. For all things which are generated on a man by way of disease, take this wort, which we called hostriago, and knock (*pound*) it; then lay it to the sore. All the things, as we ere (*before*) said, which are generated on mans body to loathe, it thoroughly will heal.

[a] Ravens foot is *Ranunculus ficaria. Bot.* Chamædafne is *Ruscus racemosus.* A ranunculus, but not ficaria, is drawn in MS. V.; a Ruscus in MS. G.

[32] –neð, O.; acænneðe, B. [33] monnes hchoman bið ȝ *inserted*, acænneð beoð, H. [34] þur, O. [35] hælð, H.

Lif ðu þaf fýrte[1] niman[2] fýlle ðu fcealt clæne beon ⁊ eac[3] æfter funnan[4] upgangе þu hý[5] fcealt niman.[6] on ðam monðe[7] ðe[8] man iuliuf nemneð.

Wæpen[9] hýðele.[10] xxx.

Fið muðef[11] safie[12] genim þaf fýrte þe[13] frecaf bittanice ⁊ engle[14] hæpen[15] hýðele nemneð cnuca hý[16] fpa frene[17] ⁊ fing ƿ fof sýle ðrincan[18] ⁊ healðe fpa on hif muðe. ⁊ þeah man hƿylcne dæl þæfof[19] fpelge gelice hit fremað.[20]

Eft fið muþef fafie[21] genim þa[22] ylcan fýrte[23] bƿýttanicam. gyf ðu hý[24] frene næbbe genim hý ðrýge[25] cnuca miþ fine on hunigef ficnýffe nim ðonne[26] þam fylfan gemete þe pe æf[27] cpæðon heo hæfð þa[28] sylfan gefremmincge.[29]

Fið toþa fafie ⁊ gyf hý pagegen[30] genim þaf ylcan fýrte[31] heo of fumfe punðufliefe[32] mihte[33] helpeð. hýfe pof ⁊ hýfe ðuft yf to gehealdenne[34] on fintfe[35] fof ðam þe heo ælcon timan ne atýpeð.[36] hýfe pof þu fcealt on fammef[37] hofne[38] gehealðan ðrige[39] eac ƿ ðuft ⁊[40] gehealð. fitoðlice eac hýt fceaflice fremað to ðam sylfan[41] bryce miþ fine onbýrgeð.

Fið fæftne innoð to ftýrigenne[42] genim þiffe ylcan fýrte seap[43] fyle ðrincan be fæfe[44] mihte þe[45] hpa mæge þurh hit self[46] butan[47] frecnef fe[48] hit æfteor-mað punðufliefe[49] ðone[50] innoð.

[1] fýrt, O. [2] nime, O. [3] eác, H. [4] funne, O. [5] hig, B. [6] –men, O. [7] monða, O. [8] ƿ, O. [9] hæpen corrected to hæpenen, H. [10] huðela, O., fol. 36=7. [11] innoþef, H. [12] for, O.; saf, H. [13] nim þa fýrt þa, O. [14] ængle, H. [15] hæpen corrected to hæpenen, H. [16] hig þa, O. [17] gréne, B. [18] supan, H. B. O. [19] þaf, B. O. [20] fframað, H. [21] fore, O. [22] þa, V. B.; þaf, H. [23] fýrt, O. [24] hig, B. O. [25] ðrigge, H. B. [26] þañ, O. [27] æf, B. [28] þe, O. [29] –muncge, H.; –inge, B.; –unge, O. [30] pagigan, B.; pagion, O. [31] þaf fýrt, O. [32] punðofliefe, H. B. [33] hæfþ fume p. m., O. [34] ge, B. omits. [35] fintfa, H. [36] ætýpð, B. O. In B. the stop is after fof. [37] in

3. If thou will to take this wort, thou shalt be clean, and also, ere rising of sun, thou shalt take it in the month which is named July. LITHEWORT. Art. xxix.

BRIGHT-COLOURED HYDELE. XXX.

Cochlearia Anglica. Bot.

1. For sore of mouth, take this wort which the Greeks name βρεττανική, and the Engles *dark* hued hydele; knock (*pound*) it so green, and wring the ooze; give to sip, and let (the sufferer) hold it so in his mouth, and though a man swallow some dole (*part*) thereof, it will alike benefit.

2. Again, for sore of mouth,[a] take the same wort brittannica; if thou have it not green, take it dry, pound it with wine to the thickness of honey; take it then in the same manner as we before said; it will have the same good effect.

3. For sore of teeth, and if they wag, take the same wort; it out of some wonderlike virtue will help; its ooze and its dust is to be preserved in winter, since it does not appear at every time; its ooze thou shalt hold in a rams horn; dry also the dust, and keep it. Verily, also, it sharply benefits towards the same use, swallowed with wine.

4. For fast (*costive*) inwards, to stir *them,* take the juice of this same wort; give it to drink by the might, which each one may (*according to a mans strength*), through itself without danger, it purges wonderfully the inwards.

[a] Latin, Ad oscitudinem, *for yawning.*

uase abietino, Lat.; here *arietino;* ꝑamneꝺ, V.; hꝑāmeꝺ, B. [38] hóꝑne, B. [39] ðꝑigge, B. [40] H. omits six words. [41] ſÿlfe, O. [42] ſcẏꝑ-ȝenne, H. [43] ꝛeáꝑ, B.; O. alters. [44] ꝑaꝑe, B. O. [45] ꝑa, O. [46] ſilꝺ, B. [47] butun, B. [48] ꝛꝑæc-, B. [49] punðoꝑhce, H. B. O. [50] ꝑane, O.

Þið þiðan þaþe þ gþecaþ paþalipíþ nemnað[1] genim þaþ ýlcan pýþte[2] þpa gþene[3] mið pýþttþumum[4] cnuca hý[5] sýle ðþincan on pine tpegen þceneaþ[6] oððe[7] ðþý.[8] hýt iþ gelýfeð[9] þ heo punðuþlice[10] þþemigе.[11]

Þuðu lectþic.[12] XXXI.

Ðeoþ pýþt þe man lactucam þilfatícam ⁊ oðþum naman[13] þuðu lectþic[14] nemneð bið cenneð[15] on begangum ſtopum ⁊ on þandigum.

Þið eagena ðýmnepþe ýþ þæð þ þe eaþn þonne he upfleon[16] pille to þý þ he þý beoþtuþ gepeon mægе[17] þ[18] he pýlle mið þam þeape hiþ eagan[19] hþeppan ⁊ pætan ⁊ he þuþh þ onfehð[20] þa mæþtan beoþhtnepþe.

Eft þið eagena ðýmnýþþe genim þýþþe ýlcan pýþte þeap þe pe lactucam þilfatícam nemðon mið ealðon pine ⁊ mið hunigе gemencgeð[21] ⁊ þýþ þý butan[22] ſmice gepomnuð[23] þ bið seluſt[24] þ man þýþþe pýþte þeap ſpa pe æþ cpæðon ⁊ þin ⁊ hunig gemencge[25] to-
V. is here much eaten away.
somne ⁊ on anþe glæþenþe[26] ampullan gelogie[27] bþuce[28] þonne him þeaþf þý • of ðam þu healicne læceðom ongitſt.

[1] nemneð, H. B. [2] pýrt, O., and alters. [3] gþéne, B. [4] -man, B.; puttruman? O. [5] hig, B. O. [6] þcæncaþ, B.; ſcenceſ, O. [7] oððir, O. [8] þþíg, B.; oþþþý, H., with a later attempt to alter; but the penman meant what he wrote. [9] gelífeð, B. [10] punðoplice, H. B. [11] þþamige, H. [12] In H. a later gloss gives Scauolo, Scairolo, understand Scarióla, *garden endive, or broad leafe*, (Florio); puðe leftric, B., by later hand. [13] namon, B. [14] lectþix, B. [15] cænneð, H. B. [16] up pille þleon, H.; þléon, B. [17] maг, V., the last letter (e) gone. [18] þi, B., but V. H. omit. [19] eagon, B. [20] afehð, H. [21] gemængeð, B.; gemæncgeð, H. [22] buton, B. [23] geþomnoð, H. B. [24] seleſt, H.; -loſt, B.

5. For sore of side, which the Greeks name *παράλυτις* (*palsy*), take this same wort so green, with (its) roots; pound it; give it to drink in wine, two draughts or three; it is believed that it will wonderfully benefit.

BRIGHT-COLOURED HYDELE. Art. XXX.

WOOD *or wild* LETTUCE.[a] XXXI.

Lactuca scariola. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named lactuca silvatica, and by another name wood lettuce, is produced in cultivated places, and on sandy ones.

2. For dimness of eyes, it is said that the earn (*eagle*), when he will upfly, in order that he may see the more brightly, will touch his eyes with the juice, and wet them, and he through that obtains the greatest brightness.

3. Again, for dimness of eyes, take juice of this same wort, which we named lactuca silvatica, mixed with old wine and with honey, and let this be collected without smoke. It is best that a man mingle together juice of this wort, which we before named, and wine and honey, and lay them up in a glass ampulla (*vessel*); use when need be; from this you will observe a wondrous cure.

[a] The drawing is nearly gone, but traces of a lettuce remain. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 19 b, has a tall bunch of leaves.

[25] ȝemænȝe, B.; þín ꝛ hunís ȝemænȝce, H. [26] anþe ȝlæþenne, H.; a paler ink had made ȝlæþenþe; V. is illegible. [27] ȝelogıe, H.; V. is illegible; ȝelógıȝe, B. [28] bþoce, H.

Ġarclife.[1] XXXII.

Þið eagena farne genim þaf fýrte þe man arigimoniam[2] ȝ oðrum naman garclife nemneð cnuca hý[3] fra grene[4] þurh hý felfe.[5] gif ðu hý þonne[6] grene næbbe[7] genim hý[8] drige[9] ȝ dýpe[10] on peafmum[11] pæteре fra þu eaþelicoft hý[8] brýcan[12] mæge. fmýra[13] þonne[14] þæfmið[15] ofstlice heo ða tale ȝ[16] þ fáh of þam eagan[17] adrifð.

Þið innoðef farne genim þýrre ylcan pýrte[18] pýrtruman[19] þe pe arigimoniam nemðon[20] fýle drincan[21] hýt fremað[22] pundorlice.[23]

Þið cancor[24] ȝ þið pundela genim þaf ylcan pýrte[25] fra grene cnuca hý lege to þam farne[26] gecpemlice[27] heo þone leahtor gehælan[28] mæg. gif ðonne[29] feo pýrt drigge[30] fý dýpe hý on peafmum pæteре. hýt ýf gelýfeð[31] þ heo to ðam ylcan fremige.[32]

[33]Þið næðran flite genim þýrre ylcan pýrte tpegea tpýmesa gepihte ȝ[34] tpegen[35] fcenceaf[36] pinef sýle drincan pundurlice[37] hýt þ attor torefneð.[37]

Þið peartan genim þaf ylcan pýrte cnuca on ecede lege þærtō[39] heo genimð[40] þa peartan.

Þið miltan[41] farne genim þaf ylcan pýrte[42] sýle þicgean[43] on pine heo þ fah fornimð[44] þære[45] miltan.

Gif ðu hpilce þingc[46] of ðam lichoman[47] ceorfan pille

[1] gorfelif, B., by later hand. [2] The corrector altered in H. to acrimoniam; ἀργεμώνη is not *agrimony*. [3] hig, B. [4] gréne, B. [5] rylfe, H. B. O. [6] þāne, O. [7] nabbe, O. [8] hig, B., twice. [9] drigge, H. B. [10] dрýpe, H. [11] permun, O. [12] brýtan, H.; brýcan, B. [13] smýrne, H.; fmera, B. [14] þāne, B. [15] þar, B. O. [16] ȝ, O. omits. [17] eagon, B. [18] pyrte, O. omits. [19] pýrtruman, H. [20] nembe, O. [21] drican, O. [22] frama̅ð, H. [23] pundelice, O., *woundily*. [24] cancre, O. [25] pirt, O. [26] fore, O. [27] –cpém–, B. [28] leahter gehalan, O. [29] þan, O. [30] drigen, O. [31] –lýf–, B.; gelife, O. [32] miclan frameige, H. [33] O. omits the paragraph. [34] Four words

GARCLIVE.[a] XXXII.

Agrimonia eupatoria. Bot.

1. For sore of eyes, take this wort, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive; pound it so green by itself; if then thou have it not green, take it dry and dip it in warm water, so as thou mayest easiliest use it; smear then therewith; hastily it driveth away the fault and the sore from the eyes.

2. For sore of inwards, take roots of this same wort, which we named agrimony; give to drink; it benefits wonderfully.

3. Against cancer, and against wounds, take this same so green; pound it; lay it to the sore conveniently; it can cure the disorder. If then the wort be dry, dip it in warm water; it is believed that it may profit to the same purpose.

Figure of snake. MS. V., fol. 27 d.

4. Against bite of snake, take this same wort, by weight of two drachms, and two draughts of wine; give *this* to drink (to the bitten); wonderfully it removes the poison.

5. For warts, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar; lay it thereto; it takes away the warts.

6. For sore of spleen, take this same wort, give to swallow in wine; it removes the sore of the spleen.

7. If thou will to cut any things from off the

[a] In the drawing, MS. V., fol. 27 c, no flowers remain, the leaves are ovate serrated. Enough, however, may be seen, especially the long spike, to satisfy the doubter. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 20 a, has made the flowers droop.

omitted in V. [35] ꝺpeȝpa, B. [36] ſcæncaſ, B. [37] punꝺophice, H. [38] ꝺoſepaꝺ, H. B. [39] þaþ, B. [40] he benímꝺ, O. [41] milce, O. [42] ðuſ pirꝺ, O. [43] þicȝan, H. B.; ꝺicȝan, O. [44] benímꝺ, O. [45] þape, B. O. [46] þínc, H. [47] -haman, B.

ꝛ ðe ꝑonne[1] ꝑince ꝓ ðu ne mæge[2] genim ꝑaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte[3] gecnucade[4] lege ꝑæꝛto[5] heo[6] hẏt geopenað ꝛ gehæleð.[7]

Ꝑið ꝛlege ꝛꝛeꝛneꝛ oððe ꝛtengeꝛ[8] ꝑeoꝛ ẏlce ꝑẏꝛt[9] gecnucuð[10] ꝛ togelæð[11] heo punðuꝑlice[12] gehæleþ.[13]

Ꝑuðu ꝑoꝛe.[14] XXXIII.

Ꝑið ꝛceancena[15] ꝛaꝛe oððe ꝑota genim ꝑẏꝛꝛe[16] ꝑẏꝛte[17] ꝛeaꝓ ꝑe[18] man aꝛtula ꝛegia ꝛ oðꝛum naman ꝑuðuꝑoꝛe[19] nemneð mið amigðaleꝛ ele ſmẏꝛe[20] ꝑæꝛ[21] ꝓ ꝛa͛ꝓ[22] ꝛẏ hẏt bið punðoꝛlice[23] gehæleð[24] ꝛ gẏf hẏt geꝛꝑell[25] sẏ cnuca hẏ ꝛ pel gelíðegoðe lege ꝑæꝛto.[26]

Ꝑið liꝓe ꝛaꝛe[27] genim ꝑẏꝛꝛe[28] ꝛẏlꝓan[29] ꝑẏꝛte[30] ꝑẏꝛtꝛuman[31] ꝛẏle ðꝛincan on geſpetton[32] ꝑætere[33] hit ꝓ ꝛaꝛ[34] punðoꝛlice[35] oꝓgenimð.[36]

Ꝑuðu[37] ðocce.[38] XXXIV.

Ecẏf hꝑẏle ſtiðneꝛ[39] on lichoman[40] becume genim ꝑaꝛ ꝑẏꝛte ꝑe man lapatium · ꝛ oðꝛum naman puðu ðocce nemneð ꝛ ealð ꝛꝑẏnen ꝛmeꝛu[41] ꝛ ðone cꝛuman[42] oꝓ oꝓenbacenum[43] hlaꝓe cnuca toꝛomne ꝑam gemete ðe ðu clẏðan ꝑẏꝛce lege[44] to ðam ꝛaꝛe hẏt gehæld punðoꝛlice.

[1] ꝑañe, O. [2] mihte, commonly. [3] ꝑiꝛt, O. [4] –code, B. O. [5] ðar, O. [6] he, V. [7] gehæld, O. [8] ſtængeꝛ, H.; ꝛtengeꝛ, B. [9] ꝑyꝛte, O. [10] –cod, O. [11] –leð, H. O. [12] punðoꝛlice, H.; –ðer–, O. [13] gehæld, H. O. [14] puðeroua, B., by later hand. [15] ꝛceanc–, B. [16] ꝑiſſera, O. [17] ꝑẏꝛtan, B. [18] ꝑa, O. [19] puðerofe, O. [20] ſmeꝛa, B.; ſmere, O. [21] ꝑaꝛ, B. O. [22] ſor, O. [23] punðelice, O., *woundily*. [24] gehaleð, O. [25] geſpelleð, O. [26] ꝑaꝛ, B. O. [27] ſore, O. [28] ꝑiſſer, O. [29] ılcan, B. [30] ꝑurte, O. [31] ꝑyꝛttꝛuman, H. B.; ꝑiꝛtrume, O. [32] –ttū, B.; –tun, O. [33] ꝑaꝛ–, O. [34] ſor, O. [35] punðelice, O. [36] Here O. inserts as follows: ſyð ꝓ man on ꝑambe ſorꝑexı ſi͛ genim ꝑiſſe ꝑyꝛtrunan ꝑe grecaſ malochin agría· ⁊ romane aftula regia nemmeð ⁊ engliſc · puðerofe haꝛað͛ cnuca mið ꝑine ſile ðrincan · ſona ꝑu ongiſt ꝑiſſe ꝑurte frenfulneſſe. ſið mnoþeſ ſlepſan · genim ꝑiſſe ꝑurte

body, and it then seem to thee, that thou mayest not, take this same wort pounded; lay it thereto; it openeth and healeth. GARCLIVE. Art. xxxii.

8. For blow of iron or of pole, this same wort, pounded and applied, wonderfully healeth.

WOODROFFE.[a] XXXIII.

Asfodelus ramosus. Bot.

1. For sore of shanks, or of feet, take juice of this same wort, which is called hastula regia, and by another name woodroffe, with oil of almond; smear where the sore is; it will be wonderfully healed, and if it be a swelling, pound it and lay it made well lithe thereto.

2. For disease of liver, take roots of this same wort; give to drink in sweetened water; it will wonderfully remove the disorder.

WOOD DOCK, *Sorrel.*[b] XXXIV.

Rumex Acetosa. Bot.

1. If any stiffness come upon the body, take this wort, which is called lapatium, and by another name wood dock, and old swine lard, and the crumb of an oven-baked loaf; pound together in the manner in which one makes a poultice, lay it to the sore, it healeth wonderfully.

[a] The drawings all intend an asphodel; they cannot be meant for an asperula. See art. LIII.

[b] The drawings all intend sorrel: in MS. T. is a gloss "Surdocke."

ſæd · ȝemencg to ſtiþun ðrenche ðrincā hit ? hít ȝepriþ þane innoþ.
[37] puðe, B., by later hand. [38] *Oxylapatium*, Latin. [39] ſtiðneȝ, H.; ſtiðþeȝ, V., but the þ has a dot below it. [40] on man, B. [41] ſmeþa, B.
[42] cþúman, B. [43] bacenan, H. [44] le, H., corrected to leȝe.

Eorð zealla vel cuþmelle. XXXV.

[1]Þið liþeþ aðle zenim þaȝ þýrte þe zrecaȝ centauria maiorȝ ȝ anzle[2] cuþmelle.[3] ȝeo maȝe nemnað[4] ȝ eac[5] sume men eorð zeallan hatað[6] seoð on þine sýle ðrincan. þunðorlice heo zeȝtȝanzað. ȝ þið miltan[7] ȝaȝe ðo þiȝ sýlþe.

Þið þunda ȝ þið cancor zenim þaȝ ilcan[8] þýrte cnuca hý leȝe to þam ȝaȝe Ne ȝeþaþað heo þ ðæt ȝæȝ þuþðuȝ pexe.[9]

Ðeos ȝýlþe þýrt centauria ýȝ spýþe ȝceaȝr numul[10] niþe þunda ȝ þiðe to ȝehælenne[11] ȝra þ þa þunda hræðlice tōȝædeȝe ȝað. ȝ eac[12] ȝra ȝome[13] hio ȝeðeþ þ þlæȝc toȝædeȝe ȝeclifað ȝýf hýt man on þam pæteȝe ȝeȝýȝð þe heo on bið.

Cuþmelle þeþeȝþuȝe. XXXVI.

Ðeoȝ þýrt þe man centauriam minoȝem ȝ oðȝum naman cuþmelle seo læȝȝæ[14] nemneð ȝ eac[15] ȝume men þebȝifuȝam hatað.[16] heo bið cenneð[17] on þæftum landum ȝ on ȝtȝanzum. eac[18] ýȝ ræð þ chýȝon[19] centauriuȝ þindan ȝceolde[20] þaȝ þýrta þe pe æȝ centauriam maiorem[21] ȝ nū centauriam minoȝem nemdun[22] ðanan[23] hý[24] eac[25] þone naman healdað centauriaȝ.

Þið næðȝan ȝhte ȝenim þýȝȝe ýlcan þýrte ðuft oðde hý[26] ȝýlþe ȝecnucude[27] sýle ðrincan on ealdum[28] þine hýt þemað[29] ȝþýðlice.

Þið eaȝena ȝaȝe ȝenim þýȝȝe ýlcan þýrte ȝeaȝ ȝmýȝna[30] ða eaȝan[31] þæȝ[32] mið hit ȝehæld þa þýnnýȝȝe[33] þæȝe[34] ȝeȝihde. ȝemæncȝ eac[35] humȝ þæritō.[36] hýt

[1] O. condenses, fol. 38=10 b. [2] engle, B. O. [3] cuþmealle, B. [4] nenneð, O., a pronunciation, not an error. [5] eác, H. [6] hateð, H.; hátað, B. [7] O. inserts ſeo hfer. [8] illan, V. [9] peaxe, B. [10] numel, B. [11] –hæl–, B. [12] eác, H. [13] ȝame, B. [14] læȝȝe, H. B. [15] eác, H. [16] hátað, B.; háteð, H. [17] cænneð, H. B. [18] eác, H.

Earth gall, *or Curmel.* xxxv.

Chlora perfoliata. Bot.

1. For liver disease, take the wort which the Greeks name centaurea maior, and the Engle churmell the greater, and *which* also some men call earth gall; seethe it in wine, give to drink; wonderfully it strengtheneth; and for sore of spleen do the same.

2. For wounds and for cancer, take this same wort, pound it, lay it to the sore; it alloweth not that the sore further wax.

3. This same wort centaurea is very efficacious to heal new and wide wounds, so that the wounds soon come together; and so also similarly it has effect so that flesh shall cleave together if it be soaked in the water in which *the wort* is.

Fever fuge, *or the lesser Curmel.* xxxvi.

Erythræa centaureum. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named centaurea minor, and by another name the lesser churmel, and *which* also some men call feverfuge, is produced on solid lands and on strong ones. Also it is said that Chiron the centaur should find (*found*) these worts which we before named centaurea maior, and now centaurea minor; whence they also obtain the name centaureæ.

Figure of a snake. MS. V., fol. 28 *d.*

2. For bite of snake, take dust of this same wort, or itself pounded; administer this to the patient in old wine; it will produce much benefit.

3. For sore of eyes, take this same worts juice; smear the eyes therewith; it heals the thinness of the sight (*the weakness of the vision*). Mingle also honey

[19] chỳpón, H. [20] ȝcolðe, B. [21] H. omits four words. [22] nenðun, V.; nemðon, B. [23] þanon, B.; ðanun, H. [24] hıȝ, B. [25] eác, H. [26] hıȝ, B. [27] ȝecnocoðe, B. [28] cealðan, H. [29] ȝþamað, H. [30] ȝmeþa, B. [31] eaȝon, B. [32] þaþ, B. [33] ðỳmneſȝe, but the Latin has "aciem extenuant." [34] þaþe, B.; þæþa, H. [35] eác, H. [36] þaþ, B.

ƿɹemað[1] ƿƿa some·[2] ꝑitodlice dimgendum eagum to þý þ ƿeo beoꝑhtnýƿ agýfen[3] sý.

Gýf hƿa þonne on þaƿ ƿɹecnýƿƿe[4] befealle genim þýƿƿe ylcan[5] pýɹte godne gɹɹpan seoð on ꝑine oðde on ealoð ƿƿa þ þæƿ ꝑineƿ sý an ambuɹ[6] full læt ſtandan þɹý dagaƿ · nim þonne æghpylce dæge þonne ðeaɹf sý healfne ƿeſteɹ menge[7] mid humige[8] dɹince ðonne fæɹtende.

Wið ɹina togunge[9] genim þaƿ ylcan[10] pýɹte ƿeoð on pætefe to þɹiddan dæle ƿýle dɹincan ſpa mycel ſpa he þonne mage[11] ⁊ þeaɹf ƿý he bið gehæled.

Wið attɹeƿ onbýɹgingce genim þaƿ ilcan[12] pýɹte cnuca on ecede sýle dɹincan ƿona hit þ attoɹ to-dɹefð ·[13] eac[14] fæɹe[15] ƿýlfan pýɹte pýɹtɹuman[16] genim týn penega[17] gefihte do on ꝑine sýle dɹincan þɹý ƿcenceaƿ.[18]

Wið þ pýɹmaƿ ymb nafolan[19] defgen[20] do eal ſpa fe heɹ befoɹan cpædon.

Wið ƿýna togunge þ ýƿ ðonne þ ðu genime[21] þaƿ ylcan pýɹte ƿeoð on pætefe to ðɹiddan dæle heo ða pýɹmaƿ ût apeoɹð.[22]

Bete. XXXVII.

Personaca, however, otherwise

Wið ealle ƿunda ⁊ wið næddɹan ſlitaƿ[23] genim þýƿƿe[24] pýɹte ƿeaƿ þe man peɹɹonaciam ⁊ oðɹum naman

[1] ɹɹamað, H. [2] ƿame, B. [3] agýfe, H. [4] þáƿ ɹɹæcnýƿƿe, H.; ɹɹæcnefƿe, B. [5] ylcán, H. [6] ambeɹ, H. B. [7] mænge, H. B. [8] húnige, B. [9] Ad auriginem, Lat., *jaundice*. [10] ylca, H. [11] mæge, H. B. [12] illcan, V. [13] todɹæfð, H. B. [14] eác, H. [15] þaɹe, B. [16] pýɹtɹuman, H. B. [17] pænega, H. B. [18] ƿcæncaƿ, B. [19] nafelan, B. [20] defgean, B. [21] geni, V. B., against the construction. [22] utapýɹɹð, H. B. Perhaps V. may have rejected a letter to make the utterance easy: it may then stand in the text. [23] ſlites, H. [24] ilcan, B. adds.

thereto; it benefits similarly dim eyes, so that the brightness (of vision) is restored (to them). FEVER FUGE. Art. XXXVI.

4. If one then fall into this mischief, take a good handful of this same wort, seethe it in wine or in ale, so that of the wine there be an ambur *or jug* full; have it stand three days; take then every day when there may be occasion, a half sextarius, mix with honey; then let him drink *this* fasting.

5. For spasm of sinews,[a] take this same wort, seethe in water to a third part; administer (to the patient) to drink as much as he then is able, and as may be needful; he will be healed.

6. For tasting of poison, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar, give to drink; it will soon drive off the poison. Take also roots of the same wort by weight of ten pennies, throw it into wine; give to drink three draughts.

7. In case that worms vex about the navel, do as we before said.

8. For tugging (*spasm*) of sinews, it is *needs* then that thou take this same wort, seethe it in water to a third part; it will cast out the worms.[b]

BEET.[c] XXXVII. *Beta. Bot.*

1. Against all wounds, and against bites of snake, take juice of this wort, which is called personaca, and

[a] The Latin has Ad auriginem, *for jaundice.* The translator was ignorant of that word.

[b] This receipt does not match the Latin text. The translator passed from "Ad auriginem" to "Ad lumbricos et tineas."

[c] The drawings, MS. V., fol. 29 b, and MS. A., fol. 22 a, furnish the plant with a small globular tuber, and the leaves are beet leaves. In MS. Bodley, 130, also, Personata is glossed in the margin Bete, and the drawing with the fructification is faithful.

Persolata, is *Burdock* = clate.

boete[1] nemneð sỳle ðrincan on ealdon[2] rine ealle nædran ſlitaſ hỳt rundurlice[3] ȝehæleð.[4]

Ꝑið ꝑeꝑeraſ ȝenim þỳrre ỳlcan pỳrte leaf beȝỳrð to þam ꝑeꝑerȝendan[5] rona[6] hỳt rundorlice ðone ꝑeꝑer aſliȝeð.[7]

Ꝑið[8] cancor on runde rexe[9] ȝenim þaſ pỳrte pỳll[10] on pætere bere þa[11] runde ðærmið sỳððan ȝenim þa pỳrte ỻ ſapan ỻ rmeru[12] cnuca mið ecede do ronne on clað leȝe to ðære[13] runde.

Ꝑið innoðeſ sare ȝenim þỳrre ỳlcan pỳrte ſeareſ anne rcenc[14] ỻ hunigeſ trexen rỳle ðrincan[15] ꝑæſtendum.

Ꝑið pede[16] hundeſ rlite ȝenim þỳrre ilcan[17] pỳrte pỳrtruman[18] cnuca mið ȝreatan realte leȝe to ðam rlite.

MS. V. is here much eaten out.

Ꝑið nire runda þe rone pætaN ȝepỳrceaþ[19] ȝenim þiſſe ỳlcan pỳrte pỳrttruman[20] ỻ hæȝðorneſ leaf æȝþreſ eren mỳcel cnuca tosomne leȝe to ðam undum.[21]

Streorberan[22] rire. XXXVIII.

Ðeoſ pỳrt ðe man ꝑraȝa ỻ oðrum naman ſtreaprerȝean[23] nemneð bið cenneð[24] on dihglum[25] ſtorum ỻ on clænum ỻ eac[26] on dunum.

Ꝑið miltan rare ȝenim þỳrre ỳlcan pỳrte reaf re re ꝑraȝan nemdon ỻ hunig sỳle ðrincan hỳt ꝑremað[27] rundurlice.[28]

Ðỳrre ỳlcan pỳrte reaf rið hunig ȝemenȝceð[29] mið

[1] bete, H.; béte, B. [2] –ðan, B. [3] –dor–, B. [4] ȝehæld, H. [5] –ðum, H. [6] rona, H. omits. [7] aſlíȝeð, B. [8] Read rið þ, against V. H. B. [9] peaxe, B.; peaxað, H. [10] pỳl, H. [11] þaſ, B. [12] rmera, B. [13] ðare, B. [14] rcénc, B. [15] –ca, O. [16] rode, O. [17] ỳlca, H. [18] pỳrttruman, H. [19] pỳrceað, B. [20] –me, O. [21] ðan runda, O. [22] Streap berȝe, H.; ſtreaberie, B., by the later hand. [23] berȝan, B. [24] cænneð, H. B. [25] dihglum, H. B. [26] eác, H. [27] rramað, H. [28] rundorlice, H. B. [29] ȝemænȝceð, H.; –mænȝeð, B.

by another name beet; give to drink in old wine; it wonderfully heals all bites of snake.

2. Against fevers, take a leaf of this same wort; gird *it* to the fevered patient; soon it will wonderfully put to flight the fever.

3. In case that a cancer wax upon a wound, take this wort, boil it in water; bathe the wound therewith; afterwards take the wort and soap and grease, pound them with vinegar, place them on a cloth, lay them to the wound.

4. For sore of inwards, take a draught of the juice of this same wort, and of honey two draughts; give (this to the sick) to drink fasting.

5. For bite of mad dog, take a root of this same wort, pound with coarse salt,[a] lay *that* to the wound.

6. For new wounds which work up the wet *or humour*, take root of this same wort and hawthorns leaves, of either an equal quantity; pound them together; lay to the wounds.

Strawberry.[b] xxxviii.

1. This wort, which is named fraga (*fragaria*), and by another name strawberry, is produced in secret[c] places and in clean ones, and also on downs.

2. For sore of milt (*spleen*),[d] take juice of this same wort, which we named fragaria, and honey; give to drink; it benefits wonderfully.

3. Juice of this same wort, mingled with honey,

[a] Latin, cum sale marino.

[b] Named in V., Stpeopbepian pıre. *Strawberry plant.*

[c] Latin, opacis, *shady.*

[d] Latin, penis; splenis was perhaps read.

þipeþe hit þremað[1] mýclum[2] ȝeðþuncen þið nyþþýt[3] ϸ þið innoðeþ þaþe.

Meþþc mealupe. XXXIX.

Ðeoþ þýþt þe man hibiþcum ϸ oðþum Naman meþþc mealpe[4] nemneð bið cenneð[5] on þuhtum ſtopum ϸ on þeldum.

Þið þotable ȝenim þaþ[6] þýþte þe pe hibiþcum nemðon[7] cnuca mið ealdum þýþle leȝe to ðam þaþe þý þþýddan daȝe heo hýt ȝehæld.[8] þýþþe þýþte onþundelnýþþe maneȝa ealdþaþ ȝeþeðað.

Þiþ æȝhþýlce ȝeȝaðeþunȝa þe on þam lichoman[9] acenneð[10] beoð ȝenim þaþ ýlcan þýþte seoð mið þýlle cæþþan[11] ϸ mið linþæde ϸ mið melpe[12] leȝe to þam þaþe hit toþeþeð ealle þa þtiðnýþþa.[13]

Horsetail. XL. *Equisetum.*

Þið þ mon[14] on þambe þoþþexen þý ȝenim þýþþe þýþte þeap þe ȝþecaþ ippiþum ϸ italı æquiþetam nemnað[15] on ȝeþþettum pine þýle ðþuncan tpeȝen þceneaþ.[16] pel ýþ ȝelýþeð þ hýt þ ýþel ȝehæle.

[1] þþamað, H. [2] micc–, B. [3] nýppet, H. B.
[4] mealupe, B. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] þæþ, H. [7] nemðun, H.
[8] ȝehæleð, B. [9] –hamon, B. [10] acænneð, B. [11] ceþþan, B.
[12] melepe, H. [13] –neþþe, B. [14] man, B. [15] –neð, B.
[16] þcæncaþ, B.

[a] The drawing, MS. V., fol. 29 d, is no representation of marsh mallow, nor of any English kind of the *Malva* nor *Althæa* of the botanists. In MS. A. is a figure neither like marsh mallow nor like the English drawing. But MS. T. draws the wort known to the mediæval botanists, especially

along with pepper, benefits much when drunk, for oppression of the chest and sore of inwards. STRAWBERRY. Art. xxxviii.

MARSH MALLOW.[a] XXXIX.

Althea officinalis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called hibiscus, and by another name marsh mallow, is produced in moist places, and in fields.

2. For gout, take this wort, which we named hibiscus, pound it with old lard, lay it to the sore; by the third day it will heal it. Many authorities affirm the approved worth of this wort.

3. For the several gatherings which are produced on the body, take this same wort, seethe it with cress[b] from a spring, and with linseed, and with meal, lay it to the sore; it removes all the stiffnesses.

HORSETAIL.[c] XL.

1. In case that a man be overwaxen[d] in wamb (*belly*), take juice of this wort, which the Greeks name ἵππουρις, and the Italians equisetum, in sweetened wine; give to drink two draughts. It is confidently believed that it will heal that ill.

to Fuchsius, as Malva silvestris pumila, our dwarf mallow, *Malva rotundifolia* of Hooker, *M. pusilla* of Sir J. E. Smith.

[b] Latin, cum fœno græco, which is *trigonella.*

[c] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 30 a, is incorrect; it has a straight stem and rising branches as in *Equisetum fluviatile, Bot.*, but is furnished with secondary verticillate branchlets as in *E. silvaticum*, and has no catkin. The drawing in MS. A., fol. 23 b, is evidently the same tradition: but MSS. G. T. clearly intend Hippuris, with simple stem.

[d] See the table of contents: ꝑoppexen, however, cannot mean diarrhoic. See LIII. 1.

Lÿf hpa blod fpiþe hpæce genime ðÿrre ylcan pÿrte reap reoðe on rtranzum pine butan fmice ðrince þonne fæftende rona hÿt þ blod zeprið.[1]

Nocleaf. XLI.

Ðeor pÿrt þe man maluæ erpatícæ[2] ȝ oðrum naman hocleaf nemneð bÿð cenneð[3] æzhpæp[4] on bezanum ftopum.

Þið blæðran rafe genim þÿrre pÿrte þe pe maluam erpatícam nemðon mið hÿre pÿrtrruman[5] anef punðef zepihte reoð on pætere þearle to healfan[6] dæle ȝ ðæf pæteref rÿ refter ful oððe mare ȝ þ rÿ binnan[7] þrum ðazum zepÿlled fpa pe æp cpæðon to healfan dæle rÿle ðrincan fæftendum hÿt hÿne zehæleð.[8]

Þið rina sare genim þaf ilcan pÿrte cnuca mið ealðun rÿrle hÿt þæra[9] rina raf pundorlice zehæleð.[10]

Þið riðan raf[11] genim þaf ylcan pÿrte reoð on ele ȝ rÿððan þu hÿ[12] zeroðen[13] hæbbe tozædere zeðón[14] genim[15] þonne þa leaf cnuca on ánum morterе ðo þonne ón anne[16] clað lege þærto[17] rra þ ðu hÿt þrum ðazum ne unbinde þu þ rár zebetft.

Þið nipe punda genim þÿrre ylcan pÿrte pÿrtrruman bærn to duftе ðo on þa punda.[18]

[1] restringet, MS. 17063. [2] épratice, H. [3] cænneð, B. [4] æȝhpaf, B. ; æȝhpæf, H. [5] þÿrttruman, H. [6] In H. the corrector made to þearе healfan, very wrongly. [7] -non, B. [8] ȝehælð, B. [9] hit þafa, B. [10] ȝehælð, H. B. [11] rafe, B. [12] hiȝ, B. [13] ȝeroðan, B. [14] ȝeðón, B. [15] V. is here much in holes. [16] ænne, H. B. [17] þaf, B. [18] punðe, B. Plural as before ?

2. If one hreak up blood much, let him take juice of this same wort; let him seethe it in strong wine without smoke; let him drink it then fasting; soon it stanches the blood. HORSETAIL. Art. xl.

HOCKLEAF.[a] XLI.

Malva silvestris. Bot.

1. This wort, which one nameth malva erratica, and by another name hock leaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places.

2. For sore of bladder, take this wort which we named malva erratica, with its root, by weight of one pound; seethe in water thoroughly to the half part, and let there be of the water a sextarius ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pint*) full or more, and let that be boiled within three days, as we before said, to a half part; give it (to the patient) to drink fasting; it will heal him.

3. For sore of sinews, take this same wort, pound it with old lard; it wonderfully healeth the sore of the sinews.

4. For sore of side, take this same wort, seethe it, and after thou hast sodden them put up together; then take the leaves and pound them in a mortar; then put them on a cloth; lay thereto, *that is to the sore,* so that thou for three days unbind it not; thou shalt amend the sore.

5. For new wounds, take a root of this same wort, burn it to dust; put it on the wounds.

[a] The technical name is from the synonym in Apuleius. The drawings in MS. V. A. are more like Pyrola. MS. T. gives also leaves growing on long footstalks from the root, but cordate. MS. G. only has stems and correct leaves.

Dunder tunge. XLII.

See the glossary.

Ðeor pýrt þe gnecar buglorgram ȝ romane lingua bubula nemnað[1] ȝ eac engle[2] gloppýrt ȝ oðrum naman[3] hunder tunge hatað[4] heo bið cenned[5] on beganum ftopum ȝ on randigum landum.[6]

Lif hpylcum men[7] rý þær þridan dæger fefer oðde[8] þær feorðan genim ponne[9] pýrttruman[10] þyrre pýrte ðonne[11] heo hæbbe þriý bogar[12] ðær fæder feoð pone[13] pýrttruman on pætere sýle drincan þu hýne gelacnaft.[14]

Seo eac[15] ðe hæfð þær fæder feoper borar fremað[16] þam gelice[17] þe pe her berpan cpæðon.

Ðonne[18] ýr open pýrt þyrre gelic reo hæfð[19] sume dæle[20] lærran leaf[21] ðonne[22] doccoe ·[23] þære[24] pýrte[25] pýrttruma[26] on pætere geðýged[27] riðpæð iceom ȝ næddrum.

Þið nýrrpýt[28] genim þar ýlcan pýrte[29] ȝ hunig ȝ hlaf[30] þe rý mid fmerupe[31] gebacen[32] þam gelice þe þu clýðan pýrce pundorlice hýt þ fær torlit.

Glædene.[33] XLIII.

Þið pætter reocnýrre[34] genim þar pýrte þe man bulbiscillitici ȝ oðrum naman glædene[35] nemneð ȝ

[1] nēneð, B. [2] eác on ænglirc, H. [3] nama, O. [4] hátað, B. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] O. omits a line. [7] Gif man, O. [8] oððer, H., by a *κρᾶσις*; oþþar, O. [9] þane, O. [10] -me-, O. [11] þanne, O. [12] -ger, O. [13] þane, O. [14] -nort, H.; -nert, O. [15] eác, H. [16] rramað, H. [17] gelíce, B. [18] þān, O. [19] haueð, O. [20] dælan, B.; dale, O. [21] léaf, B. [22] þān, O. [23] docce, H. B. [24] ðare, B.; þara, O. [25] pýrt, O. [26] -man, O. [27] geþígeð, B. [28] nýrpet, H. B. [29] þeof ýlca pýrt, O. [30] hlær, H. [31] smerpe, H. B. [32] baccen, O. [33] Gladene, O. [34] -nerre, H. [35] gladene, O.

Hounds tongue. XLII.

Cynoglossum officinale. Bot.

1. This wort, which the Greeks name βούγλωσσον, and the Romans lingua bubula, and also the Engle call glovewort, and by another name hounds tongue, is produced in cultivated places, and in sandy lands.

2. If any man have a tertian fever, or a quartan, take the root of this wort, when it has three shoots to seed; seethe the root in water; give (it) him to drink; thou shall cure him.

3. The wort also which has four seed stalks, benefits like that which we have before mentioned.

4. Besides, there is another wort like this, which hath in some degree a less leaf than the dock. A root of that wort swallowed in water, is an antidote against frogs and snakes.

5. Against oppression of the chest,[a] take this same wort and honey, and a loaf which has been baked with lard, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice; wonderfully doth it disperse the disorder.

Gladden,[b] *falsely.* XLIII.

Scilla maritima. Bot.

1. For water sickness (*dropsy*), take this wort, which is named βολβὸς σκιλλητικός, and by another

[a] Latin, Ad suppurationes in corpore. The old interpreter read suspirationes.

[b] The traditional figure may be *Scilla nutans, Bot.*, or some other, but the leaves are drawn too broad for the squills. In MS. Add. 17063, a flowerpot has been made out of the bulb. Βόλβος σκιλλητικός is in so many words the bulb of the squill, and should not have been confused with gladden, gladiolus. But this wort does duty for others.

ȝeðnẏȝe[1] hẏ[2] ſẏððan[3] eal onbutan ȝenim þonne ınne-
peaɹðe[4] ſeoð on pætepe[5] ðonne[6] hẏt peaɹm ſẏ ȝe-
menȝc[7] eac[8] þæɹto[9] hunıȝ ϸ ēceð[10] ſẏle þnẏ ſceneaɹ[11]
ƿulle ſpẏðe hnaðe[12] ſceal ſeo[13] seocnẏɹ[14] beon ut atō̄ȝen
þuɹh mıȝðan.

Þıð lıþa ſaɹe ȝenim þaɹ ẏlcan pẏɹte[15] ſpa pe ǣɹ
cpæðan[16] ınnepeaɹðe[17] pẏll[18] on ele ſmẏɹa[19] þ ſā̄ɹ ðæɹ[20]
mıð sona hẏt ƿnemað.[21]

Þıð þa[22] aðle þe ȝnecaɹ paɹonichiaſ nemnað ȝenim
þẏɹɹe ẏlcan pẏɹte pẏɹttɹuman cnuca mıð eceðe ϸ
mıð hlaƿe leȝe to þam ſaɹe[23] punðoɹlice hẏt hẏ[24]
ȝehæleð.

Þıð þ man ne mæȝe pætepɹeocef manneɹ þuɹſt
ȝecelan ȝenim þẏɹɹe ſẏlƿan[25] pẏɹte leaƿ leȝe unðeɹ
þa tunȝan ſona heo þone[26] þuɹſt ƿoɹbẏt.

Umbılicum. XLIIII.

Ðeoɹ pẏɹt ðe ȝnecaɹ cotıledon ϸ ɹomane umbılicum
ueneɹıſ nemnað bẏð cenneð[27] on hɹoƿum ϸ on
beoɹȝum.

[28]Þıð ɹpẏlaɹ ȝenim þaɹ pẏɹte ϸ ſpınen ſmeɹu pıƿum
ſpa ðeah unȝefẏlt æȝþneɹ ȝelıce mıcel be pıhte[29]

[1] ȝeðpıȝȝe, B. [2] hıȝ, B. O. [3] feððan, O. [4] -perðe, O. [5] pæte, O. [6] V. omits five words. [7] ȝemænȝc, B. H. [8] eác, H. [9] þaɹ, B. O. [10] ecoðe, O. [11] ɹceattaɹ, B.; -teſ, O. [12] ɹaðe, H. B. O. [13] þeo, O. [14] seócneɹ, H. [15] þa pẏɹt, O. [16] cpæðon, H. [17] perðe, O. [18] pẏl, H.; pel, O. [19] smẏɹe, H. [20] þaɹ, B. O. [21] ɹnamað, H. [22] þā, B. If so, aðle is for aðlum. [23] ſore, O. [24] hıȝ, B.; O. omits. [25] ẏlcan, H.; O. omits. [26] þane, O. [27] cænneð, H. B. [28] Ad strumas discutiendas. Herba cotyledon pisata cum assungia ovilla [ſuilla alii] feminis sine sale æquis ponderibas calida imponatur strumas discutit. But the ed. of 1528 reads feminibus, so that the sense would be less disturbed. [29] ȝpıhte, H.

name gladden, and next dry[a] it all about; then take the inward part, seethe it in water, when it be warm;[b] mix also thereto honey and vinegar; administer three cups full; very quickly shall the sickness be drawn out by urine. GLADDEN. Art. xliii.

2. For disease of joints,[c] take this same wort as we before said, the inner part; boil it in oil; smear the sore therewith; soon it benefits.

3. For the disorder the Greeks name παρωνυχίας, *angnails*, take root of this same wort, pound with vinegar and with a loaf, lay it to the sore; wonderfully it healeth the same.

4. In case that the thirst of a dropsical man may not be assuaged, take a leaf of this same wort, lay it under the tongue, soon it abateth the thirst.

Wall penny wort, (Our) Ladys navel.[d] XLIV. *Cotyledon vmbilicus. Bot.*

1. This wort, which the Greeks name κοτυληδών, and the Romans umbilicus veneris, is produced on roofs and on barrows.

2. Against swellings,[e] take this wort and swine lard, yet without salt, of either *constituent* alike much by

[a] The interpreter translates torretur etymologically.

[b] Latin, madidum; this is tepidum.

[c] Latin, Ad perniones, that is *kibes, heelsores*, from the old sense of Perna=Πτέρνα, *a heel.*

[d] The figure in V. represents "*Cotyledon umbilicus*, stem and flowers alone; the leaves rarely coexist with them." (H.) The drawing in MS. Bodley, 130, is monstrous; in MS. A. valueless; in MS. G. it gives us *convolvulus arvensis;* in MS. T. the cymbal-shaped leaves of *Cot. umb.* are given, the stem has been roughened, and gl. peny gres. So "Vmbilicus Veneris, peniwort," MS. Sloane, 5. So Florio, Cotgrave, etc. etc.

[e] In the word pipum, the interpreter decidedly followed his Latin copy, which read "cum assungia ovilla feminis sine sale æquis ponderibus calida imponatur," as does MS. A. But the ed. of 1528 reads feminibus, *on the thighs.*

cnuca toromne lege to þam ſpýlum hyt hý[1] toreneð· þær pýrte þu ſcealt niman on pintertide.

Attorlaðe.[2] XLV.

Ðeor pýrt þe man gallı cruf ȝ oðrum naman attorlaðe nemneð bıð cenneð[3] on fæſtum ſtopum ȝ þıð pegar.

Þıþ hunder rlıte genim þar pýrte cnuca mıd hrýrle[4] ȝ mıd heorðbacenum[5] hlafe lege to ðam ſlıte rona hýt bıð gehæled· eac[6] þýr sylfe fremað[7] þıð heafd gefpell ȝ hit eal torenеð.

Dafehune.[8] XLVI.

Þıð geporu[9] ȝ þıð þ man hefelice hræce genım ðar pýrte ðe grecar phafrion ȝ romane marubium nemnað ȝ eac angle[10] hafehune hatað[11] reoð on ætere sýle ðrincan þam þe hefelice hræcen heo hine[12] gehæleð pundorlice.

Þıð magan safe genım þýrre ýlcan pýrte reaf rýle ðrincan hýt þær magan rá̄n fram adeð· ȝ gif him refer derige· rýle him þar ýlcan pýrte pel ðrincan on ætere heo hýne ahræreð.[13]

Þıð renȝ pýrmar abutan[14] nafolan[15] genım þar ýlcan pýrte marubium ȝ perıмoð ȝ elehtran ealra þyrra pýrta gelice fela be gepihte reoð on gerpetton ætere ȝ mıd pine trie[16] oððe þrira lege to þam nafolan[17] hit cpelð þa pýrmar.

[1] hiȝ, B.; V. is here gone to pieces. [2] atterloðe, B., by the xii. century hand. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] þýrle H. B. [5] -nan, H. [6] eác, H. [7] rramað, H. [8] hoȝhune, B., by the later hand. [9] Ad tussim gravem. [10] eác on ænglyc, H. [11] húne hátað, B. [12] *Iis qui graviter tussiunt.* The hine in singular is negligence. O. has mauled this paragraph. [13] arærð, H. B. [14] -ton, B. [15] neafelan, H.; nafelan, B. [16] trıȝea, H.; tura, B. [17] nafelan, B.

weight, pound together, lay to the swellings, it removes them. This wort thou shalt take (up) at winter-tide.

COTYLEDON VMBILICUS. Art. xliv.

ATTORLOTHE. XLV.

Panicum crus galli. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named galli crus, and by another name attorlothe, is produced in solid places, and against ways.

2. For bite of dog, take this wort, pound it with grease, and with a hearth baked loaf, lay to the wound, soon it will be healed; also this same is of benefit for a hard swelling, and removes it all.

HOREHOUND.[a] XLVI.

Marrubium vulgare. Bot.

1. For colds in the head, and in case a man hreaks heavily (*makes great efforts to clear his throat of phlegm*), take this wort, which the Greeks name πράσιον, and the Romans marrubium, and also the English call it horehound, seethe it in water, give to drink to them that hreak heavily; it will heal *them* wonderfully.

2. For sore of maw (*stomach*), take juice of this same wort, give (*the sufferer*) to drink; it doth away the sore of the maw; and if fever vex him, give him this same wort in water to drink freely, it will raise him up.

3. For tape worms about the navel, take this same wort marrubium, and wormwood, and lupins, of all these worts alike much by weight, seethe in sweetened water and with wine, twice or thrice, lay to the navel; it killeth the worms.

[a] A mistake has occurred in MS. V. in the placing of the figure, which seems intended for Ceterach. Horehound is truly drawn as Prassion in MS. Bodley, 130: glossed horehounde in hand of xii. century. In MS. A., fol. 25 b, the figure has the flowers terminal, which ought to be axillary. The drawings in MSS. T. G. are monstrous.

Þið liþa ſaþe[1] ⁊ þið ȝeþinð ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏþte bæþn to ahſan[2] ðo to þam ſaþe ſona hit ȝehælð.

Þið attþeſ ðiȝne ȝenim þẏſſe ẏlcan pẏþte poſ ſẏle on ealdum þine[3] ðþincan ſona ꝑ attoþ toꝑæþð.

Þið ſceb[4] ⁊ þið teteþ ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏþte ſeoð on pætepe ðpeh[5] þone hichoman[6] þæþ[7] mið þæþ[7] ꝑ ſa̅þ ſẏ· heo oꝑȝenimð þone ſcþuꝑ[8] ⁊ þone tetep.

Þið lunȝen adle ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏþte ſeoð on hunigе ſẏle þiȝȝean[9] he bið punðoþlice ȝehæleð.

Þið ealle ſtiðneſſa þæſ hichoman[10] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏþte· cnuca mið þẏſle leȝe to þam ſaþe heo hælð punðoþlice.

Foxesꝑot. XLVII.

Iris xifium. Þið uncuðe ſpþinȝaſ þe on hichoman[10] acennede[11] beoð ȝenim þẏſſe pẏþte pẏþttþuman þe man xiꝑon ⁊ oðþum naman ꝑoxeſſꝑot nemneð þþeoþa ẏntſena ȝepihte ⁊ ſmeðman ſix ẏntſena ȝepihte· eceðeſ tpeȝen[12] ſcenceaſ[13] ⁊ ꝑoxeſ ſmeoþupeſ[14] ðþeoþa ẏntſena[15] ȝepihte cnuca toſomne on pine· ðe̅c[16] þonne anne[17] clað þæþ[18] oꝑ leȝe to ðam ſaþe þu punðþaſt þæþe lacnunȝe.[19]

Þið heaꝑoð bþẏce[20] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏþte uꝑepeþðe[21] ȝeðþẏȝe hẏ ⁊ cnuca[22] ȝenim þonne be ȝepihte eꝑen mẏcel pineſ menȝ[23] to̅ſomne leȝe to þam ſaþe hẏt ðonne þa ꝑoþbþocenan ba̅n ût atẏhð· eac[24] ȝiꝑ hpæt on þam hichoman[25] ðeþȝende bẏð hẏt pel þið ꝑ

[1] *Ad condilomata*, Latin. [2] ðuſte, H.; axſan, B. [3] V. omits three words. [4] ſceb, H. B. [5] þpeah, B. [6] –haman, B.; –ma, O. [7] þaþ, B., twice. [8] ſcuþ, H. B. O. Both forms are still current. [9] þiȝȝcan, H.; þicȝan, B. [10] –haman, B., twice. [11] acænnede, H. B. [12] tpeȝean, V. [13] ſcæncaſ, B. [14] ſmepþeſ, B. [15] ẏntſa, H.,

4. For sore of joints and for inflation, take this same wort, burn it to ashes, apply it to the sore, soon it healeth. HOREHOUND Art. xlvi.

5. For swallowing of poison, take ooze of this same wort, give (to the sufferer) to drink in old wine, soon the poison passes off.

6. Against scab and against tetter, take this same wort, seethe it in water, wash the body therewith, where the sore may be; it removes the scurf and the tetter.

7. For lungs disease, take this same wort, seethe it in honey, give it to swallow; he will be wonderfully healed.

8. For all stiffnesses of the body, take the same wort, pound it with lard, lay it to the sore; it healeth wonderfully.

FOXES FOOT. XLVII.

Sparganium simplex. Bot.

1. Against strange pustules which are produced on the body, take a root of this wort, which is named ξίφιον, and by another name foxes foot, by weight of three ounces, and of smede *or fine flour*, by weight of six ounces, two draughts of vinegar, and of foxes grease by weight of three ounces, pound together in wine, cover then a cloth therewith, lay to the sore, thou wilt wonder at the cure.

2. For head breach (*a broken head*), take the upper part of this same wort, dry it and pound it; take then by weight as much of wine, mingle together, lay to the sore, it then draweth out the broken bones; also if somewhat on the body be annoying, it is well

confirming the argument in St. Marh., p. 87, § 30. [16] ðo, H. [17] ænne, B. [18] þaþ, B. [19] þaþe lácnunʒe, B.; lacnuʒʒe, H. [20] bꝛiece, H. [21] þeaþðe, H. B. [22] ʒeðꝛiʒeðe ȝ cnuca hẏ, H.; ʒeðꝛiʒʒe hiʒ, B. [23] mænʒc, H. B. [24] eác, H. [25] -hamen, B.

ꝼꝛemað ·[1] oððe ȝiꝼ hꝑa[2] miȣ hiꝯ ꝼet oꝼ ſtepð[3] ættꝛiȝ banꝯnacan[4] oððe næðꝺꝛan ðeoꝯ ꝯylꝼe ꝑýꝛt ıꝯ ꝯꝑýþe ꝯceaꝛꝛp[5] numul ꝑıð þæt attoꝛ.

Þæteꝛ ꝑýꝛt. XLVIII.

Liýꝼ ſꝑýlaꝯ ꝼæmnum ðeꝛıȝen[6] ȝenım ðaꝯ ꝑýꝛte þe man callıtꝛıcum[7] ꝟ oðꝛum naman þæteꝛ ꝑýꝛt nemneð cnuca hý[8] ꝯýnðꝛıȝe leȝe to þam ꝯaꝛe heo hýt hælð.

Liꝼ manneꝯ ꝼex[9] ꝼealle ȝenım þaꝯ ẏlcan ꝑýꝛte cnuca on ele ſmýꝛa[10] ðonne þ ꝼex[11] þæꝛmıð[12] hýt ꝯona bıð ꝼæſt.

Sýnȝꝛıene. XLIX.

Allium moly. Ðeoꝯ ꝑýꝛt þe man temolum ꝟ oðꝛum naman ꝯınȝꝛıene nemneð þæꝯ þe omeꝛuſ ꝼæȝð ẏꝯ ꝑýꝛta[13] beoꝛhtuſt[14] ꝟ þ meꝛcuꝛıuꝯ hý ꝼınðan ꝯceolde ·[15] ðýꝯꝯe ꝑýꝛte ꝑos · ẏꝼ ꝯꝑýðe ꝼꝛemꝼul ꝟ hýꝛe ꝑýꝛttꝛuma ẏꝯ ꝯýnepealt ꝟ ꝯꝑeaꝛt eac on ðæꝛe[16] mycele þe leaceſ.

Þıð cꝛıþan ꝯaꝛe ȝenım þaꝯ ꝑýꝛte cnuca ꝟ leȝe þæꝛto[17] heo ȝelhþeȝað þ ꝯáꝯ.

Sıȝelpeáꝛꝛa. L.

Holiotropion scorpiurus. [18]Ðeoꝯ ꝑýꝛt þe ȝꝛecaſ helıotꝛophuſ ꝟ ꝛomane ueꝛtamnum nemnað · ꝟ eac anȝle ·[19] ſıȝel hꝑeoꝛꝛa hatað ·[20] bıð cenneð[21] ȝehꝑæꝛ[22] on beȝanum ſtopum ꝟ on clænum ꝟ eác on mæðum.

Ðeoꝯ ꝑýꝛt hæꝼð mıð hýꝛe sume punðoꝛlıce ȝoðcunðneꝯꝯe[23] þ ıꝯ þonne þ hýꝛe bloꝯman hý[24] æꝼteꝛ ꝯæꝛe[25] sunnan ꝛýne[26] penðað[27] spa þ þa bloꝯtman þonne ꝯeo

[1] ꝯꝛamað, H. [2] hꝑá, B. [3] ꝯtæpð, B.; ſtapð, H. [4] bán, B. [5] teaꝛt, B., *tart.* [6] ðeꝛıen, H.; ðeꝛıȝan, B. [7] ȝallıtꝛıcum, V. [8] hí, B. [9] ꝯeax, B. [10] ſmeꝛa, B. [11] ꝼeax, B. [12] þaꝯ, B. [13] ꝑýꝛte, H. [14] -toſt, H. [15] ꝯcolde, H. B. [16] ðaꝛe, B. [17] þaꝯ, B. [18] V. is here but little legible. [19] eác on æȝhꝛc, H. [20] hateð, H. [21] cænneð, H. B. [22] ȝehꝑaꝯ, B. [23] -nysꝛe, H. [24] hıȝ, B. [25] þaꝛe, B. [26] hꝑýne, B. [27] ꝑændað, B.

serviceable against that; or if any one with his foot steppeth on a poisonous deadly snake, or on an adder, this same wort is very efficacious against the poison. Foxes foot. Art. xlvii.

Water wort. xlviii.

Callitriche verna. Bot.

1. If swellings annoy maids, take this wort, which is called καλλίτριχος, and by another name water wort, pound it apart, lay it to the sore; it healeth it.

2. If a mans hair fall off, take this same wort, pound it in oil, smear then the hair therewith, it soon becometh fast.

Singreen, *or Houseleek*.[a] xlix.

Sempervivum tectorum. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called μῶλυ, and by another name singreen, of which Homeros saith it is of worts the brightest, and that Mercurius should find (*found*) it, ooze of this wort is very beneficial, and its root is round and swart, also of the size as of a leek.[b]

2. For sore of matrix, take this wort, pound it and lay it thereto; it alleviates the sore.

Solwherf. l.

Achillea tomentosa. Bot.

1. This wort, which the Greeks named ἡλιοτρόπιον, ἡλιότροπος, and the Romans vertamnus, and also the English call it solwherf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, and on clean ones, and in meadows. This wort hath with it some wonderful divine qualities, that is, that its blossoms turn themselves according to the course of the sun, so that the blossoms

[a] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 32 c, represents in a way this wort, but the flowering stem and flower are given as very slender, and solitary, so that one thinks of "Pinguicula vulgaris." (H.) In MS. Bodley, 130, under moly, a wort resembling houseleek is drawn. MS. A., fol. 26 b, is like MS. V.; the flowers look like arbute berries.

[b] The root of singreen is not a bulb: a garlic, *allium moly*, was in the mind of Apuleius.

ꝛunne ȝeꝛẏ̇hð hẏ[1] ꝛẏlꝼe beclẏꝛað · ꝗ eꝛt þonne heo upȝanȝeð hẏ[1] ꝛẏlꝼe[2] ȝeopeniað·[3] ꝗ tobꝛædað ꝗ heo ꝼꝛemað·[4] to þiꝛꝛum læceðomum þe ꝑe heꝛ pið æꝛtan apꝛiten habbað.

Þið ealle attꝛu ȝenim þaꝛ ꝛẏlꝼan pẏꝛte cnuca to ſpiðe[5] ſmalon[6] ðuſte oððe hẏꝛe poꝛ[7] ſẏle ðꝛuncan on ȝoðum pine punðoꝛlice heo þ attoꝛ toꝼeꝛeð.

Þiþ ꝼlepꝛan[8] ȝenim ðẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan pẏꝛte leaꝛ cnuca ꝗ leȝe to ðam ꝛaꝛe hẏt ẏs[9] ȝelẏꝼeð þ heo ꝛceaꝛꝛlice ȝehæle.

Mæðeꝛe. LI.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man ȝꝛẏaꝛ ꝗ oðꝛum naman mæðeꝛe nemneð bẏð cenneð[10] ꝼẏꝛmuꝛt[11] ın lucanıa heo hæꝼð hꝛıteſ maꝛman[12] bleoh ꝗ heo bið ȝeꝼꝛætepuð[13] mıð ꝼeopeꝛ ꝑeaðum ꝛtælum.[14]

Þið ban ece · ꝗ pið ban bꝛẏce ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte cnuca hẏ[15] leȝe to þam bane þẏ þꝛıddan ðæȝe hım bið sel ſpẏlce þæꝛ[16] clẏþa toȝelæð pæꝑe.[17]

Ȼac[18] þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte pẏꝛttꝛuma ꝼꝛemað[19] pið ælc ꝛa̅ꝛ þe þam lichoman ðeꝑeð[20] þ ẏꝛ ðonne þ man þone pẏꝛttꝛuman cnucıȝe[21] ꝗ to ðam ꝛaꝛe ȝelecȝe · eal þ ꝛaꝛ he ȝehælð.

Ðẏmele.[22] LII.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt ðe man polıtꝛıcum ꝗ oðꝛum naman hẏmele nemneð bẏþ cenneð[23] on ealdum huꝛ ſtoðum ꝗ eac[24] on ꝛuhtum ſtopum.

[1] hıȝ, B., twice. [2] V. is here illegible. [3] -nıað, B.; -nað, H. [4] ꝼꝛamað, H. [5] ꝛꝛıðan, H. [6] ꝛmalan, B. [7] póꝛ, B. [8] Ad luxum, *looseness.* [9] hẏs, V. [10] cænneð, H. B. [11] -meſt, H. B. [12] maꝛman, H. has altered by the same hand to maꝛbꝛan, being a later utterance than the penman found in the text. [13] ȝeꝼꝛætpoð, B. [14] ꝛtelū, B. [15] hıȝ, B. [16] þaꝛ, B. [17] toȝeléð pæꝑe, B. [18] Ȼác, H. [19] -tꝛuman ꝼꝛamað, H. [20] ðepað, B. [21] cnuca hẏ, H., spoiling the sentence. [22] humele, B., by later hand; so in index. [23] cænneð, H. B. [24] eác, H.

when the sun is setting close themselves, and again when he upgoeth they open and spread themselves; and it is beneficial for the leechdoms which we here have after written. SOLWHERF. Art. I.

2. For all poisons, take this same wort, pound it to very small dust, or its ooze, administer (*this*) to drink in good wine; it wonderfully removes the poison.

3. For flux, take leaves of this same wort, pound and lay them to the sore; it is believed that it healeth sharply (*efficaciously*).

MADDER.[a] LI.

Rubia tinctorum.

1. This wort, which is named grias, is produced first in Lucania; it has the complexion of white marble, and it is ornamented with four red stalks.

2. For leg ache[b] and for leg breach, take this same wort, pound it, lay it to the leg; on the third day comfort will be for him, as if a poultice were laid there.

3. Also a root of this wort is beneficial for each sore which troubles the body, that is, when a man pounds the root and lays it to the sore, it healeth all the sore.

HOP TREFOIL.[c] LII.

Trifolium procumbens. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named πολύτριχον, and by another name hymele, is produced in old house-steads (*tofts*) and also in damp places.

[a] For madder, MSS. V. G. T. A. draw a great rhizome, as of Acorus or Iris, with lanceolate leaves growing out at intervals; yet varied by the fantasy of the artists. MS. Bodley, 130, is different.

[b] Latin, Ad sciaticos sanandos.

[c] By aid of the figure in MS. G., fol. 17 b, which has trefoil leaves, the interpretation of MS. V., hymele, is rendered consistent with our English tradition of names.

Wið innoðes fare[1] genim þysse wyrte leaf þe we polistricum nemdon[2] hyre þriwu[3] beoð fylce fiminen byrst · cnuca ðonne þa leaf ⁊ nigon wipes corn ⁊ colianðran fæðes nigon corn[4] eall to fomne · sýle drincan on godum[5] wine ⁊ þýs fý ðonne he gange to bæðe · eac[6] þeos ylce wyrt gedeþ þ ægþer ge wera ge wifa[7] feax[8] wexeþ.[9]

Wuduhroce.[10] LIII.

Wið þ man on wombe[11] forwexen[12] sý genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe gnecas malochin agnia ⁊ nomane astula negia nemnað · ⁊ eac ængle[13] wuduroce hatað cnuca mid wine wyle drincan fona þu ongitst þysses fremfulnysse.[14]

Wið innoðes flexran genim þysse wyrte fæð þe we astula negia nemdun[15] gemencgeð[16] mid stiþum ecede wyle drincan hyt gewrið done innoð.

Worig.[17] LIV.

Wið eagena fáge þ ys þ we cweðað tornige[18] genim þysse wyrte wos ðe gnecas moecorias ⁊ nomane papauer album nemnað ⁊ engle[19] hwit worig hatað[20] oððe done stelan mid þam fæstme lege to þam eagan.

Wið hunrongan[21] fare oððe þæs heafdes genim þysse wylfan wyrte wos cnuca mid ecede lege ofer done andlitan[22] hyt gelicegað læt sar.

[1] fáge, B. [2] nemdun, H. [3] triga, H. [4] cohantoran, V.; H. omits two words. [5] gódū, B. [6] eác, H. [7] wira, B. [8] fex, H. [9] weaxeð, B., but the conjunctive is required. [10] wuderoue, B., by later hand. [11] wambe, H. B. [12] weaxen, B. [13] eác on ænglirc, H.; engle, B. [14] gwæm–, H.; –negge, B. [15] –don, B. [16] gemængced, H. [17] hwit wori, B., by later hand. [18] tornege, H. [19] nemneð ⁊ on ænglirc, H. [20] hátað, B. [21] han, B. [22] wlatan, H. B.

2. For sore of inwards, take leaves of this wort, which we named πολύτριχον, its twigs are as swine bristles; pound then the leaves and nine pepper corns and nine grains of coriander seed all together; give to drink in good wine, and let this be when he goes to the bath. Also this wort is efficacious to make either mens or womens hair grow. HOP TREFOIL. Art. lii.

WOODROFFE. LIII.

Asphodelus ramosus. Bot.

1. In case a man be overgrown in the wamb,[a] take roots of this wort, which the Greeks name μαλάχη ἀγρία, and the Romans hastula regia, and also the Engle call woodroffe, pound with wine, give to drink; soon thou shalt understand the advantage of this.

2. For flux of inwards, take seed of this wort, which we named hastula regia, mixed with strong vinegar, administer (*this*) to be drunk; it bindeth the inwards.

POPPY.[b] LIV.

Papaver somniferum. Bot.

1. For sore of eyes, that is what we denominate bleariedness, take the ooze of this wort, which the Greeks name μήκωνα, and the Romans papaver album, and the Engle call white poppy, or the stalk, with the fruit, lay it to the eyes.

2. For sore of temples or of the head, take ooze of this same wort, pound[c] with vinegar, lay upon the forehead; it alleviates the sore.

[a] See art. XXXIII. In the table of contents truly translated after the Latin; but ꝑoppexen can be only *wrongly grown*, not troubled with diarrhœa. Similarly II. 4, XL. 1., LXIX. 1.

[b] Poppy would not be recognized either in MS. V., fol. 33 c, or in the dissimilar figure, MS. A., fol. 28 b. In MS. T., gl. "chesbol album," but not like either a garlic or a poppy.

[c] The notion of pounding an infusion with vinegar is due to our old interpreter.

Þið ſlæpleaſte[1] ȝenym þýſſe ýlcan pýrte poſ ſmýrle[2] þone man miþ ſona þu him þone ſlep[3] onſenſt.[4]

LV.

Gýf hpa[5] ȝemiȝan[6] ne mæȝe ȝenim þýſſe pýrte[7] pýrttpuman[8] þe[9] man oenantef ꝛ oðrum naman nemneð tō ðuſte ȝecnucuðe[10] ſýle ðrincan on fīne tpeȝean[11] ſcenceaſ[12] fulle hýt fremað[13] healice.

Gýf hpa ſpýþe hræce[14] ȝenime þýſſe ýlcan pýrte[15] pýrttpuman þicȝe þam ȝemete þe pe nu hēr beforan[16] cpæðun[17] hýt ȝeliðiȝað þone[18] hpacan.[19]

Dalf pýrt.[20] LVI.

Þið þa punda þe on þam men[21] beoð acenneð[22] ȝenim þýſſe pýrte pýrttpuman[23] ðe man naſciffum[24] ꝛ oðrum naman[25] halfpýrt nemneð miþ ele ꝛ miþ melupe ȝecnucuðne[26] þam ȝelice þe þu to[27] cliþan pýrce leȝe to þære[28] punde hýt hælð pundorlice.[29]

Bprune pýrt. LVII.

Þið miltan ſafe ȝenim þýſſe pýrte pýrttpuman þe ȝflecaf fplenion ꝛ fomane teucfion[30] nemnað ꝛ eac enȝle[31] bprune pýrt hatað cnuca to ſpiðe ſmalan ðuſte

[1] ſlæp–, B. [2] ſmeſa, B. [3] ſlæp, B. [4] onfrænſt, H. B. [5] man, O. [6] ȝe, B. O. omit. [7] pyrt, O. [8] pyrtume, O. [9] þa, O. O. alters the text a little. [10] ȝecnocoðe, B.; cnuca to ð., H. [11] tpeȝen, H. B. [12] fcæncaf, B. O. [13] –með, O.; fpamað, H. [14] þræce, B. [15] pyrt, O. [16] –ren, O. [17] –ðon, B. O. [18] þane, O. [19] hpácan, B. [20] See CXXVII. HEALSFYRT, H. [21] on þa mana, O., fol. 15=57. [22] acænneð, H. B. [23] –me þ, O. [24] naſcifū, V. B. [25] nama, O. [26] ȝecnucuð, H. [27] to, B. omits. [28] þaſe, B. O. [29] –ðef–, O. [30] uerīō, O. [31] eác on ænȝlifc, H.

3. For sleeplessness, take ooze of this same wort, smear the man with it; and soon thou sendest the sleep on him. Poppy. Art. liv.

Dropwort.[a] LV.

Œnanthe pimpinellifolia. (Sprengel).

1. If one may not pass water, take roots of this wort, which is named οἰνάνθη, and by another name, pounded to dust, administer in wine, two cups full; it is of high benefit.

2. If one hreak much, let him take roots of this same wort, let him swallow them in the manner which we now here before quoth; it allays the hreaking.

Halswort.[b] LVI.

Probably Campanula trachelium.

1. For the wounds which are produced on a man, take roots of this wort, which one nameth νάρκισσος, and by another name halswort, pounded with oil and with meal, as if thou wert working it to a poultice; lay to the wound; it healeth wonderfully.

Brownwort. LVII.

Ceterach officinarum. Bot.

1. For disease of spleen, take roots of this same wort, which the Greeks name ἀσπλήνιον, and the Romans teucrium, and also the Engle call brownwort;

[a] Drawn in MS. V., fol. 33 d, as a naked stalk, with opposite branches furnished with tufts of leaves, and so in the Latin MS. A., fol. 29 a, and in MS. G.; in MS. Bodley, 130, as a trailing plant with compound leaves on peduncles and spiked flowers; in MS. T., as bryony, and gl. "Vitis nigra." None of these have any resemblance to the dropworts.

[b] Falsely interpreted, perhaps; see the glossary. In MS. Bodley, 130, at this place, narcissus is glossed "Oxngen launge. i. hundestunga."

sẏle ðrincan on liſum ꝑine healic[1] ꝑingc ꝑu ꝑæꝑ[2] mid onginꝛt eac[3] ẏꝑ sæd ꝓ heo ꝑuꝑ funden[4] pæꝑe · ꝓ iꝑ ðonne ꝓ hẏt gelamp hꝑilon ꝓ man ꝑeaꝑnaꝑ mid ꝑæꝑe[5] miltan uppan ꝑaꝑ ꝑẏꝑte gerceaꝑp ꝑa ꝑona geclẏfede[6] ꝑeo milte to ꝑẏꝑꝑe ꝑẏꝑte ⁊ heo hꝑædlice ꝑa miltan foꝑnam foꝑ ðẏ heo eac[7] fꝑam ꝑumum mannum[8] ſplenion gecigeð ẏꝑ ꝓ ẏꝑ . on uꝑe geðeode milte nemneð foꝑ ꝑam[9] ꝑæꝑ ꝑe man ꝑægð ·[10] ꝑa ꝑꝑin[11] ꝑe hẏꝑe ꝑẏꝑttꝑuman[12] etað ꝓ hẏ beon butan[13] milten[14] gemette.[15]

Sume eac ꝑæcgeað[16] ꝓ heo ſtelan mid tꝑigum[17] hẏſopan gelicne[18] hæbbe ⁊ leaf[19] beanum gelice ꝑanon[20] hẏ[21] ꝑume men ꝑam ꝑẏlfum naman nemnað hẏꝑopan · ꝑa ꝑẏꝑte man nimeð · ꝑonne heo bleꝓ[22] ꝑꝑiðuꝑt[23] heo ẏꝑ gehepeð[24] on ꝑam muntlandum ꝑe man cilicia ⁊ piꝑidia nemneð.

LVIII.

Ðeoꝑ ꝑẏꝑt ꝑe man polion ⁊ oðꝑum naman nemneð bið cenneð[25] on unſmeꝑum[26] ꝑtopum.

Þið monoð[27] ꝑeoce genim ꝑẏꝑꝑe ꝑẏꝑte ꝑeaꝓ ꝑe ꝑe polion nemðun gemengc[28] pið eceð ſmẏꝑa[29] ꝑæꝑ[30] mid ꝑa ðe ꝓ ẏfel ꝑoligen toꝓoꝑan ꝑam ꝑe hẏt hẏm to ꝑẏlle ⁊ ꝑeh[31] ꝑu hẏꝑe leaf ⁊ hẏꝑe ꝑẏttꝑuman ðō on[32] ānne[33] clænne clað ⁊ gefꝑiðe onbutan[34] ꝑæꝑ manneſ

[1] –hice, O. [2] ꝑaꝓ, B. [3] eác, H. [4] –ðe, O. [5] ꝑáꝑe, B. [6] –ꝑode, H. [7] eác, H. [8] mannum, H. omits. [9] ꝑæm, H. [10] ꝑegð, B. [11] ſpín, B. [12] –tꝑuma, B., dropping n. [13] butun, B. [14] miltan, B. [15] gemete, H. [16] eác secgeað, H.; ꝑecgað, B. [17] tꝑigan, H. [18] gelícne, B. [19] léaf, B. [20] ꝑonon, B. [21] hig, B. [22] bleꝓð, B. [23] –ðoſt, B. [24] –ꝑoð, B. [25] cænneð, B. H. [26] unſmeꝓan, H. [27] *Ad lunaticos*, Latin; mnoð, V., but monoð, V. in index, and H. B. [28] gemæne, B.; gemænge, H. [29] ꝑmẏꝑe, H.; ſmeꝑa, B. [30] ꝓaꝑ, B. [31] ꝓeah, B. [32] ón, H. [33] ænne, H. B. [34] abutan, H.; onbuton, B.

pound it to small dust; give it to drink in lithe (*soft*) wine, therewith thou wilt observe a remarkable thing. Also it is said, that the wort was thus found, that is, it whilome happened that a man scraped intestines with the spleen upon this wort, then soon the spleen clave to this wort, and it quickly consumed the spleen, for which reason it is also designated as splenium by some men, which (*spleen*) in our language is called the milt. Hence it is said of the swine, which eat its roots, that they are found to be without spleen. BROWNWORT. Art. lvii.

2. Some also say that it has a stalk with twigs like hyssop, and leaves like beans; hence some men name it by the same name hyssop. The wort must be collected when it is in full blossom. It is *of a* famed *sort* in the mountain lands which are named Cilicia and Pisidia.

[a] LVIII. *Teucrium polium. Bot.*

1. This wort which is called πόλιον, and by another name , is produced in unsmooth places.

2. For a lunatic, take juice of this wort which we named polion, mix with vinegar, smear therewith them that suffer that evil, before it will to him (*before the access*), and shouldest thou put the leaves of it and the roots of it on a clean cloth, and bind about

[a] In MS. Bodley, 130, the drawing represents Plantago lanceolata. See further on, art. CL. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 34 b, might do for teucrium (H.), it is pretty much like. MSS. A. G. have the same figure as MS. V. MS. T. gives composite discs terminal.

ſpýþan þe þ ýfel ðolað hýt deþ onfundelnýſſe[1] þæſ ſýlfan þinzeſ.

Cneopholen. LIX.

Þið þone ðropan ȝ pið þone maȝan[2] ȝenim tpeȝen ſcenceaſ[3] fulle poſeſ ðýſſe pýþte þe man uictoriole ȝ oðrum naman cneopholen nemneð ſýle ðrincan fæſtendum[4] pið hunig ȝemenȝed.[5] ſona hýt ðone ðropan ȝepæceð.

Galluc. LX.

Ðeoſ pýþt þe man confiþman ȝ oðrum naman ȝalluc nemneð bið cenned[6] on moþum ȝ on feldum ȝ eac[7] on mædum.

Þið piſa flepſan ȝenim þaſ pýþte confiþmam cnuca to ſpýþe[8] ſmalon[9] dufte sýle ðrincan on pine ſona ſe flepſa ætſtandeþ.[10]

Gýf hpa innan toboſten[11] ſý ȝenime[12] þýſſe ylcan pýþte pýþttþuman ȝebræde[13] on hatan[14] axan[15] þicȝe þonne on hunige fæſtende he bið ȝehæled ȝ eac hýt þone maȝan ealne afeoſmað.

Þið maȝan ſaſe ȝenim þaſ ylcan pýþte ȝ ȝemenȝ[16] pið hunig ȝ pið eced þu onȝitſt mycele[17] fremfulnýſſe.[18]

[1] nýsse, H. [2] þæſ maȝan ſaſe, H. [3] ſcæncaſ, B. [4] fæſtende, H. [5] ȝmænged, H. B. [6] cænned, B. [7] eác, H.; éac, B. [8] ſpiþan, H. [9] ſmalan, B. [10] –ſtánd–, B. [11] toboſocen, H. [12] ȝenim, H. B. [13] ȝebræde, B. [14] hatan, H. omits, and spoils his text by blunders. [15] axon, B. [16] ȝemængc, H. B. [17] miccle, B. [18] ſpým–, H.

the mans swere (*neck*), who suffers the evil, it will give an experimental proof of that same thing (*its virtue*). Art. lviii.

KNEE HOLLY,[a] *or Butchers broom.* LIX. *Ruscus aculeatus. Bot.*

For the wrist drop, and for the maw *or belly*, take two cups full of the ooze of this wort, which is named victoriola, and by another name knee holly; administer it (*to the patient*) to drink fasting mixed with honey; soon it diminishes the wrist drop.

YALLUC,[b] *or Comfrey.* LX. *Symphytum officinale. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is called confirma (*comfrey*), and by another name yalluc, is produced on moors and on fields, and also on meadows.

2. For wives (*womens*) flux, take this wort confirma, pound it to very small dust, administer it in wine to drink; soon the flux stancheth.

3. If one be bursten within, let him take roots of this wort, let him roast them in hot ashes, then swallow them in honey fasting, he will be healed; and it also purges the whole stomach.

4. For sore of maw (*stomach*), take this same wort, and mingle with honey and with vinegar; thou shalt perceive much advantage.

[a] MS. V., fol. 34 c, draws leaves, some serrated, some crenate, blue with a round red spot in the middle, root bulbed. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 30 a, similarly, but leaves green, entire, red spot has a yellow circle round it. MS. G. has the spots; they are the nectaries, and characteristic.

[b] The drawing in MS. V, fol. 34 d, has comfrey leaves and no more. MS. A., fol. 30 b, has leaves not quite so distinct, and the root has become bulbous. In MS. Bodley, 130, one of the mint tribe is drawn.

[1] LXI.

Ðeos ƿyrt þe man aſtepıon ⁊ oðrum naman nemneð býð cenneð[2] betpeoh ſtanum ⁊ on unſmeþum[3] stopum.

Ðeoſ ƿyrt[4] ſcıneð on mihte ſpılce ſteoppa[5] on heoſone[6] ⁊ ſe ðe[7] hý[8] nýtente[9] ȝeſıhð he ſæȝð[10] þ he ſcınlac ȝeſeo ⁊ ſpa aſæpeð[11] he bıð tæleð ſpam hýþum[12] ⁊ ſpam ſpylcum mannum ſpylce[13] þæpe ƿyrte[14] mihta[15] cunnun.[16]

Þıð ſylle ſeocnýſſe ȝenım þýſſe ƿyrte bepȝean[17] þe pe aſtepıon nemðon ſyle etan on panıȝendum[18] monan[19] ⁊ sý þ ðonne[20] þæpe[21] ſunnan[22] pýne beo on þam tacne þe man uıpȝo nemneð þ bıð on þam monðe þe man auȝuſtuſ hateð[23] ⁊ hæbbe ðaſ ſylſan ƿyrte on hıſ ſpýnan[24] ahanȝene[25] he bıð ȝelacnuð.[26]

O. condenses.

Ðapan hýȝe.[27] LXII.

Fuchsius, p. 479, figures *Trifolium arvense* not *Geum urbanum.*

Þıð ınnoþeſ ſæſtnýſſe[28] ȝenım ðaſ ƿyrte þe man lepopıſ peſ ⁊ oðrum naman hapan hıȝe nemneð ȝeðrýȝe hý cnuca þonne to ðuſte sýle ðrıncan on pıne ȝıf he unfefepıȝ sý ȝýf he þonne on fefepe sý ſýle ðrıncan[29] hım on pætepe sona ſeo ſæſtnýſ to ſlýpeð.[30]

LXIII.

Ðeoſ ƿyrt þe man dictamnum ⁊ oðrum naman nemneð býþ cenneð[31] on ðam ıȝlande[32] þe

[1] O. gives ſauíne for the English. [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] -ſmýð-, B. [4] ƿyrte, B. [5] ſterre, O. [6] heuena, O. [7] ⁊ þe, O. [8] hıȝ, B. [9] -ende, O. [10] ȝeȝð, O. [11] he aðpætð, H. [12] hýþū, B. [13] ſpylcū, O., *error.* [14] þapa ƿyrta, B., in the plural. [15] ne, O. inserts. [16] -non, B. [17] bepȝan, B. [18] panȝendum, H. [19] mónan, B. [20] þāne, O. [21] þape, B. [22] ſuñe, O., omitting article. [23] háteð, B. [24] ȝpýpan, B.; ȝpeopan, H. [25] aháns-, B.; ahanȝe? O. [26] -noð, B. O. [27] hýne, V., but hıȝe below; hyȝe, H.

[a] LXI.

1. This wort, which is named ἀστέριον, and by another name , is produced between stones and in unsmooth places.

2. This wort shineth at night as a star in heaven, and he who seeth it, not witting *what it is*, he supposes that he seeth an apparition, and so afeard (*as he is*), he is ridiculed by herdsmen and by such men as know the virtues of the wort.

3. For the falling sickness, take berries of this wort, which we name asterion, administer it to be eaten when the moon is on the wane, and let that be when the course of the sun is in the constellation named Virgo; that is, in the month which is called August; and let him have the same wort hung on his swere (*neck*); he will be cured.

HARESFOOT. LXII.

Trifolium arvense. Bot.

For costiveness of inwards, take this wort, which is named leporis pes, and by another name haresfoot; dry it, then pound it to dust, administer it in wine to drink, if he (*the patient*) be unfeverish; if however, he be in a fever, give it him to drink in water; soon the costiveness will pass away.

DITTANY.[b] LXIII.

Diptamnus alba. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named dittany, and by another name , is produced in the island

[a] The drawing in MS. V. is beyond interpretation; so MSS. A. G. In MS. B. 130, the drawing reminds us of *Stellaria media, Bot., Chickweed.*

[b] The figure in MS. V., fol. 35 c, has eaten itself away.

The later hand in B. glosses auence. [28] –neɼɼe, B. [29] ðɹincan, B. omits. [30] ɼlípeð, B. [31] cænneð, H. B. [32] íʒ–, B.

man cnéte[1] hateð[2] �sc on þam munte þe man ioa nemneð.

Gyf hpylc pif hæbbe on hýpe innoðe deað bopen tuddup ȝenim þyrre pýpte pór[3] þe pe dictamnum nemdun[4] ȝif heo butan fefepe fý sýle dpincan on pine· ȝif hýpe þonne fefep deprȝe sýle dpincan on peapmum pætepe pona hit þ tuddup ut apendeþ[5] butan fpecnyrre.[6]

Eft pið punda fom hý fýn of ipepne fom hý fýn of ftence[7] oððe fpam nædpan ȝenim þyrre ilcan pýpte por do on þa[8] punda �sc fýle dpincan sona he býð hal.

Eft foðlice pið næddpan flite ȝenim þyrre ýlcan pýpte feap fýle dpincan on pine fona hýt þ attop tofepeð.

Gyf hpa[9] attop picȝe ȝenime þyrre ýlcan pýpte pór dpince on pine pitodlice fpa mýcel ýf þyrre pýpte ftpenȝð[10] fpa na þ án þ heo mið hýpe andpeapdnyrre[11] næddpan opflýhð fpa hpæp fpa hý[12] hýpc ȝehende[13] beoð ac foppon of hýpe ftence[14] þonne he mið pinde ahafen bið fpa hpæp[15] fpa hý[16] beoð �sc hý[16] þone fpæc ȝefttincað hý fcealon[17] fpeltan.[18]

Eac[19] ýf sæd be þyrre fýlfan[20] pýpte ȝyf man on huntuþe pan[21] oððe pæȝean[22] mið flane oððe oðpum pæpne ȝepæceþ þ hý[23] pyllon paf pýpte etan[24] fpa hý[25] hpaþoft to cuman mæȝen �sc heo fona[26] þa flane ut adeð ꝸ ða punde ȝehæleþ.[27]

Þið nipe punda ȝenim þaf ýlcan pýpte ꝸ æþelfepðinc[28] pýpte ꝸ hinde hæleþan[29] cnuca mið butepan[30]

[1] ȝpete, V. [2] háta8, B. [3] pór, also B. [4] -don, B. [5] apændeð, B. H. [7] fpæcnyrre, B. H. [7] ftæncȝe, H.; ftenȝe, B. [8] opa, corrected to on þa, H. This correction is frequent and needless; see St. Marh., p. 96, § 57. [9] hpá, H. [10] fpenð, V.; ftpængð, H. [11] -nefre, B. [12] hiȝ, B., omitting hýpe. [13] ȝehænde, H. [14] ftænce, H. [15] hpap, B. [16] hiȝ, B., twice. [17] fculon, B.

which is called Crete, and on the mountain which is called Ida.

2. If any wife (*woman*) have in her inwards a dead-borne offspring, take wash of this wort, which we named dittany; if she be without fever, give (*it her*) to drink in wine; if fever then trouble her, give (*it her*) to drink in warm water; soon it outsendeth the offspring without mischief.

3. Again, for wounds, whether they be from iron, whether they be from pole, or from snake, take wash of this ilk wort, apply to the wounds, and give to drink; soon he will be hole.

4. Again, verily, for bite of snake, take juice of this same wort; administer it to drink in wine; soon it will remove the poison.

5. If any one swallow poison, let him take ooze of this same wort; let him drink it in wine. So mickle, in fact, is the strength of this wort, so that not only it by its presence stayeth snakes wheresoever they be handy to it, but by reason of its smell, when it is carried by the wind, wheresoever it is, and they smell the stench, *that is odour*, they shall die, *or they die, it is said.*

6. Also, it is said of this same wort, if a man in hunting with arrow or other weapon weaken a roe-buck or a roe, that they will eat this wort as quickly as they may come to it; and it soon puts out the arrow and healeth the wound.

7. For new wounds, take this same wort and stich-wort and water agrimony, pound with butter, lay to

[18] ſpylꞇá, H., n seems to have been erased; ɼpylꞇan, B. [19] eác, H. [20] ılcan, B. [21] hꝑan, B. [22] pæȝan, B. [23] hıȝ, B. [24] eácan, H., an error. [25] hıȝ, B. [26] sóna, H. [27] -hǽl-, B. To the same purpose, Isidorus, Origin. xviii. 9 = p. 152 B. [28] -ðıngc, B. [29] heleþan, B. [30] buꞇepán, H.

leȝe to þære[1] punde þu pundrast on eallum þinȝum ðýrre pýrte ȝefremincȝe.[2]

LXIV.

Wið nædran slite ⁊ wið scorpiones stincȝ[3] ȝenim þas pýrte þe man solaȝo maior ⁊ helioscorpion nemneð drýȝe[4] hý[5] þonne ⁊ cnuca to sfýþe[6] smalon[7] dustе sýle drincan on wine ⁊ ȝenim þa pýrte ȝecnucude[8] leȝe to þære[9] punde.

Nædran.[10]

LXV.

Wiþ ðæt wænȝe[11] pýrmas[12] deorȝen[13] ymb nafolan ȝenim þas pýrte þe man solā̆ȝo minor ⁊ oþrum naman æliotropion[14] nemneð ȝedrisede cnuca to dustе sýle drincan on peawmum wætere heo þa pýrmas ofslihð.

Peonia. LXVI.

Ðeos pýrt ðe man peonian nemneð wæs sunden sram peonio þam ealdre ⁊ heo þone naman of him hæfð· he bið cenneð[15] fýrmest in ȝreca·[16] þa eac se mǽra[17] ealdor homeras on[18] hýs bocum ameascode heo bið sunden[19] sýþost sram hýndum[20] ⁊ heo hæfð corn þære mycelnýsse[21] þe mali ȝranati· ⁊ heo on[22]

[1] ðare, B. [2] ȝefræ̆mincȝe, H.; –sremmincȝe, B. [3] scíncȝ, B. [4] drincȝe, B. [5] hiȝ, B. [6] sriþan, H. [7] smalan, B. H. [8] ȝecnocode, B. [9] þare, B. [10] A snake and scorpion are drawn. [11] wencȝe, B. [12] wýnpyrmas, H., with a gloss *lumbrici*. [13] –ȝan, B. [14] celio–, V. [15] cænneð, B. H. [16] creaca, H.; creca, B. [17] H. omits mæra. [18] ón, H. [19] súnden, B. [20] hýndū, B. [21] –nesse, B.; –nesse, H. [22] an, H.

the wound; thou shalt wonder on all accounts at the efficacy of this wort. DITTANY. Art. lxiii.

[a] LXIV. *Heliotropium Europæum.*

For bite of snake and for sting of scorpion, take the wort which is named solago maior and ἡλιοσκόπιος, then dry it and pound it to very small dust; administer it in wine to drink, and take the wort pounded, lay it to the wound.

Painting of a fight between a scorpion and a snake. MS. V., fol. 36 *a.*

[b] LXV. *Croton tinctorius.*

In case that round worms annoy about the navel, take this wort, which is called solago minor, and by another name ἡλιοτρόπιον, dried, pound it to dust; give it in warm water to be drunk; it slayeth the worms.

PEONY.[c] LXVI. *P. officinalis. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named peony, was found by Παίων, the chieftain, and it has the name from him. It is produced principally in Græcia. Also, as the illustrious author Homeros, in his books remarked, it is found chiefly by herdsmen; and it has grains of the magnitude (*of those*) of the malum granatum,

[a] The figure in MS. V., fol. 36 a, was once nearly a duplicate of the next.

[b] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 36 a, when compared with the figure in the Flora Græca, has points of resemblance.

[c] The painting in MS. V., fol. 36 b, is eaten away, but it was not much like pæony.

nihte ſcineð ſpa leoht fæt · ⁊ eac hýſe coſn beoð ȝelice coccele · ⁊ heo[1] býð ſpa pe æſ̄n cpæðon oftuft[2] ſfam hýſðum on nihte ȝemet ⁊ ȝeȝaðeſoð.[3]

Pið monoð ſceonýſſe[4] ȝýf man ðaf pýſte peoniam ðam monoð ſeocan liȝcȝendon[5] ofeſ aleȝð[6] ſona he hýne ſýlfne halne[7] upaheſð ⁊ ȝif he hý[8] mið him hafað næfſe ſeo að̄l him eft ne[9] ȝenealæceð.

Piþ hýpe ban ece ȝenim þýſſe ylcan pýſte ſumne ðæl pýſttſuman ⁊ mið linenan[10] claðe ȝepſið to ðam ſafe · hýt ȝehælð.

Beſbena.[11] LXVII.

Ðeof pýſt þe man peſiſteſeon ⁊ oðſum naman beſbenam[12] nemneð · heo ýf culfſon ſſiðe hiſcuð[13] þanan[14] hý[15] eac[16] ſum þeoðſcipe columbinam hateð.

Lýf hſa ðaf pýſte[17] mið him haſað þe pe peſiſteſeon nemðon ne mæȝ he ſfam hunðum[18] beon boſcen.[19]

Pið ealle attſu[20] ȝenim þýſſe sýlfan[21] pýſte ðuft ſýlle ðſincan ealle attſu[22] heo toðſiſð eāc mon ſæȝð[23] þ̄ ðſýas[24] to heoſa cſæftum hýſe bſucen.[25]

[1] he, B. [2] -toſt, H. [3] -ſað, H. [4] -neſſe, B. H. [5] lecȝ-, B.; -ðan, H. [6] aleið, H. [7] hálne, B. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] ne, V. omits. [10] -nū, B.; V. has here lost many letters. [11] beſbene, H. [12] uel ueruenam, O., fol. 37=8. The drawing may be meant for vervain, not for aquilegia. [13] hýſ-, B. [14] þanon, B. [15] hiȝ, B. [16] eāc, H. [17] pýrt, O. [18] hunðef, O. [19] bſocen, H. [20] attre, O. [21] O. omits. [22] attra, O. [23] feȝð, B. [24] ðpýaſ, B.; þſaf, O., fol. 20. [25] bſúcen, B.; bſuca, H., with loss of ᴎ, on which see St. Marh., p. 80, § 13 ; -con, O.

or pomegranate; and it shineth at night as a light fat *or lamp,* and also its grains are like cockle;[a] and it is, as we before said, most often met with and gathered by herdsmen at night. PEONY. Art. lxvi.

2. For lunacy, if a man layeth this wort peony over the lunatic, as he lies, soon he upheaveth himself hole; and if he hath *this wort* with him, the disease never again approaches him.

3. For hip bone ache *or sciatica,* take some portion of a root of this ilk wort, and with a linen cloth bind it to the sore; it healeth.

VERVAIN.[b] LXVII.

(Confused with columbine).

1. This wort, which is named περιστερεών, and by another name verbena, is very near akin in colour to culvers *or doves.* Whence also some people call it columbina.[c]

2. If any one have with him this wort, which we named peristereon, he may not be barked at by dogs.

3. Against all poisons, take dust of this same wort, administer it to drink; it driveth away all poisons; also it is said that sorcerers use it for their crafts.

[a] Latin, "cocci simile," *a cochineal grain or insect:* our Saxon gives a wrong interpretation.

[b] Verbena officinalis is intended by the drawing in MS. V., and by περιστερεὼν in Dioskorides. Columbina, *culverwort,* is a bad translation; περιστερεὰν means *dovecot.*

[c] This clause is not in the Latin of 1528. The author of our text evidently, by the expression about the colour, meant the columbine, *aquilegia vulgaris.*

Þýmele.[1] LXVIII.

Bryonia dioica. Þið miltan ſaþe ȝenim þaſ pýþte ðe man bꝛýonia ꝛ oþþum naman hýmele nemneð ſýle þýcȝean[2] ȝemanȝ mete þonne ſceal þ ſáþ liþelice þuþh þone micȝþan[3] ſoþð ȝan.[4] ðeoſ pýþt iſ to þam heþiȝindlic[5] þ hý man pið ȝepune ðꝛenceaſ[6] ȝemencȝeað.[7]

LXIX.

Þið þ man on pambe ſoþþexen ſý ȝenim þýſſe pýþte sæd þe man nýmþete ꝛ oðþum naman nemneð cnuca mid pine ſýle ðꝛincan.

Eft[8] þ sýlþe[9] be ðam pýþttþuman[10] sýle hýne þam ſeocan þicȝean · x.[11] ðaȝaſ.

Eft ȝýf þu þaſ pýþte ſýlſt þicȝean[12] on ſtþanȝon[13] pine heo þæſ innoðeſ unþýne ȝeþþið.

Clæþþe.[14] LXX.

Þið þæþa ȝomena ſáþe ȝýf hpa þýſſe pýþte pýþttþuman þe man cþiſion ꝛ oðþum naman clæþþe nemneð mid him haþeð ꝛ on hiſ ſpýþan býþð næþþe him hiſ ȝoman ne ðeþiað.

[1] bꝛionia þilðemep, B., by later hand. [2] þicȝan, B. [3] micȝan, B.; micȝan, by correction from miȝan, H. [4] ſoþð ȝan, B. omits. [5] heþȝendlíc, H.; so B., without accent. [6] ðꝛencaſ, B. [7] –mæng–, B. [8] for, O. adds. [9] ðam ỳlcan, H.; þan ſylfe, O. [10] nim þañ pyttrume, O. [11] þicȝan · týn, B. O. [12] þicȝan, B. [13] –ȝum, B.; ſtange, O. [14] clæþe, H., *so.*

[a] In the painting, MS. V., fol. 36 d, I trace no likeness whatever to the hop "root," as the hoppers call it, whether

Hymele.[a] lxviii.

Humulus lupulus.

1. For sore of spleen, take this wort, which is named βρυωνία, and by another name hymele; give it (*to the sick*) to swallow among (*his*) meat; then shall the disease gently go forth through the urine. This wort is to that degree laudable that men mix it with their usual drinks.[b]

The water lily.[c] lxix.

1. In case a man be overwaxen in wamb,[d] take seed of this wort, which is named νύμφαια, and by another name , pound it with wine, and give it to drink.

2. Again for the same, of the root, give it to the sick to eat for ten days.

3. Again, if thou givest this wort in strong wine to be swallowed; it restrains ill running (*diarrhœa*) of the inwards.

Clover. lxx.

Trifolium pratense. Bot.

For sore of the jaws[e] *or back of the mouth,* if one hath with him a root of this wort, which is named χίρσιον, and by another name clover, and beareth it on his neck, his fauces will never give him trouble.

male or female, nor to the bryony; it is more like *Mentha piperita* (H.) In MS. Bodley, 130, bryony is drawn tolerably well, with red berries; it is also rightly glossed "wildenep."

[b] In this clause hymele is ***humulus, the hop plant.*** It was not said of bryony in the Latin text.

[c] In MS. V., fol. 37 a, drooping leaves, like confervæ lifted from the water, on erect stalks remain.

[d] Latin, Ad dysentericos. The interpreter misunderstood the word. See liii. 1.

[e] Latin, Ad faucium dolorem, and below, fauces.

LXXI.

Ðaſ ſẏſte ȝſecaſ ıſatıſ ⁊ ſomā̃ne alutam nemnaþ[1] ⁊ eac anȝle[2] hateð[3] aþ ſeſſentıſ moſſum.[4]

Ꝑıð næþþan flıte ȝenim þẏſſe ſẏſte leaſ þe ȝſecaſ ıſatıſ[5] nemnað cnuca on pæteıe leȝe to þæſe[6] punde heo ſſemað[7] ⁊ þ ſā̃ſ oftenimð.

LXXII.

Ꝑıð næþþan ſlıte ȝenim þaſ ſẏſte þe man ſcoſdean ⁊ oðſum naman nemneð ſeoð on ſine ſẏle þſıncan · cnuca þonne þa ſẏſte ⁊ leȝe[8] to þæſe[9] punde.

Ꝑıð ſına ſaſe ȝenim þaſ ſẏlfan ſẏſte cnuca hẏ · ·ȝ ȝepẏlð mıð ðam ele ðe sẏ oft lapeſ tſeope ȝe-ſſunȝan[10] hẏt þ ſā̃ſ oft animð.

Ꝑıð þam feftoſe þe dæȝhpamlıce oþþe ðẏ þſıddan dæȝe[11] on man becẏmð ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan ſẏſte ⁊ ȝepſıð hẏ[12] onbutan[13] þæſ manneſ lıchoman[14] heo oſanimð þone dæȝhpamlıcan ⁊ þẏ þſıddan dæȝeſ[15] fefoſ.

Felt[16] ſẏſt. LXXIII.

Ðeos ſẏſt þe man ueſbaſcum ⁊ oðſum naman felt ſẏſt[17] nemneð bıð cenneð[18] on ſandıȝum ſtopum ⁊ on mẏxenum þaſ[19] ſẏſte ẏſ ſæð þ meſcuſıuf ſceolde[20]

[1] nemneð, B. [2] eác on ænȝlıſc, H. [3] hatað, B. [4] ad serpentis morsum, H. also; it should be það, *woad*, which in B. has been forced in. In B., the later hand which put in the numbering after XXVIII., seeing a space left for the drawing of a snake, has made it a new wort. [5] ıſſatıſ, V. [6] þaſe, B. [7] ſſamað, H. [8] leȝe þon̄, H. [9] þaſe, B. [10] ȝeppúnȝen, B. [11] dæȝ, H.; V. B. omit. [12] hıȝ, B. [13] bútan, B. [14] líc–, H.; –hamon, B. [15] dæȝe, V.; dæȝeſ, with the next word erased, H. [16] feld, B., here and in contents, but not in text. [17] feld ſẏſd, V. [18] cænneð, H. B. [19] þeoſ, H. [20] fcolde, B.

Woad. LXXI.

Isatis tinctoria. Bot.

1. This wort the Greeks name ἰσάτις, and the Romans aluta, and also the Engle *ad serpentis morsum.*[a]

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 37 *b.*

2. For bite of snake, take leaves of this wort, which the Greeks name isatis; pound it in water, lay it to the wound; it benefits and removes the sore.

LXXII.

Teucrium Scorodonia? Bot.

1. For bite of snake, take this wort, which is named σκόρδιον, and by another name[b] , seethe it in wine, give it (the sick) to drink. Pound then the wort and lay it to the wound.

2. For sore of sinews, take this same wort, pound it, and boil it with the oil which is wrung out of laurel tree; it removes the sore.

3. For a quotidian fever or a tertian, take the same wort, and tie it about the mans body; it removes the quotidian and the tertian fever.

Felt wort, *or Mullein.* LXXIII.

Verbascum thapsus. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named verbascum, and by another name feltwort, is produced in sandy places and on mixens. It is said that Mercurius should give

[a] Our interpreter was dozing when he transferred the heading of the next paragraph *ad serpentis morsum* to this place, and called it English. The plant is woad, pað. The drawings are worthless.

[b] The Latin has Scordion, id est, sorbus: the σκόρδιον of Dioskorides was herbaceous, πόα, not a service tree. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 37 c, may, with large allowance, be T. Scorodonia, it cannot be T. Scordion.

ıulıxe þam ealdoɲmen ſẏllan þa he com to cıɲcean ⁊ he na ſẏþþan æniȝe hẏɲe ẏfelan peoɲc ondɲeð.[1]

Lẏf hpa mið hým þẏɲɲe pẏɲte ane tealȝɲe bẏɲð ne bið he bɲeȝeð mið æniȝum oȝan ne hım pıldeoɲ ne deɲeþ[2] ne æniȝ ẏfel ȝeancẏme.[3]

Pıþ fot adle ȝenım þaſ ẏlcan pẏɲte uerbaſcum ȝecnucude[4] leȝe to þam ſaɲe bınnan[5] feapum tıdum heo ȝehælþ þ ſa̅ſ to ðam ſceaɲplice þ he eac[6] ȝan dẏɲɲe ⁊ mæȝe • eac[6] uɲe ealdɲaſ cpæðon ⁊ ſædun[7] þ ðeos ȝeſetednẏſ healicoſt fɲemede.[8]

LXXIV.

Se þe pẏlle oſeɲ lanȝne peȝ fe̅ɲan hæbbe mið hım on þam peȝe þaſ pẏɲte þe man heɲaclean ⁊ oðɲum naman nemneþ þonne ne ondɲædeþ he hým æniȝne ſceaþan[9] ac heo hẏ aflẏȝeþ.[10]

Cẏleþenıe. LXXV.

Pıþ eaȝena dẏmnẏɲɲe[11] ⁊ ſaɲnẏɲɲe[12] ⁊ oſeɲtoȝennẏɲɲe ȝenım þẏɲɲe pẏɲte ſeap þe man[13] celidoniam[14] ⁊ oðɲum naman þam ȝelice cẏleþenıe[15] nemneð cnucud[16] oſ þam pẏɲttɲuman mið ealdum pıne ⁊ huniȝe ⁊ pıpoɲe ſẏ þ pel toſomne ȝepunud[17] ⁊ ſmẏɲe[18] þonne þa eaȝan ınnan.[19]

[1] peóɲc • ondɲæd, H. [2] deɲað, B. [3] ȝéan–, B. [4] ȝepunude, H.; –node, B. [5] –non, B. [6] eác, H., twice. [7] ɲeðdon, B., *verified.* [8] –mode, B.; ſɲamude, H. [9] æniȝɲe (so) ſcaðan, B., with gloss þeaf. [10] aflıȝð, B. [11] –neɲɲe, H. B. [12] –neɲɲe, H. [13] H. omits man. [14] ⁊ on, H. [15] cẏleþeniȝe, B. [16] ȝecnud, H.; ȝecnocad, B. [17] –nod, B. [18] ſmeɲa, B.; ɲmeɲe, H. [19] V. has here suffered much.

(*gave*) this wort to Ulixes, the chieftain, when he came to Circe, and he after that dreaded none of her evil works. FELT WORT. Art. lxxiii.

2. If one beareth with him one twig of this wort, he will not be terrified with any awe, nor will a wild beast hurt him, or any evil coming near.

3. For gout, take this same wort verbascum pounded, lay it to the sore; within a few hours it will heal the sore so effectively that (*the gouty man*) can even dare and be able to walk. Also our authorities declared and said that this application was in the highest degree beneficial.

[a] LXXIV.

He who will travel an over long way, let him have with him on the journey, the wort which one nameth ἡρακλεία, and by another name , then he dreadeth not any robber, but the wort puts them (all) to flight.

CELANDINE.[b] LXXV. *Chelidonium maius.*

1. For dimness of eyes and soreness and obstruction,[c] take juice of this wort, which is named χελιδονία, and by another name like that celandine, beaten out of the roots, let that be well pounded with old wine and honey and pepper together, then smear the eyes inwardly.

[a] The figures are fantastic. In MS. Bodley, 130, is a gloss calcetreppe; but MS. V. does not represent *centaurea calcitrappa*. In MS. G. is a gloss "hannichamp," that is, *clavaria coralloides*, but neither G. nor V. draw a fungus, nor yet Heraclea sphondylium.

[b] MS. V. aims at drawing *chelidonium maius*. (H.)

[c] Οϸερτοζεννήϳ, overtuggenness, is *a drawing over, obductio*; the Latin has, Ad caliginem oculorum, et qui ulcera in oculis et scabritudinem habent, et ad albuginem oculorum. See ϸhe, in glossary.

Eac pe cnfundun[1] þ fume men of ðære meolce þyrre ylcan pyrte heora eagan[2] fmyredon[3] ⁊ him þý[4] sel pæf.

Eft pið dymgendum eagan[5] genim þyrre ylcan pyrte pór ofþe[6] ða blofrtman[7] geprungene ⁊ gemengced.[8] mid hunige gemengc[9] þonne liþelice peallende axan þærto[10] ⁊ feoð þær to[10] fomne on ærenum fæte. ðyf if fyndeorlic[11] læcedom pið eagena[12] dymnyrre.

Eac if gerif þ fume men[13] fpa pe æf[14] cpædon[15] þæf poref fyndeorlice brucað.

Pið cyrnlu genim þaf ylcan pyrte cnuca mid rifle lege to þam cyrnlun[16] fpa þ hi[17] æreft[18] fyn mid pætere gebeþode.

Pif heafod ece genim þaf fylfan pyrte cnuca mid ecede fmyre[19] þone andplatan[20] ⁊ þ heafod.

Pið þ man forbærned[21] fy genim þaf ylcan pyrte cnuca mid gætena[22] fmerpe[23] ⁊ lege þærto.[24]

Solfequia. LXXVI.

Solanum nigrum and *dulcamara.*

Pið gerpel genim þaf pyrte þe man folate ⁊[25] oðrum naman foloface nemneð gecnucude ⁊ mid ele gemengcede[26] lege þærto[27] hyt fremað:

Pif earena fare genim ðyrre ylcan pyrte pos gemengc[28] mid þam ele of cyprio ⁊ gepyrm hyt ⁊[29] fpa plæc ðrype on þ eare.

Pið toð ece syle etan ðyrre fylfan[30] pyrte croppaf.

[1] -ðon H. B. [2] -gon, B. [3] fmeradon, B. [4] þe, H. [5] -gū, B. [6] oðða b., H. [7] bloſm-, B. [8] -mængeð, B.; cede, H. [9] -mængc, B. [10] þaf, B., twice. [11] pirlic, H. [12] eagan, B. [13] mæn, H. [14] æp, B. [15] fædan, H. [16] -lon, B. [17] hig, B. [18] -oft, B. [19] fmera, B. [20] -plit-, B. [21] gebærned, B. [22] gætenum, B., and H., with a later gloss, gotene. [23] fmerupe, B. H. [24] þaf, B. [25] ⁊ on, H. [26] gemængede, B. [27] þaf, B. [28] gemængeð, B.; gemængcðo, H. [29] ⁊, H. omits. [30] fylfán, H.

2. Also, we have found that some men have smeared their eyes with the milk of this same wort, and it was thereby better with them. CELANDINE. Art. LXXV.

3. Again, for eyes getting dim, take ooze of this same wort, or the blossoms wrung out, and mixed with honey; mingle then gently[a] hot ashes thereto, and seethe together in a brazen vessel; this is a special leechdom for dimness of eyes.

4. Also, it is certain that some men, as we before said, use this ooze separately.

5. Against kernels (*hard glandular swellings*),[b] take this same wort, pound with lard; lay to the kernels, so that they be first bathed with water.

6. For head ache, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar; smear the forehead and head.

7. In case a man be badly burned, take this same wort, pound it with goats grease, and lay thereto.

SOLSEQUIUM.[c] LXXVI.

Rather Nihtscaðu, *nightshade*. But solsequa in the glossaries is *marigold*.

1. For a swelling, take this wort which is named solatrum, and by another name solsequa, pounded and mingled with oil, lay it thereto; it will do good.

2. For sore of ears, take ooze of this same wort, mingle with oil of privet,[d] and warm it, and so when lukewarm, drip it in the ear.

3. For tooth ache, give to eat the flower heads of this same wort.

[a] The interpreter read leniter for leuiter, leviter.

[b] Latin, Ad parotidas; παρωτίδας, *swellings of the glands behind the ears.* Small hard swellings are still called kernels.

[c] MS. V. has drawn *Solanum dulcamara* (H.), instead of solatrum.

[d] Latin, Oleo cyprino. The oil of privet obtained from the flowers by infusion was "not often used" in 1693. (Salmons Druggist's Shop Opened, p. 1129 a). Cyprus was the mediæval name for privet. (G. J. Voss, de Vitiis Sermonis, p. 122).

MS. V. is here imperfect.

Þið blod þýne oþ nosum ȝenim þýþþe ylcan pýþte þoþ ⁊ dýþe anne[1] linenne[2] clað ⁊ þoþſete þa næþðýþlu þæþ[3] miþ · þona ðæt blod oðſtænt.[4]

Ȝþunde þþýliȝe. LXXVII.

Ðeoþ pýþt ðe man þenecio ⁊ oðþum naman ȝþunde þþýliȝe[5] nemneð býþ cenneð[6] on hþoþum ⁊ onbutan[7] paȝum.

Þið punda þeah hý þýn þþýþe ealde ȝenim þaþ pýþte þe pe þenecio nemdun[8] cnuca miþ ealdum þýþle leȝe to þam[9] pundum[10] hýt hæleþ[11] sona.

Ȝýþ hpa[12] miþ ıþeþne[13] ȝeþleȝen sý ȝenim þaþ ýlcan pýþte on æþne meþıȝen oðde to middan dæȝe cnuca hý[14] ſpa pe ǣþ cpædon miþ ealdum þýſle leȝe to þæþe[15] punde sona heo þa punde ȝeopenað ⁊ apecþmað.[16]

Þið þot adle ȝenim þaþ ılcan pýþte cnuca miþ þýþle leȝe to þam þotum hýt ȝelıþeȝað þ̄ ſa̅þ ·[17] eac hit þþemað[18] mycelum[19] þiþ þæþa[20] þına ſa̅þe.

Þiþ lendena[21] þaþe ȝenim þaþ ýlcan pýþte cnuca miþ þealte þam[22] ȝemete ðe þu clýþan pýþce leȝe to ðam lendenum ·[23] þam ȝelice hýt þþemað[24] eac þiþ þæþa[25] þota saþe.

Feþn.[26] LXXVIII.

Þið punda[27] ȝenim þýþþe pýþte pýþttþuman þe man þilicem ⁊ oðþum naman þeaþn nemneþ ȝecnucudne leȝe to þæþe[28] punde ⁊ æþelþeþþincȝ[29] pýþte tþeȝþa[30] tþymeþþa ȝepæȝe sýle dþincan on pine.

[1] ænne, B. [2] linene, B., suppressing a consonant without sound. [3] þaþ, B. [4] æt–, B. [5] þþilce, H. [6] cænneð, H. B. [7] –ton, B. [8] –don, B. [9] þæþto þ̄æ, H. [10] pundúm, H. [11] hælð, H. [12] hpá, H. [13] ıþéþne, H. [14] hiȝ, B. [15] ðaþe, B. [16] ⁊ þ., H. [17] þa þaþ, H. [18] þþýmað, H. [19] miclū, H.; micclum, B. [20] ðapa, B. [21] lænd–, B. [22] þæm, H. [23] lænd–, B. [24] þþamað, H. [25] ðapa, B. [26] fearn, B., later hand. [27] A plural. [28] þaþe, B. [29] –ðinȝ, B. [30] tþeȝea, V.

4. For blood-running from the nose, take ooze of this same wort, and dip a linen cloth in it, and stop the nostrils with it; soon the blood stancheth. SOLSEQUIUM. Art. lxxvi.

GROUNDSEL.[a] LXXVII.

Senecio vulgaris.

1. This wort, which is named senecio, and by another name groundsel, is produced on roofs and about walls.

2. For wounds, though they be very old, take this wort, which we named senecio; pound it with old lard, lay it to the wounds; it healeth them soon.

3. If any one be struck with iron, take this same wort at early morning, or at midday; pound it, as we before said, with old lard; lay it to the wound; soon it openeth and purges the wound.

4. For gout, take this same wort, pound it with lard, lay it to the feet; it alleviates the disorder; also it benefits much for sore of the sinews.

5. For sore of loins, take this same wort, pound it with salt, in the manner in which thou wouldest work a poultice; lay it to the loins, like that; it also is of advantage against sore of the feet.

FERN. LXXVIII.

Aspidium, Polypodium, etc.

1. For wounds, take a root of this wort, which is named filix, and by another name fern, pounded, lay it to the wound; and stichwort, by weight of two drachms, administer to drink in wine.

[a] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 38 d, intends groundsel, without being like.

[b] There is a later gloss in MS. V. on the drawing, "Feuger," which is French for *fern*. The drawing, fol. 39 a, is apparently unfinished; as it stands it is like *fucus purpurascens*.

Þið þæt ȝeonȝ man healýðe[1] sý ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan pýrte þæp[2] heo on bēcenan ꝺpeopeȝ pýrttpuman ȝepexen[3] ȝý cnuca miꝺ ȝýrle ȝ ȝeꝺec[4] anne[5] claꝺ þæpmiꝺ ·[6] ȝ ȝeppiꝺ to ðam[7] sape ȝpa þ he þa hpýle[8] uppeapꝺ sý ȝepenꝺ ·[9] þý ꝼiftan ꝺæȝe he biꝺ ȝehæleꝺ.

Epice. LXXIX.

Þið miltan sape ȝeným þýȝȝe pýrte leaȝ þe man ȝpamen ȝ oðȝum naman epice nemneð ȝ ȝeȝeoð hý[10] ſmýȝe[11] þonne anne[12] claꝺ þæpmiꝺ[13] leȝe to þæpe[14] miltan · þu onȝýteſt ꝼpemꝼulnýsse[15] þæpōȝ.[16]

Glæꝺene. LXXX.

Þið blæꝺpan ȝape ȝ piꝺ þ man ȝemiȝan ne mæȝe ȝenim[17] þýȝȝe pýrte pýrttpuman utepeapꝺe ðe man ȝlaꝺiolum ȝ oþȝum naman ȝlæꝺene nemneþ ꝺpiȝe hýne[18] þonne ȝ cnuca ȝ ȝemenȝc[19] ðæpto[20] tpeȝean[21] ſcenceaȝ[22] pineȝ ȝ þrý[23] pætepeȝ sýle ꝺpincan.

Þið miltan ȝape ȝenim þaȝ ilcan[24] pýrte ȝlaꝺiolum þonne heo ȝeonȝ[25] ȝý ꝺpiȝe[26] hý[27] ȝ cnuca to ȝpýþe ȝmalan ꝺuſte sýle þicȝean[28] on liþum pine · hýt iȝ ȝelýfeꝺ þ hit punꝺoplice þa miltan ȝehæleþ.

Þiþ innoþeȝ ȝape ȝ þæpa[29] bpeosta ȝenim[30] þýȝȝe ȝýlfan pýrte beþȝean[31] ȝecnucuꝺe[32] ȝ on ȝætenpe[33]

[1] –leðe, B. [2] þaþ, B. [3] becænan ȝepeaxen, H.; ȝepeaxen, B. [4] ȝeðéc, B. [5] ænne, B. [6] þaȝ, B. [7] ðæm, H. [8] hpíle, B. [9] ȝepænð, H. B. [10] hiȝ, B. [11] ſmeþa, B. [12] ænne, H. B. [13] þaþ, B. [14] þape, B. [15] –neȝȝe, B. [16] þaþ, B. [17] ȝenime, H., *let him take.* [18] In H., hýne, which was correct, referring to pyrtpuman, has been altered to hý. [19] ȝemænc, B.; ȝemænȝc, H. [20] þaþ, B. [21] tpeȝen, H. B. [22] ȝcencaȝ, H.; ſcæncaȝ, B. [23] þriȝ, B. [24] illan, V. [25] ȝeonc, H. [26] ꝺpiȝȝe, B. [27] hiȝ, B. [28] þýcȝan, H. B. [29] þapa, B. H. [30] ȝenime, H. [31] beþȝan, B. [32] –coꝺe, B. [33] ȝætenne, H.

2. In case a young man be ruptured, take this same wort, where it is grown on the root of a beech tree; pound it with lard, and cover a cloth therewith, and tie to the sore so that it, *the cloth*, the while be turned upward; on the fifth day he will be healed. FERN. Art. lxxviii.

QUICK OR QUITCH GRASS.[a] *Quickens, Couch.* LXXIX. *Triticum repens. Bot.*

For sore of spleen, take leaves of this wort, which is named gramen, and by another name quitch,[b] and seethe them, then smear a cloth therewith, lay it to the spleen; thou shalt understand the advantage thereof.

GLADDEN.[c] LXXX. *Iris pseudacorus. Bot.*

1. For sore of bladder, and in case that a man may not pass water, take the outer part of the root of this wort, which is named gladiolus, and by another name gladden; dry it then, and pound it and mix thereto two draughts of wine and three of water; give this (*to the patient*) to drink.

2. For sore of spleen, take the same wort gladiolus, when it is young,[d] dry it, and pound it to very small dust; give it (*to the sufferer*) to swallow in lithe (*soft*) wine. It is believed that it wonderfully healeth the spleen.

3. For sore of inwards and of the breasts, take berries[e] of this same wort, pounded, and rendered

[a] Quick grass is most fantastically disguised in the drawing, MS. V., fol. 39 b.

[b] Still so called by country folk, better known to gentlemen and ladies as couch-grass.

[c] Gladden is drawn in MS. V., fol. 39 c.

[d] Maturissimam, Lat. 1528.

[e] Lat. baccam, as a hip is a berry: the seed is contained in a trilocular capsule.

meolce oððe ȝýt ſelfe on ꝑine ȝeplehte ſýle ðꝛincan ꝓ ſ̄ꝛ ȝeſꝛiceþ.

Boðen. LXXXI.

Ðeoſ ꝑýꝛt ꝑe man ꝓoſmaꝛum ⁊ oðꝛum naman boþen[1] nemneþ býþ cenneð[2] on ſandiȝum landum[3] ⁊ on ꝑýꝛt beddum.[4]

Ꝑið toþ ece ȝenim ꝑýſſe ꝑýꝛte ꝑýꝛtꝛalan[5] ꝑe ꝑe ꝓoſmaꝛum nemðun[6] ſýle etan butan ỳldincȝe[7] he ȝenimð[8] ꝑæꝛa[9] toða ſ̄ꝛ ⁊ healde ꝓ ꝑoſ on hiſ muþe ſona hýt ȝehæleþ ꝑa teð.

Ꝑið adliȝende[10] ȝenim ꝑaſ ꝑýꝛte ꝓoſmaꝛinum cnuca mið ele ſmýꝛe[11] ðone[12] adliȝendan[13] ꝑunðoꝛlice ꝑu hine ȝehæleſt.[14]

Ꝑið ȝicꝑan ȝenim ꝑaſ ỳlcan ꝑýꝛte ȝecnuca hý[15] ⁊ ȝemenȝc[16] hýꝛe ꝑoſ ꝑið ealð ꝑin ⁊ ꝑið ꝑeaꝛm pætep ſýle ðꝛincan[17] ꝑiý[18] ðaȝaſ.

Ꝑið liꝛep ſeocnýſſe[19] ⁊ ꝑæſ innoðef ȝenim ꝑýſſe sỳlꝛan[20] ꝑýꝛte ſumne[21] ȝꝛiꝑan ſceaꝓꝛla on pætep ⁊ ȝemencȝ[22] ꝑæꝛto[23] naꝛðýſ ſꝛ̄ hanð ꝛulla[24] ⁊ ꝓuðan ſumne ſtelan ſeoð to somne on pætepe ſýle ðꝛincan he bið hal.

Ꝑið nipe ꝑunða ȝenim ꝑaſ ỳlcan ꝑýꝛte ꝑe ꝑe ꝓoſmaꝛinum nemðun[25] cnuca mið ꝓýsle leȝe to ꝑam ꝑunðum.

[1] boȝen, O. [2] cænneð, B. H. [3] lándū, B.; lænðe, O. [4] beðde, O., which, as usual, pares off redundant words. [5] ꝓiꝛt-ꝛꝛuman, B. [6] –ðon, B. [7] This word is glossed or amended in H. by ſꝛpoloꝓinȝe, *swallowing*. [8] bimimð, O. [9] ꝑaꝛa, B. [10] Ad languentes in the Latin, and glossed in H. beðꝛeðe, *bedridden*. [11] ſmeꝛa, B. [12] ꝑoñ, H.; ꝑane, O. [13] –ða, O. [14] –lꝛt, B. [15] hiȝ, B. [16] ȝmænȝc, H. B. [17] ðꝛin, H. [18] ꝑꝛiȝ, B. [19] –neſſe, B. [20] ilcan, B. [21] Glossed in H. i., that is, *one*; litel.

lukewarm in goats milk, or yet better, in wine[a] administer *this;* the sore will cease. GLADDEN. Art. lxxx.

BOTHEN. LXXXI.

Rosmarinus officinalis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named rosemary, and by another name bothen, is produced on sandy lands and on wort beds.

2. For tooth ache, take a root of this wort, which we named rosemary, give it (the sufferer) to eat, without delay it removes the sore of the teeth; and let him hold the ooze in his mouth; soon it healeth the teeth.

3. For the sickly,[b] take this wort rosemary, pound it with oil, smear the sickly one; wonderfully thou healest him.

4. Against itch, take this same wort, pound it, and mingle its ooze with old wine and with warm water; administer this for three days.

5. For liver sickness, and *that* of the inwards, take of this same wort one[c] handful, scrape it into water, and mingle thereto of nard two hands full and a stalk of rue, seethe together in water, give it *to the patient* to drink; he will be whole.

6. For new wounds, take this same wort, which we named rosemary, pound it with lard; lay it to the wound.

[a] Lat. asinino, which the translator made out as uino.

[b] Lat. Ad languentes.

[c] This sense has been discussed in Spoon and Sparrow, art. 199.

[22] ȝemænȝc, H. B. [23] ðap, B. [24] fulle, B. [25] -ðon, B.; næmðun, H.

Feld moꝛu.[1] LXXXII.

Þeoꝛ[2] ꝑýꝛt þe man paſtunace[3] ꝛıluatıcæ ⁊ oðꝛum naman ꝓeld moꝛu nemneþ bıð cenneð[4] on ꝛandıgum ſtopum ⁊ on beoꝛıgum.

Þıð þ ꝑıꝓmen eaꝛꝓuðlıce[5] cennen ·[6] ȝenım þaꝛ ꝑýꝛte þe pe paꝛtınacam ꝛıluatıcam nemðun[7] ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe ꝛýle þonne þ pe man hýne þæꝛ[8] mıð beðıȝe[9] he bıð ȝehæled.

Þıð ꝑıꝓa aꝓeoꝛmunȝæ[10] ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑýꝛte paꝛtınacam ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe ⁊[11] þonne heo ȝeꝛoden beo menȝc[12] hẏ pel ⁊ ꝛýle ðꝛıncan hẏ[13] beoð aꝓeoꝛmade.

Dolhꝛune. LXXXIII.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑýꝛt þe man peꝛðıcalıꝛ ⁊ oðꝛum naman ðolh ꝛune nemneð bẏþ ceneð[14] ꝑıð peȝaꝛ ⁊ ꝑıð peallaꝛ ⁊ on beoꝛıgum.

Þıð ꝓoꝛ adle ⁊ ꝑıð cancoꝛ[15] ȝenım þaꝛ ꝑýꝛte þe pe peꝛðıcalıꝛ[16] nemðun[17] ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe beþe[18] þonne þa ꝓeꝛ ⁊ þa cnepu ·[19] cnuca ꝛýððan þa ꝑýꝛte mıð ꝛýꝛle ðō on ænne clað ⁊ leȝe to þam[20] ꝓoꝛum ⁊ to þam[20] cneoꝛum þu hẏ[21] pel ȝehælꝛt.

Ledelc.[22] LXXXIV.

Þıð þæꝛ ınnoðeꝛ heaꝛðnẏꝛꝛe[23] ȝenım þaſ ꝑýꝛte þe man meꝛcuꝛıalıꝛ ⁊ oðꝛum naman ceðelc[24] nemneð on

[1] feldmoꝛe, B., later hand. [2] Ðeo, H. [3] paſtımace, H. [4] cænneð, H. B. [5] –ꝓoð–, B.; –ꝓað–, H. [6] cænnen, H. B. [7] –ðon, B.; næðun, H. [8] þaꝛ, B. [9] beðıe, H. [10] Sing., *purgationem*, Lat. [11] ⁊, H. omits. [12] mænȝc, H. B. [13] ꝛyle hẏ, H. [14] cænneð, H. B. [15] In H., the corrector and glossator has written on his erasure, cneopu, *knees*. [16] In H., perdicalis is glossed halmerwet. [17] –ðon, B.; næðun, H. [18] beða, B. [19] cneopa, B.; cneopu, H. [20] ðæm, H., bis. [21] hıȝ, B. [22] In B. appears, in faded ink, over-written by the later xii. century hand, ðmeoꝛepurt. [23] –neꝛꝛe, B.; neaꝛuneꝛꝛe, H. [24] ceðelc, B., also in heading.

FIELD MORE, *or Parsnep.* LXXXII.

FIELD MORE. Art. lxxxii.

1. This wort which is named pastinaca silvatica, and by another name field more, is produced on sandy places and on hills.

2. In case that women kindle (*bear children*) with difficulty, take this wort, which we named pastinaca silvatica, seethe in water; give it then that the man may bathe himself[a] (*woman—herself*) therewith; he (*she*) will be healed.

3. For wives purifying, take this same wort pastinaca, seethe it in water, and when it be sodden, mingle it well, and administer it; they will be purged.

DOLHRUNE, *Pellitory.*[b] LXXXIII.

Parietaria officinalis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named perdicalis, and by another name dolhrune, is produced against ways and against walls, and on barrows.

2. For gout and for cancer,[c] take this wort, which we named perdicalis, seethe it in water, then bathe the feet and the knees; pound afterwards the wort with lard, put into a cloth, and lay it to the feet and to the knees; thou healest them well.

CHEADLE.[d] LXXXIV.

Mercurialis perennis. Bot.

1. For hardness of the inwards, take this wort, which is named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle,

[a] Woman was in old times a masculine word, as it followed the gender of the second part of the compound. The plural had preceded in the Latin also.

[b] Parietaria, MS. Bodley, 130, and other accounts support Somner. MS. V., fol. 40 b, and MS. A., fol. 38 a, may have intended this herb. So MS. T., Plinius, xxi. 104.

[c] Gonagram, Lat., *gout in the knee.*

[d] *Perennis* seems ascertained by the drawings in MS. V., fol. 40 c, MS. A., fol. 38 b, MS. T.

pætepe ȝeȝnidene ſýle þam ðoleȝendum ſona heo ða heaþonýſſe[1] ut[2] atýhð ⁊ ðone maȝan aſeoſmað þam ȝelice þ ſæd ſnemað.

Þið eaȝena ſáþ ⁊ ȝeſſpel ȝenim ðýſſe sýlfan pýnte leaf ȝecnucude[3] on ealdum pine leȝe to þam[4] ſape.

Liſ pætep on eaþan ſpiðe ȝepiȝen sý ȝenim þýſſe ylcan pýnte ſeap plæc ðnýpe on þ eaþe ſona hýt toflýð.[5]

Efoſ feaþn.[6] LXXXV.

Ðeoſ pýnt þe man þadiolum ⁊ oðrum naman efoſ feaþn[7] nemneð[8] ýſ ȝelic feaþne ⁊ heo býð cenneð[9] on ſtaniȝum ſtopum[10] ⁊ on ealdum huſ ſtedum ⁊ heo hæfð on æȝhpylcum leafe tpa endebýþdnýſſa[11] fæȝepþa pþicena ⁊ þa ſcinað ſpa ȝolð.

Þið heafod ece ȝenim þaſ pýnte þe pe þadioluin nemdun[12] ſpiðe clæne afeoſmude[13] ſeoð on ecede þeaþle ſmýþe[14] þonne þ heafud[15] þæþ[16] hýt ȝelideȝað þ ſáþ.[17]

Pudu ceþuille.[18] LXXXVI.

Þið blædþan ſaþe oðde ȝeſſpelle ȝenim þýſſe pýnttþuman þe man ſpaþaȝi aȝnefteſ ⁊ oðrum naman pudu ceþfillu[19] nemneð ſeoð on pætepe to feoþdan dæle dþince ðonne fæſtende ſeofan[20] daȝaſ · ⁊ he

[1] –neſſe, B. [2] út, B. [3] –ade, H.; ȝecnocode, B. [4] ðæm, H. [5] ſlihð, H. B. [6] De radiolo, id est, pollipodio, O.; eueoȝfearn and euerfearn, B.; later hands. [7] euoþ–, B. H.; eaforfirn, O. [8] næmneð, H. [9] cænneð, B. [10] landе, H. [11] –neſſa, B.; ændebyrdnýſſæ, H. [12] –don, B.; næmdun, H, [13] –mode, B.; afermede, O. [14] ſmeþa, B. [15] –ſod, B. [16] þaþ, B. [17] In B., one of the intermeddlers has erased ſaþ, thinking perhaps, it was not a good answer to ece. The vacant space left for a painting is

rubbed in water;[a] give to the sufferer; soon it draweth out the hardness and purges the maw (*or stomach*). In the same way the seed is beneficial. CHEADLE. Art. lxxxvi.

2. For sore of eyes and swelling, take leaves of this same wort, pounded in old wine; lay *that* to the sore.

3. If water be sunk far into the ears, take juice of this same wort lukewarm, drip it in the ear; soon it fleeth away.

EVERFERN. LXXXV.

Polypodium vulgare. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named radiolus, and by another name everfern, is like fern; and it is produced in stony places, and in old house steads; and it has on each leaf two rows of fair spots, and they shine like gold.

2. Against head ache, take this wort, which we named radiolus, purged very clean, seethe it in vinegar thoroughly, smear then the head therewith[b]; it alleviates the sore.

[*Red*] WOOD CHERVIL. LXXXVI.

Asparagus acutifolius.

1. For sore of bladder, or for swelling, take a root of this wort, which is named asparagus agrestis, and by another name wood chervil, seethe it in water to a fourth part; let him drink it then fasting for seven

[a] Lat., ex passo, *wine made of raisins*, Frontignac.

[b] I read þæþmiþ, against V. B. H.

filled in B., by the letters of the alphabet, and atque ·.· est. amen aue maria gracia plena dominus tecum benedicta tu in muneribus atque benedictus fructus uentris tui amen. in manus tuas commando spiritum meum redemisti me domine deus. [18] þuþe cearuilla, B. [19] cỳþþille, H.; ceaþuilla, B. [20] –þon, B.

manezum ðazum bæþef[1] bruce �sc na on caldum pætepe[2] cume ne he cealdne pætan ne þicze pundoplice he hæle onzyt.

Þið toð ece zenim þyrre sylfan pyrte seap þe pe rpaparzi nemdun[3] rýle supan · �sc healde hyt rpa on hyr muðe.

Þið æddpena rape zenim þyrre ylcan pyrte pyrtpalan zecnucude[4] on pine rýle dpincan hyt rpemað.[5]

Gyf hpylc yfel dæde man þurh æniznе æfþancan oþerne bezaleþ zenim þyrre sylfan pyrte pyrtrtruman zedpizede[6] syle þiczean[7] mid pylle[8] pætepe �sc berpprenzc[9] hyne mid þam pætepe he bið unbunden.

Sauine. LXXXVII.

Þið þa cynelican adle þe man aupizinem[10] nemneð þ yr on upe zeþeode[11] þæpa[12] rýna zetoh �sc rota zerpel · zenim þar pyrte þe man rabinam �sc oðrum naman pel þam zelice rauinam hateþ[13] syle dpincan[14] mid hunize heo torfeneþ[15] þ rar þ sylfe heo deþ mid pine zecnucud.[16]

Þiþ heafod[17] ece zenim þar ylcan pyrte rabinam eorplice[18] zecnucude[19] mid ecede �sc mid ele zemenczede[20] fmypa[21] þonne þ heafud[22] �sc þa þunponza[23] healice hyt fpemað.[24]

Þiþ deadrpprinzaf zenim þar pyrte rabinam mid hunize zecnucude[25] fmyrpe[26] þonne þ rar.

[1] beþær, H. [2] The corrector inserts ne, H. [3] –on, B. [4] zecnocode, B. [5] fpamað, H. [6] Faintly distinguishable from zedpizede, in V. [7] ðizcan, B. H. [8] pyll, H. [9] –fpræzc, B. [10] auppizinem, H. [11] ðeode, H. [12] þapa, B. [13] háteð, B. [14] dpincan, H. [15] –það, B. [16] zecnocod, B. [17] héafod, B. [18] eorðlice, H. [19] zecnocode, B. [20] zemæncde, H.; zemænzed, B. [21] rmyrpe, H.; fmepa, B. [22] heafod, H. B. [23] þunpanza, H. [24] rpymað, H. [25] zecnocode, B. [26] rmepe, H.; fmepa, B.

days; and for many days let him use the bath, and let him come not into cold water; and let him not take *any* cold liquid; wonderfully he obtains a cure. [*Red*] Wood CHERVIL. Art. lxxxvi.

2. For tooth ache, take juice of this same wort, which we named asparagus; give this to sup *to the sufferer*, and let him hold it so in his mouth.

3. For sore of kidneys, take roots of this same wort, pounded in wine, give to drink; it is of benefit.

4. If any ill-doing man enchants another through any spite, take roots of this same wort dried; administer (*this*) with spring water, and sprinkle him with the water; he will be released (*from the charm*).

SAVINE.[a] LXXXVII.

Juniperus savina. Bot.

1. For the morbus regius,[b] which is named aurigo, aurugo, which is in our language spasm of the sinews and swelling of the feet; take this wort, which is called sabine, and by another name pretty much like that, savine, administer it with honey; it removes the sore. The same effect it hath when pounded with wine.

2. Against head ache, take this same wort sabina, diligently pounded with vinegar, and mixed with oil; smear then the head therewith, and the temples; highly it is beneficial.

3. For carbuncles, take this wort sabina, pounded with honey; then smear the sore.

[a] Savine is not a native of England; it is drawn somewhat like in MS. V.

[b] Ad morbum regium, hoc est, auriginem, Lat. See Gloss.

Wunder heafod. LXXXVIII.

Wið eagena sár ⁊ gesihðe genim þysse wyrte wyrtpalan þe man canis caput ⁊ on use geþeode hundes heafod[1] hatað[2] seoð on wætere ⁊ sywþan mid þam wætere þa eagan[3] gebeþa hræðlice hyt þ sár gelibigað.[4]

Bremel. LXXXIX.

Wið eahena sár genim þas wyrte þe man erurti[5] ⁊ oþrum naman bremel[6] nemneð spa meahre gecnuca nim þonne þ þos gepleht ðrywe on þ eare hyt þ gepanað ⁊ gepirlice gehæleþ.[7]

Wið pipes slepsan genim þysse ylcan wyrte cnoppas spa meahre ⁊ þæna[8] syn þrira seofeone[9] seoð on wætere to þriddan dæle syle ðrincan fæstende þry dagas spa þ ðu þeah æghwylce dæg[10] þone ðrenc nirie.[11]

Wið heort ece genim þysse ylcan wyrte leaf gecnucude[12] þurh hy sylfe lege ofer þone synstran tit þ sár tofæreð.

Wið nire punda genim þysse sylfan wyrte blostman[13] lege to ðam pundum butan ælcre[14] yldincge ⁊ fnecenysse[15] hy þa punda gehælað.[16]

Wiþ liþa sare genim þysse ylcan wyrte sumne dæl seoð on wine to þriddan dæle ⁊ of þam wine syn[17] þonne þa lyþu gebeðede ealle þæra[18] liða untrumnysse[19] hyt gelidigaþ.[20]

[1] héafod, B. [2] hatteð, H. B. [3] eagon, B. [4] -egað, B. [5] The printed Latin, Eruscus, id est rubus, or Nomina et virtutes herbæ Erusci, rubive. [6] brembel, H. [7] gehælþ, H. B. [8] þara, B. [9] sysone, H.; seofone, B. [10] dæg, also H. B. [11] nirige, B. [12] gecnocode, B. [13] blorman, B. [14] ælcere, B. [15] -cennysse, B. [16] -næl-, B. [17] syn, B. [18] þara, H. B. [19] -nesse, B. [20] gelibegað, H. B.

HOUNDS HEAD. LXXXVIII.

Antirrhinum orontium. Bot.

For sore of eyes and swelling, take roots of this wort, which is called canis caput, and in our language hounds head; seethe them in water, and then bathe the eyes with the water; soon it (*namely, the application*) relieves the sore.

BRAMBLE.[a] LXXXIX.

Rubus fruticosus. Bot.

1. For sore of ears, take this wort, which is named eruscus, and by another name bramble, so tender, pound it; then take the wash made lukewarm, drip it in the ear; it diminishes the sore, and surely healeth.

2. For flux of wife (*woman*), take heads of this same wort, so tender, and of them let there be thrice seven; seethe in water to a third part; administer (*this*) to be drunk fasting for three days, so however, that thou every day renew the drink.

3. For heart ache,[b] take leaves of this same wort, pounded by themselves; lay them over the left teat; the sore passes off.

4. For new wounds, take blossoms of this same wort, lay them to the wounds; without any delay and mischief,[c] they will heal the wounds.

5. For sore of joints,[d] take some part of this same wort, seethe in wine to the third part, and with the wine let then the joints be bathed; (*the application*) relieves all the infirmity of the joints.

[a] The drawings in MS. V. and MS. Add. 17063 intend this.

[b] Ad cardiacos. Lat. In classical Latin hardly so much spoken of the heart as of the stomach.

[c] Aut flos aut mora (Lat. MS. Addit. 17063), *blossom or berries.* The interpreter blundered.

[d] Ad condylomata. Lat.

Þið næddþan ſlite ȝenim þýſſe ilcan pýþte leaf þe þe ellufti nembun[1] ſpa nipe ȝecnucude[2] leȝe to ðam sape.

Ȝearpe.[3] XC.

Ðaf pýþte[4] þe man milleþolu[m] ȝ on upe ȝeþeode ȝearpe nemneþ ýf ſæd þ achilleſ ſe ealdoſman hý[5] ſindan ſcolde.[6] ȝ he mid þyſſe sýlfan pýþte ȝehælde[7] þa þe mid iſenne[8] ȝeſleȝene ȝ ȝepundude[9] pæſan.[10] Eac[11] heo of sumum mannum ſoſ þý[12] ȝenemned[13] ýf · achýlleoſ mid þæne[14] pýþte ýf sæd þ he eac[15] sumne[16] man ȝehælan ſceolde[17] þam[18] pæf thelephon nama.

Þið toð ece ȝenim þýſſe pýþte pýþtpalan ðe þe milleþolium nembun[19] ſýle etan fæſtendum.

Þiþ punda þe mid iſenne ſýn ȝeþoſhte ȝenim þaf ýlcan pýþte mid ſýfle ȝecnucude.[20] leȝe to þam pundum heo þa punda afeoſmaþ ȝ ȝehæleð.[21]

Þiþ ȝeſpell ȝenim þaf ýlcan pýþte mýlleþolium mid butefan ȝecnucude[22] leȝe to þam[23] ȝeſpelle.

Þið þæt hpýlc man eaſþoðlice ȝemiȝan[24] mæȝe ȝenim þýſſe ýlcan pýþte pos mid ecede ſýle ðſincan pundufflice[25] heo hæleþ.[26]

Liſ punð on men acoloð sý ȝenim þonne ða[27] sýlfan pyþte milleþolium ȝ ȝnid ſpýþe ſmale ȝ menȝc[28] þið butefan leȝe ðonne on ða punda[29] heo cpicaþ ſona ȝ peaſmað.[30]

Liſ men þ heaſod beſſte oððe uncuð ſpýle onȝe-

[1] næmðan, H.; nemðon, B. [2] ȝecnocode, B. [3] ȝarupe, B., by later hand. [4] þýþt, B. [5] hiȝ, B. [6] ſceolde, H.; ſcolde, V. B. [7] ȝehǽlde, H. [8] iſénne, H. [9] –ðode, B. [10] pæſán, H.; pǽſon, B. [11] Eác, H. [12] ſoſðiȝ, B. [13] ȝenǣned, H. [14] þape, B. [15] eác, H. [16] sume, H. [17] ſcolde, B. [18] þám, H. [19] –ðon, B. [20] ȝecnocode, B. [21] –hǽl–, B. [22] ȝecnocode, B. [23] þæm, H. [24] –míȝ–, B. [25] –ðoſ–, B. [26] hǽl–, B. [27] þaf, H. [28] mæncȝ, H. B. [29] punde, B. [30] heo ȝeþeaſmaðˇ, H., omitting three words ; péaſm–, B.

6. For rend by a snake, take leaves of this same wort, which we named eruscus, so fresh, pounded, lay them to the sore. BRAMBLE. Art. lxxxix.

YARROW.[a] XC.

Achillea millefolium. Bot.

1. Of this wort, which is named millefolium, and in our language yarrow, it is said that Achilles, the chieftain, should find (*found*) it; and he with this same wort healed them who with iron were stricken and wounded. Also for that reason, it is named of some men, Achillea. With this wort it is said that he also should heal (*healed*) a man whose name was Telephos.[b]

2. For tooth ache, take a root of this wort, which we named millefoil, give it (*to the patient*) to eat fasting.

3. For wounds which are made with iron, take this same wort, pounded with grease; lay it to the wounds; it purgeth and healeth the wounds.

4. For a swelling, take this same wort millefoil, pounded into butter; lay it to the swelling.

5. In case that any man with difficulty can pass water, take ooze of this same wort with vinegar, give it him to drink; wondrously it healeth.[c]

6. If a wound on a man be chilled, take then the same wort millefoil, and rub it very small, and mingle it with butter, lay it then on the wound; it soon quickeneth and warmeth it.

7. If a mans head burst, or a strange swelling

[a] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 42 a, intends yarrow.

[b] Hyginus, fab. ci., and the poets.

[c] The rest of yarrows leechdoms are not in the printed Latin, 1528, nor in MS. A., nor G. T.

ſittte nime þýſſe ýlcan pýſtte pýſtpalan binde on þone ſpýſnan[1] ðonne cymeð[2] hým þ to ȝodre fremme.

Eft þið þam ýlcan ȝenim þaſ ýlcan pýſtte pýſc to duſte do on ða punde þonne býþ heo ſona hatiȝende.[3]

Lýf hpylcum men ædlan ahealdode sýn[4] oðde[5] hiſ mete ȝemýltan[6] nelle ným[7] þýſſe ýlcan pýſtte[8] ſeaf menȝc[9] ðonne þin ꝟ[10] pæteſ ꝟ hunig ꝟ þ ſeaf eall tosomne[11] ſýle hýt him ðonne[12] peaſm dlincan ðonne[13] býþ him sona bet.

Eft þið þælna[14] ðeaſma ece[15] ꝟ þið ealleſ[16] þæſ O. condenses. innoðeſ[17] nim þaſ ýlcan pýſtte[18] dlýȝ hý þonne ꝟ ȝeȝnid to duſte spýþe ſmale do ðonne[19] þæſ duſtef fif cuculeſnaſ[20] fulle ꝟ ðreo full ȝodeſ pineſ sýle hým ðonne dlincan[21] þ · ðonne deah hýt him þið ſpa hpylcum ealdoðum ſpa him on innan bið.

Lýf ðonne æftef ðam men ſý ſoȝoþa ȝetenȝe[22] oðde[23] hpylc innan ȝund[24] blýne · ȝenim ðonne[25] þyſſe pýſtte pýſtpalan ꝟ ȝecnuca ſpýþe pel do ðonne[26] on ſpýþe ȝod beoſ[27] ſýle hýt him þonne[28] placu ſupan · ðonne[29] pene ic þ hýt him pel fremie[30] ȝe þið ſoȝoðan ȝe þið æȝhpylcum incundum[31] ealdoðnýſſum.[32]

Þið heaſod[33] ece ȝenim þaſ ýlcan pýſtte pýſc clýþan[34] þælof[35] leȝe ðonne[36] on þ heaſod ðonne[37] ȝenimð[38] hýt ſona þ sáſ onpeȝ.[39]

Þiþ þan[40] nædder cýnne ðe man ſpalanȝiuſ hateð[41] ȝenim þýſſe ýlcan pýſtte tpiȝo ꝟ þa leaf ſeoð on pine ·

[1] ſpeoſan, H. [2] cýmð, B. [3] hát–, B. [4] ſýn, B. [5] oðð, B. [6] –ten, O., fol. 11 = 34. [7] nime, O. [8] þ. pýſt, O. [9] mænȝ, H. B.; menȝ to, O. [10] ꝟ, B. omits. [11] to gadere, O. [12] þane, O. (for þanne.) [13] þane, O. [14] þaſa, B. O. [15] eca, O. [16] ealle, O. [17] A modern hand in H. proposes to add fare. [18] pyſt, O. [19] þane, O. [20] –cel–, B. [21] ðrican, O., and so often. [22] ȝetænȝe, H.; ȝetænȝe, B. [23] oþþer, O. [24] cunð, B. O. [25] þane, O. [26] ðane, O. [27] béoſ, B. [28] After þon̄, H. adds ſpa; þan̄, O. [29] þanne, O. [30] –miȝe, B.; –mia, O. [31] incunda, O.; in margin.

appear on it, let him take roots of this same wort, and bind them on his neck; that will come to be of good service to him.

8. Again for the same, take this same wort, work it to a dust; apply it to the wound, then it will soon be heating.

9. If any mans veins be hardened, or his meat will not digest, take juice of this same wort, then mingle wine and water and honey and the juice all together, then give it him warm to drink; then it will soon be well with him.

10. Again, for ache of the bowels and of all the inwards, take this same wort, dry it then, and rub it to dust, very small; then put up five spoons full of the dust, and three cups of good wine; then give him that to drink. Then it is good for him for whatsoever annoyances he hath within.

11. If then, after that, there befall the man hiccuping, or any ratten-burn [a] within (him), take then roots of this wort, pound them very well; put them into good beer; give it him then lukewarm to sup. Then I ween that it may be of good benefit to him either for hiccup or for any internal difficulty.

12. For head ache, take this same wort, work a plaster thereof, then lay it on the head; then it soon removes the sore away.

13. Against the serpent kind, which are called φαλάγγια, *tarantulas*, take twigs of this same wort

[a] Ratten is *pus, matter*, in Devonshire: understand *purulent inflammation.*

uncūða. [32] –neȝȝum, H. [33] héaȝoð, B. [34] to clyðan, H. [35] þaþ, B. O. [36] þane, O. [37] þañ, O. [38] bınımð, O. [39] apeȝ, O. [40] ðam, H.; O. omits the paragraph. [41] hát–, B.

ȝnıð ðonne[1] ſpıþe ſmale ꝛ leȝe on ða[2] punde ȝýꝼ heo tosomne hleapan polde ꝛ þonne æꝼtep þam ȝenim ða pýꝛte ꝛ hunıȝ menȝc[3] to somne ꝛmýꝛe[4] þa punde ðæꝛ[5] mıð þonne hatað heo ꝛona.

Þıð næddꝛan ſlıte ȝýꝼ hpýlc man hýne beȝýꝛdeþ mıð þýſſe pýꝛte[6] ꝛ hý[7] on peȝe mıð hım beꝛeþ he bıð ȝeꝛcýldeð ꝼꝛam[8] æȝhpýlcum[9] nædden cýnne.[10]

Þıð pede[11] hundeꝛ ꝛlıte ȝenim ðaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte ȝnıð ꝛ hpæten coꝛn leȝe on þa punde ðonne halað heo ꝛona.

Eꝼt pıð nædꝛan[12] ſlıte ȝýꝼ ꝛeo punð[13] ꝼoꝛþunden[14] sý ȝenim þýꝛꝛe sýlꝼan[15] pýꝛte telȝꝛan[16] ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe ȝnıð þonne[17] ꝛpýþe ꝛmale ȝeꝛodene leȝe þonne on ða punde[18] ðonne[19] þ dolh open ꝛý ȝenim þa ýlcan pýꝛte unꝛodene[20] ȝnıð ſpýþe ꝛmale menȝc[21] pıð hunıȝ lacna[22] þonne þa punde[23] þæꝛmıð ðonne[24] býð heo sona hal.

Rude. XCI.

Liꝼ blod oꝼ nosum ꝼlope ȝenim ðaꝛ pýꝛte þe man ꝛutam ꝛ þam ȝelice oðꝛum naman ꝛuðan nemneþ · ðo ȝelomlice on þa næꝛðýꝛlu[25] pundoꝛlice heo þ blod oꝼ ðam næꝛðýꝛlun[26] ȝepꝛıð.

Þıð toðundennýsse[27] ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte ꝛutam sýle hý[28] dælmelum ꝛpa ȝꝛene etan[29] oððe on ðꝛunce[30] þıcȝean.[31]

[1] þon̄, H. omits. [2] ða, V. B. omit. [3] mæncȝ, H. B. [4] ſmeꝛa, B. [5] þaꝛ, B. [6] pyrt, O. [7] hıȝ, B. [8] pıð for ꝼꝛā, B. [9] -cen, O. [10] næddre cunne, O. [11] podeſ, O.; See St. John, x. 21, Marsh. O. condenses. [12] næddra, O. [13] ſe punde, O. [14] -don, O. [15] ılcan, B. [16] telȝan, B.; þıffan pýrt telȝran, O. [17] þane, O. [18] punda, O. [19] þan̄, O. [20] -done, B.; pyrt ȝeeſodone, O. [21] mæncȝ, H.; mænc, B.; meng, O. [22] lácna, B. [23] punda, O. [24] þaꝛ, B. O. [25] B. H.

and the leaves, seethe them in wine; then rub them very small, and lay them on the wound, if it be willing to unite; and after that, take the wort and honey, mingle together, smear the wound therewith; then it soon heateth.[a] YARROW. Art. xc.

14. For bite of snake, if any man girdeth himself with this wort, and beareth it on the way with him, he is shielded from every serpent kind.

15. For tearing of mad dog, take this same wort, rub it and wheat grains; lay them on the wound; then it soon healeth.

16. For a rent by a snake, if the wound is swollen, take twigs of this same wort, seethe in water, rub them then very small; when sodden, lay them on the wound. When the incision is open take the same wort unsodden, rub very small, mingle with honey, then dress the wound therewith; then it will be soon whole.

RUE.[b] XCI.

Ruta graveolens. Bot.

1. If blood flow from the nose, take this wort, which is named ruta, and by another name like that, rue; apply it frequently to the nostrils; it wonderfully stanches the blood from the nostrils.

2. For bloatedness, take this same wort rue, give it so green, in pieces, to be eaten or swallowed in drink.

[a] All the MS S. haꝛað; but halað would be better.

[b] The figure in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 41 b, intends rue. MS. V., fol. 43 a, cannot, but rather *Vlex Europæus* (H.), *furze*.

omit seven words by error. [26] þurle, O. [27] –neɼɼe, B. [28] hıȝ, B. [29] ꝛo eꝛan; O. [30] ðpıncan, H. O. [31] þıcȝan, B.

Wið þæt magan[1] wære genim þýðre ylcan pýrte sæd 7 wyrtwel 7 eced sýle þicgean[2] fæstendum;·

Wið eagena sare 7 gesewel genim þas ylcan pýrte[3] wutan wel gecnucude[4] lege to ðam[5] sare eac se pýrtwuma gecnucud[6] 7 ðæt[7] mid gesmýred[8] þ wæl hýt wel gebet.

Wið þa adle ðe man liðargum hated[9] þ ýð on ure gebeode[10] ofergýtulnýs[11] cweden genim þas ylcan pýrte wutan mid eced gewered beget þonne ðæne[12] andplatan ðær mid.[13]

Wiþ eagena ðýmnýsse[14] genim ðýsse sýlfan pýrte[15] leaf sýle etan fæstendum 7 sýle hý[16] drincan on wine.

Wið heafod ece genim ðas ylcan pýrte sýle drincan[17] on wine cnuca[18] eft þas sýlfan pýrte 7 wring þ wos on eced[19] smýre[20] ðonne þ heafod þæt mid.[21] eac þeos pýrt fremað[22] wið deadspringas.

Horsemint.[23] XCII.

Wið earena[24] sâre genim þýsse pýrte wos þe[25] man mentastum 7 oðrum naman [26] hateþ mid strangon[27] wine gemencged[28] dô on þ eare þeah ðær[29] beon pýrmas on acennede[30] hi[31] þurh[32] ðis sceolon[33] beon âcwealde.

[1] mæge, O. [2] þicgan, H. B. [3] wyrte, V. omits. [4] gecnocode, B. [5] þæm, H. [6] gecnocod, B. [7] þas, B. [8] gewmered, H. B. [9] hát–, B. [10] –þéode, B. [11] –ner, B.; ofergitolner, H. [12] þone, B. [13] þas, B. [14] –nesse, B. [15] silfe pyrtan, B. [16] hig, B. [17] –ca, O. [18] cnuca, H. omits; V. is here fretted away. [19] eceðe 7, H. [20] smera, B. [21] þas, B. [22] swýmað, H. [23] horsminte, B., by later hand. [24] earan, O., fol. 12. [25] þara wurte wos þ, O. [26] O. supplies brocminte, and alters the text. [27] strange, O. [28] gemængced, H.; –ged, B. [29] þas,

3. For sore of the maw, take seed of this same wort and sulphur and vinegar; administer (*to the patient*) to eat, fasting. Rue. Art. xci.

4. For sore of eyes and swelling, take this same wort rue, well pounded, lay it to the sore, also the root pounded, and smear therewith; it well amendeth the sore.[a]

5. For the disease which is called lethargy, and in our language is denominated forgetfulness *or unconsciousness*, take this same wort rue, washed, *that is, macerated* in vinegar, souse then the forehead therewith.

6. For dimness of eyes, take leaves of this same wort, give them (*to the sufferer*) to eat fasting, and give (*them him*) to drink in wine.

7. For head ache, take this same wort, give it to be drunk in wine; again, pound the same wort, and wring (*out*) the ooze into vinegar; then smear the head therewith. This wort also is beneficial for carbuncles.

Horsemint.[b] XCII.

Mentha silvestris. Bot.

For sore of ears, take ooze of this wort, which is called mentastrum, and by another name *horsemint*, mixed with strong wine, apply it to the ear; though worms be therein existing, they through this (*application*) shall be killed.

[a] The idiom of the Saxon is not uncommon.

[b] The painting, MS. V., fol. 43 b, is intended probably for horsemint. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed "horseminte," but drawn wrong.

B. O. [30] acænneðe, H. B.; -neð, O. [31] hiȝ, B. [32] þur, O. [33] ȝculon, B.

Þið hneoxlan ȝenim þýrre ylcan pýnte leaf sýle etan ȝenirlice[1] he bið ȝehæleð.[2]

Þæl pynt[3] vel ellen pýnt. XCIII.

Þið ƿ rtanaf on blædnan pexen[4] ȝenim þaf pýnte þe man ebulum ȝ oðrum naman ellen pýnte[5] nemneþ ȝ eac sume[6] men peal pýnt hatað[7] ȝecnuca hý[8] þonne rpa meanre mið hýne leaxum rýle ðruncan on pine heo[9] ût anýðeþ[10] ða untrumnýrre.[11]

Þið næddran flite ȝenim þaf ylcan pýnte þe pe ebulum nemdun[12] ȝ æfter þam ðe þu hý[13] xorceorxe healð hý[13] on þinre handa[14] ȝ cpeð þrira[15] nigon rioan[16] omnef malaf befriaf canto · ƿ ýr þonne on ure[17] ȝeþeode berinȝ ȝ oxercum ealle ýxele pildðeor · xorceorx[18] hý[19] ðonne mið fpýþe rceaxrpon rexe[20] on þrý[21] dælaf · ȝ þa hpile þe þu ðir[22] ðó · þenc[23] be þam men þe þu ðærmið[24] þencft[25] to ȝelacnienne[26] ȝ þonne þu þanon pende[27] ne bereoh þu þe ná · nim ðonne þa pýnte ȝ cnuca hý[28] leȝe to þam flite rona he bið hal.

Þiþ pæter reocnýrre ȝenim þýrre ylcan pýnte pýnt-palan ȝecnucude[29] rrinȝ þonne pæpox[30] rra þæt þu hæbbe pæpox[30] reoper rcenceaf[31] ȝ pinef healxne

[1] ȝep–, B. omits. [2] –hal–, O. [3] palpurt, B., by later hand. [4] peaxaþ, H. [5] pýrt, H. [6] sumæn, H. [7] hát–, B.; hatеð, H. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] héo, B. [10] anýð–, B. [11] –nerre, B. [12] –ðon, B. [13] hiȝ, B., twice. [14] hánda, B. [15] þrípa, B. [16] riðon, B. [17] úne, B. [18] xorceorxe, H. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] seaxe, H. [21] þrýȝ, B. [22] ðó, B. also. [23] þænc, H. [24] þaf, B. [25] þæncft, H. [26] ȝelacni-ȝenne, B. H. [27] pænde, H.; pénde, B. [28] hí, B. [29] ȝecnocode, B. [30] þaf, B., twice. [31] rcæncaf, B.

[a] The old interpreter has omitted this. Vt scias in cuius stellæ tutela natus sis. Herbam mentastrum tolles mundus et in linteolo mundo habeto, et quando in pane cocto gra-

2. For leprosy, take leaves of this same wort, administer to be eaten; surely (*the patient*) shall be healed.[a] HORSEMINT. Art. xcii.

WALL WORT, or ELDER WORT.[b] XCIII.

Sambucus ebulus. Bot.

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, which is named ebulum, and by another name elder wort, *or dwarf elder*, and (which) also some men call wall wort; pound it then so tender, with its leaves, administer it to drink in wine; it forces out the infirmity.

2. For rent by snake, take this same wort, which we named ebulum, and ere thou carve it off, hold it in thine hand, and say thrice nine times, Omnes malas bestias canto,[a] that is, in our language, Enchant and overcome all evil wild deer; then carve it off with a very sharp knife, into three parts; and the while that thou be doing this, think of the man whom thou thinkest therewith to leech, and when thou wend thence, look not about thee; then take the wort and pound it, lay it to the cut; soon it will be whole.

3. For water sickness, *that is, dropsy*, take roots of this same wort pounded; wring then thereof, so that thou have of the ooze four draughts, and (*add*) a

num frumenti integrum inveneris, simul cum herba ponito, et preceris septem stellas, hoc est Solem, Lunam, Martem, Mercurium, Iovem, Venerem, Saturnum, et sub puluino pone, atque roga ut tibi per quietem ostendant, in cuius stellæ tutela sis.

[b] The drawing in MS. V., fol. 43 c, is apparently meant for dwarf elder, as so MS. Add. 17063. In MS. Bodley, 130, is also a rough likeness, with the glosses "walwort, danewort, "wylde elder." Classical Latinity authorizes only ebulum, but ebulus is favoured by the analogies.

[c] Canto, Lat. 1528, but the English text has the verbs in the imperative.

ꝛeſtep ſẏle ðꝛincan æenne[1] on ðæg hẏt ſꝛemað[2] mẏclum[3] þam pætepꝛeocan.

Eac[4] hẏt bẏnnan[5] healꝼon[6] ȝeaꝛe ealne þone pætan ut atẏhþ.

Dpeoꝛȝe ðpeoꝛle. XCIV.

Ðeoꝛ ſẏꝛt þe man polleȝium ⁊ oþꝛum naman ðꝛeoꝛiȝe ðpoꝛle nemneþ hæꝼð mid hẏꝛe maneȝa læce-domaꝛ þeah hẏ[7] ꝼela manna nē cunne ·[8] þonne ẏꝛ þeos ſẏꝛt tpeȝea[9] cẏnna þ iꝛ pep[10] ⁊ piꝼ · Se pep[10] haꝼaþ hpite bloſtman[11] ⁊ þ piꝼ haꝼaþ ꝓeade oþþe bꝛune æȝhpæþep ẏꝛ nẏtlic[12] ⁊ pundoꝛlic ⁊ hi[13] on him hab-baþ pundoꝛlice mihte mid þam mæſtan bleo[14] hẏ blopaþ[15] ðonne nealice oþꝛe ſẏꝛta ꝛcꝛincaþ ⁊ peoꝛ-niað.

Þiþ ðæꝛ innoþeꝛ ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan ſẏꝛte pol-leȝium ⁊ cẏmen cnuca toꝛomne mid pætepe ⁊ leȝe to þam naꝼolan[16] ꝓona he bið ȝehæleð.[17]

Eꝼt ꝓið þæꝛ maȝan ꝛaꝛe ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlꝼan ſẏꝛte polleȝium cnuca hẏ[18] ⁊ mid pætepe ȝepæꝛc[19] ſẏle ðꝛincan on eceðe hẏt þone plættan þæꝛ maȝan pel ȝelibiȝaþ.[20]

Þið ȝicþan þæꝛa[21] ȝeꝛceapa[22] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan ſẏꝛte ſeoð on ꝓeallenðon pætepe let[23] þonne colian ſpa oð hẏt[24] man ðꝛincan mæȝe ⁊ hẏt þonne ðꝛince hẏt ȝe-libeȝaþ þone ȝicþan.

Eꝼt ꝓið þæꝛ innoðeꝛ ꝛaꝛe þeoꝛ ſẏlꝼe ſẏꝛt ſꝛemaþ[25] pel ȝeetan[26] ⁊ to þam naꝼolan[27] ȝepꝛiþen ſpa þ heo[28] ſꝛam þam naꝼolan ꝓeallan ne mæȝe[29] ꝓona heo þ ſā̆ꝛ toꝼepeþ.

Þið þam[30] ꝼeꝼoꝛe þe þẏ ðꝛẏðdan dæȝe on man

[1] æne, H. B. [2] ſꝛamað, H. [3] micclū, B. [4] Eác, H. [5] –non, B. [6] healꝼan,H. [7] hiȝ, B. [8] –na, O. [9] tpeȝꝛa, B. O. [10] pæꝛ, H., twice. [11] blosman, H. B. [12] netlíc, H. [13] hiȝ, B. [14] bléo, B. [15] blópað, B. [16] –ꝛel–, B. [17] –hæl–, B. [18] hiȝ, B. [19] ȝepes,

half sextarius of wine; administer one a day to drink; it benefiteth much the watersick *or dropsical.* WALL WORT. Art. xciii.

4. Also, within half a year it draweth out all the *dropsical* humour.

DWARF DWOSLE, *Pennyroyal.* XCIV.

Mentha pulegium. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named pulegium, and by another name dwarf dwosle, hath with it many leechdoms; though many of men ken them not. Further is this wort of two kinds, wer and wife, *or male and female.* The wer, *or male,* hath white blossoms, and the wife, *or female,* hath red or brown; either is beneficial and wonderlike, and they have on them wondrous virtue. They blow with the greatest beauty when nearly other worts shrink and languish.

2. For sore of the inwards, take this same wort pulegium, and cummin, pound together along with water, and lay to the navel; soon he, *the patient,* will be healed.

3. Again, for sore of the maw, *or stomach,* take this same wort pulegium, pound and wash it with water, give to drink in vinegar; it well relieves the nausea of the maw, *or stomach.*

4. Against itch of the shape, *or sexual parts,* take this same wort, seethe it in boiling water, then let (*this*) cool, so far as till a man may drink it, and let him then drink it; it relieves the itch.

5. Again, for sore of the inwards, this same wort profits well, eaten and tied down to the navel, so that it may not fall from the navel; soon it removes the sore.

6. For *a tertian, or* the fever which cometh on a

H. B.; ꝑeſ, O. [20] –eȝað, B. [21] þaꝑa, B. [22] –ꝑcapa, B. [23] læꞇ, B. [24] hı, B. [25] ꝓꝑamað, H. [26] ȝeeꞇen, H. [27] –ꝑel–, B. [28] he, B. [29] maȝa, O. [30] þæm, H.

becýmeþ ȝenim þyrre ýlcan pýrte þriȝu[1] beƿealð on pulle ſteþ[2] hýne þæþmið[3] toƿoþan[4] þam timan þe þe ƿeƿoþ hým to pýlle · ⁊ ȝýƿ hƿa hýþ heaƿod mið þýrre pýrte onbutan[5] bediþeþ· heo þ̄ ſ̄a þæt heaƿodeþ[6] ȝeliðiȝaþ.[7]

Gýƿ deadboþen cýld sý on piƿeþ innoðe ȝenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte þriý cýþaþ ⁊ þa ſýn nipe ſpa hý[8] ſpýþoſt ſtincen cnuca[9] on ealdon[10] pine sýle ðrincan.

Gýƿ hƿa on ſcipe plættan þoliȝe[11] ȝenime[12] þaþ ýlcan pýrte polleian ⁊ pæþmod[13] cnucie[14] tosomne mið ele ⁊ mið eceðe ſmýriȝe[15] hýne þæþmið ȝelomlice.

Þið blæðran sape ⁊ þið þ̄ ſtanaþ þæþon[16] pexen[17] ȝenim þaþ ýlcan pýrte polleian pel ȝecnucuðe[18] ⁊ treȝen ſcenceaþ[19] pineþ ȝemencȝ[20] tosomne ſýle ðrincan ſona ſeo blæddeþ to ſelþan ȝehpýrƿeð[21] ⁊ binnan ƿeapum daȝum heo þa untrumnýrre[22] ȝehæleþ ⁊ þa ſtanaþ þe þæþ[23] on ƿeaxeþ ut[24] anýdeð.

Gýƿ hƿa onbutan[25] hiþ heoþtan · oþþe on hiþ briostan ſaþ þolie ·[26] þonne ete he þaþ ýlcan pýrte polleium ⁊ ðrince hý[27] ƿæſtende.

Gýƿ hƿylcum men hƿamma deþiȝe ȝenim þaþ ylcan pyrte ⁊[28] treȝen ſcenceaþ[29] eceðeþ ðrince ƿæſtende ;·[30]

Þið þæt maȝan toþundennýrre[31] ⁊ þæþa[32] innoþa ȝenim þaþ ýlcan pýrte polleȝium ȝecnucuðe[33] ⁊ on pætepe oððe on pine ȝepýllede oþþe þuþh hý[34] ſýlƿe sýle þicȝean[35] ſona býþ ſeo untrumnýþ ſoþlæten.[36]

[1] triȝa, H. [2] ſtýþ, B. [3] þaþ, B. [4] –þon, B. [5] onbútan, B. [6] heaþes, H. [7] –eȝað, B. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] cuca, H. [10] –ðan, B. [11] þolce, H. [12] ȝ̄nim, H. [13] pæþmo, V.; peþmoð, H. [14] cnuca, H.; cnociȝe, B. [15] ſmeþa, B. [16] þaþ, B. [17] peaxað, H. [18] ȝecnocoðe, B. [19] scencas, H.; ſcencaþ, B. [20] ȝ̄mencȝ, H.; ȝemænc, B. [21] ȝehpeoþƿeð, H.; ȝefýrfeð, O. [22] –neſſe, B. [23] þaþ, B. [24] út, B. [25] –ton, B. [26] ðoliȝe,

DWARF DWOSLE. Art. xciv.

man on the third day, take twigs of this same wort; fold them up in wool; incense *as with a censer, the patient*, before the time when the fever will be upon him; and if one windeth his head about with this wort, it alleviates the sore of the head.

7. If a dead-borne child be in a wifes *or womans* inwards, take three sprouts of this same wort, and let them be new, so do they strongest scent, pound in old wine; give to drink.

8. If any thole *or endure* nausea on shipboard, let him take the same wort pulegium, and wormwood, let him pound them together with oil and with vinegar; let him smear himself therewith frequently.

9. For sore of bladder, and in case that stones therein wax, take the same wort pulegium, well pounded, and two draughts of wine; mingle together; give to drink; soon the bladder shall turn to a better (*state*), and within a few days *the wort* shall heal the infirmity, and shall force out the stones which therein are waxing.

10. If any one about his heart or in his breast, thole, *that is, suffer* sore, then let him eat this same wort pulegium, and drink[a] it fasting.

11. If cramp annoy any man, take the same wort and two cups of vinegar; let him drink fasting.

12. For swelling of the maw and of the inwards, take this same wort pulegium, pounded, and boiled in water or in wine, or give it to be swallowed by itself; soon shall the infirmity be removed.

[a] Only glutiat. Lat., 1528.

H. B. [27] hiȝ, B. [28] ⁊, V. omits. [29] scencas, H.; ſcæncaſ, B. [30] ſéſtende, H. [31] þúnðeneſſe, B. [32] þaþa, B. [33] ȝecnocoðe, B. [34] hiȝ, B. [35] þicȝan, B.; þýnȝcan, H. [36] untþumnesse ſoplætan, H.; -neſ ſopléćten, B.

Þiþ miltan ſaþe ȝenim þaſ ỏlcan þỏſte polleium ſeoð on ecede ỏle þruncan ſpa peaþm.

Þiþ lendena[1] ece ꝛ þið þæþa[2] þeona ſaþe ȝenim þaſ ỏlcan þỏſte polleium ꝛ þipoþ æȝþeſ ȝelice micel be ȝepihte cnuca tosomne ꝛ þonne þu on bæþe sỏ ſmỏþe[3] þæþmið[4] þæþ[4] hỏt ſpỏþoſt deþiȝe.

Nepte. XCV.

Ðaſ[5] þỏſte[6] man nepitamon ꝛ oþþum[7] naman nepte nemneþ ꝛ eac ȝþecaſ hỏ[8] mente oþinon hataþ.

neddþe.

Þiþ næddan ſlite ȝenim þaſ þỏſte[9] ðe pe nepitamon nemdun[10] cnuca mid pine ſþinȝ þonne þ̄ poſ ꝛ[11] sỏle[12] ỏþuncan on pine[13] ꝛ ȝenim eac þa leaſ[14] þỏſſe sylfan þỏſte ȝecnucude[15] leȝe to þæþe[16] punde.

Cammoc. XCVI.

The fig., V., fol. 45 a, I hold to be *peucedanum officinale.*

Ðaſ þỏſte[17] man peucedanum ꝛ oðþum naman cammoc[18] nemneþ.

Neddþe.

Ðeoſ þỏſt þe pe peucedanum nemdun[19] mæȝ næddan mid hỏſe ſpæce[20] aflian.[21]

Þið næddan ſlite ȝenim þaſ ỏlcan þỏſte peucedanum ꝛ betonicam ꝛ heoſteſ ſmeoſup[22] oðde[23] þ̄ meaſh ꝛ eced dō tosomne leȝe þonne to þæþe[24] punde he bið ȝehæled.[25]

Þið þa adle þe ȝþecaſ ſþeneſiſ nemnað þ̄ iſ on uſe

[1] lænd–, B. [2] þeþa, V.; þaþa, B. [3] ſmeþa, B. [4] þaþ, B., twice. V. is here defective. [5] Ðeoſ, H. [6] þỏſte; altered later to þỏſt þe, B. [7] on uþum, H. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] þỏſt, O. [10] nendun, V.; nemdun, H.; –don, B. [11] ꝛ, B. omits. [12] ſule, O. [13] mid þan pine, O. [14] léaſ, B.; O. alters a little. [15] ȝecnude, V.; ȝecnocode, B. [16] þaþe, B. O. [17] A meddling hand has inserted þ into þỏſte, in B. [18] cammuc, H. [19] –don, B.; næmdan, H.

13. For sore of milt, *or spleen*, take this same wort pulegium, seethe in vinegar, give it so warm to drink. DWARF DWOSLE. Art. xciv.

14. For ache of loins and sore of the thighs,[a] take this same wort pulegium, and pepper, of either alike much by weight; pound together, and when thou be in the bath, smear therewith, where it most troubleth.

NEPTE.[b] *Catsmint.* XCV.

Nepeta cattaria. Bot.

This wort is named nepeta, and by another name nepte, and also the Greeks call it καλαμίνθη ὀρεινή.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 44 d.

For bite of snake, take this wort, which we named nepeta; pound it with wine, wring (*out*) then the ooze, and give it to drink in wine; and take also the leaves of this same wort pounded, lay them to the wound.

CAMMOCK. XCVI.

Peucedanum officinale. Bot.

1. This wort is named πευκέδανος, and by another name cammock.

Drawing of a snake, fol. 45 a.

2. This wort, which we named peucedanus, has the power to put to flight snakes by its smell.

3. For bite of snake, take this same wort peucedanus, and betony, and grease or the marrow of a hart, and vinegar; put them together, then lay them to the wound; *the patient* will be healed.

4. For the disease which the Greeks name φρένησις,[c]

[a] Ad sciam (*so*) vel coxarum dolorem. Lat., 1528. So that *thigh* must include *hip*.

[b] Drawn fairly well in MS. V., fol. 44 d.

[c] As Celsus, lib. iii. c. 18.

[20] ꝑpæcce, H. [21] aꝛlíȝan, B. [22] ꝑmeꝑuꝑ, H.; -ꝑu, B. [23] oþþaꝛ, O.
[24] þaꝑe, B. [25] ȝelacnuð, H.; -noð, B.

ȝeþeoðe ȝepiclerc[1] þær moðer þ byþ ðonne þ heafoð ãpeallen byþ ȝenim þonne þar[2] ẏlcan pẏrte peuce-ðanum cnuca on eceðe beȝeot þonne þ heafoð þæfmið[3] hẏt fremaþ[4] healice.

Speſe pẏrt. XCVII.

MSS. V. G. draw spears rising from a root.

Þið blæðran ſafe ȝenim þaſ pẏrte þe man[5] himnula campana ȝ oþrum naman ſpeſe pẏrte nemneþ ȝ meſcer sæd ȝ eorð nafolan[6] ȝ finuler[7] pẏrtpalan cnuca tosomne sẏle þonne plæc ðruncan ſceafplice hẏt fremað.[8]

Þið toþa ſafe ȝ paȝunȝe[9] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏrte sẏle etan fæſtenðum heo þa teþ ȝetrẏmeð.

Ascarides lumbricoidæ.

Þið þ ymb þæne nafolan[10] sẏn fenȝ pẏrmaſ ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏrte himnulan cnuca on fine leȝe to þam innoðe.

Ribbe. XCVIII.

Cynoglossum officinale.

Ðaſ pẏrte þe man[11] cẏnoȝloſſam ȝ oðrum Naman ribbe nemneþ ȝ hẏ[12] eac[13] ſume men linȝuam canif hateþ.

Næðre.

Þið næðran flite þeoſ pẏrt þe pe cẏnoȝloſſam nemðun[14] pel fremað[15] ȝecnucuð[16] ȝ on pine ȝeþiȝeð.

Þið þam[17] feforfe ðe þẏ[18] feorþan dæȝe on man becẏmeþ[19] ȝenim þaſ ẏlcan pẏrte cẏnoȝloſſam ða þe

[1] –leaſt, B. [2] þæs, H. [3] þaſ, B. [4] fremað, H. [5] H. omits þe man, inserts ẏlcan. [6] nafelan, B. [7] rineleſ, B. [8] fpamað, H. [9] puȝunȝe, H. B. omits four words. [10] nafelan, H.; nafelan, B. [11] H. omits þe man. Both V. and B. write þe, which is not wanted. [12] hiȝ, B. [13] eác, H. [14] –ðon, B. [15] fpam, H., with mað written over. [16] ȝecnocað, B. [17] þan, H. [18] þiȝ, B. [19] becẏmð, B. H. The folios of H. have been ill put together, we pass here from 17 b. to 50 a, four words being missing.

that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind, which is when the head is on fire; then take this same wort peucedanus, pound it in vinegar, then souse the head with it; it benefits highly.[a] CAMMOCK. Art. xcvi.

SPEARWORT. XCVII.

Inula helenium. Bot.

1. For sore of bladder, take this wort, which is named inula campana, and by another name spear-wort, and seed of marche, and roots of earth navel *or asparagus*, and of fennel, pound together, then give it to drink lukewarm; it benefits sharply.

2. For sore and looseness of teeth, take this same wort, give it (*to the sufferer*) to eat fasting; it steadieth the teeth.

3. In case that about the navel there be round worms, take this same wort elecampane, pound it in wine, lay it to the inwards.

RIBWORT. XCVIII.

Plantago lanceolata. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named κυνόγλωσσον,[b] and by another name rib, and also some men call it linguam canis. (*Sentence incomplete.*) Snake.[c]

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of snake, this wort, which we named cynoglossum, is of good advantage, pounded and swallowed in wine.

3. For *a quartan ague, or* the fever which cometh on a man on the fourth day, take this same wort

[a] The Latin, ed. 1528, uses throughout the feminine form πευκέδανος; the English interpreter had a different text.

[b] Cynoglossa, Lat., ed. 1528. But Ribwort is Arnoglossum. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed "Hundestongæ," and faithfully drawn. What remains of the outline in MS. V., and the neat figure in MS. A., fol. 45 a, might have been from nature, for Arnoglossum.

[c] Intended as a direction to the ornamentator.

ƿeopeɲ leaf hæbbe cnuca hẏ[1] sẏle ðɲincan on pætepe heo alẏfeþ þone man.

Þiþ ðæɲa[2] eaɲena unnẏtlicnẏffe ⁊ pið þ man pel ȝehẏɲan[3] ne mæȝe ȝenim þaf ẏlcan pẏɲte cẏnoȝlofƒam ȝecnucuðe[4] ⁊ on ele ȝeplæhte[5] ðɲẏpe on þ[6] eaɲe punðoɲlice hẏt hæleþ.

Ƽunðcoɲn. XCIX.

For the figure, see the facsimile.

Ðeos pẏɲt ðe man ƒaxiffɲaȝam ⁊ oþɲum naman ƒunðcoɲn nemneð bẏþ cenneð[7] on ðunum ⁊ on fænihtum[8] ƒtopum.

Þið þ ƒtanaf on blæðɲan pexen ȝenim þaf pẏɲte þe pe ƒaxiffɲaȝam nemðun[9] cnuca on pine fẏle ðɲincan þam þoliȝendan[10] ⁊ ðam ffefeɲȝendan on peaɲmum pætepe ſpa andpeaɲð[12] heo ẏf þæf þe ɲf sæð of ðam þe hiɲ afandedon[13] þ heo þẏ ẏlcan ðæȝe þa ftanaf foɲbẏɲcð ⁊ hẏ[14] ut[15] atẏhð ⁊ þone man to hẏf hæle ȝelæðeþ.[16]

Eoɲð ẏffiȝ.[17] C.

Hedera helix.

Þið þ ƒtanas on blæddɲan[18] pexen ȝenim þẏffe pẏɲte þe man hedeɲan niȝɲan ⁊ oþɲum naman eoɲð iɲiȝ nemneþ feofon beɲian oðde endluffon[19] on pætepe ȝeȝnidene fẏle ðɲincan punðoɲlice heo[20] ƒtanaf on þæɲe[21] blæðɲan ȝeȝaðeɲað ⁊ hẏ to bɲicð[22] ⁊ þuɲh miȝþan ut atẏhð.

Þið heaffod saſ[23] ȝenim þaf ẏlcan pẏɲte hedeɲam ⁊

[1] hiȝ, B. [2] ðaɲa, B. [3] ȝehẏɲan, B. [4] ȝecnocoðe, B. [5] -pleh-, B. [6] oþ, B. [7] cænneð, B. [8] ſtænigum, H. B. [9] -ðon, B. [10] -ðū, H. B. [12] anɲæde, H., on an erasure; andpeaɲð, a mere Latinism, offended the later owner of the MS. [13] -ðoð-, B. [14] hiȝ, B. [15] ût, B. [16] -læð-, B. [17] eoȝðíuí, B., by later hand.

cynoglossum, that one (*namely*) which may have four leaves, pound it, give it to drink in water; it releases the man. Ribwort. Art. xcviii.

4. For uselessness of the ears, and in case that a man may not hear well, take this same wort cynoglossum, pounded, and in oil made lukewarm, drip it on the ear; wonderfully it healeth.

Sundcorn. xcix.

Saxifraga granulata.

1. This wort, which is named saxifrage, and by another name sundcorn, is produced on downs and in stony places.

2. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, which we named saxifrage, pound it in wine; give it to the sufferer to drink, and to the feverish in warm water, so present, *that is, in the Latin sense, effective,* it is, that of it, it is said, by those who have tried it, *namely the experiment,* that it, *namely the wort,* breaketh to pieces the calculi the same day, and tuggeth them out, and leadeth the man to his health.

Earth ivy.[a] c.

Glechoma hederacea. Bot.

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seven or eleven berries rubbed *small* in water of this wort, which is named hedera nigra, and by another name earth ivy, give them to drink; wonderfully it, *namely the wort,* gathereth the calculi in the bladder, and breaketh them to pieces, and tuggeth them out by means of the urine.

2. For head sore, take this same wort hedera, and

[a] The figure in MS. V. is *Hedera helix.*

[18] –ðpán, H. [19] ænluran, H.; enðlipene, B. [20] heo þa, B. [21] ðape, B. [22] bpincð, V. and H. before correction; ꝺó bpingð, B. [23] éce, H. B.

ɲosan pos on ꝑine ȝepeɼeð[1] ſmẏɼe[2] þonne þa ðunponȝa ꜧ þone anðplatan þ ɼa̅ɲ ȝeliðiȝaþ.[3]

Ꝑið miltan sape ȝenim þẏɼɼe ẏlcan[4] pẏɼte cɲoppaɼ æɲeɼt[5] þɲẏ.[6] æt oþɲum ɼæle ꝓiꝓ · æt þam þɲẏðdan ɼæle seoꝓone · æt þam ꝓeoɲþan cẏɼɲe niȝon.[7] æt þam ꝓiꝓtan cẏɼɲe[8] endluꝓon.[9] æt þam ſixtan cẏɼɲe þɲeotẏne.[10] ꜧ æt þam ɼeoꝓoþam cẏɼɲe ꝓiꝓtẏne.[11] ꜧ æt þam ehteoþan[12] cẏɼɲe ɼeoꝓontẏne · ꜧ æt þam niȝoþan cẏɼɲe niȝontẏne · æt þam teoþan ɼæle a̅n[13] ꜧ tpentiȝ.[14] ɼẏle ðɲincan ðæȝhpamlice on ꝑine ȝẏꝓ he þonne on ꝓeꝓoɲe ɼẏ ɼẏle ðɲincan on peaɲmum pætepe mẏcelon he bẏþ ȝebet ꜧ ȝeſtɲanȝoð.

Ꝑið þæɲa[15] pẏɲma ɼlite þe man spalanȝioneɼ nemneð ȝenim þẏɼɼe ɼẏlꝓan pẏɼte ɼeaꝓ þæꝓ pẏɼtpalan þe pe heðeþam nemðun[16] sẏle ðɲincan.

Eꝓt pið þæɲa[17] punða lacnunȝe ȝenim þaɼ ẏlcan pẏɼte seoð on ꝑine leȝe to þam punðum;.[18]

Ꝑiþ þ næɼþẏɼlu ẏꝓele ſtincen[19] ȝenim þẏɼɼe sẏlꝓan pẏɼte seap · pel ahlẏtɲeð[20] ȝeot on þa næɼþẏɼlu.

Ꝑið þæɲa[21] eaɲena unnẏtlicnẏſſe ꜧ pið þ man ne mæȝe pell[22] ȝehẏɲan[23] ȝenim þẏɼɼe ẏlcan pẏɼte ɼeaꝓ ſpẏþe clæne mið ꝑine ðɲẏpe on þa eaɲan[24] he bið ȝelacnuð.[25]

Ꝑiþ þ heaꝓoð ne ace ꝓoꝓ ɼunnan hætan ȝenim þẏɼɼe sẏlꝓan pyɲte leaꝓ ſpẏþe hneɼce cnuca on ecede ſmẏɼe[26] þonne þone anðplatan þæɲmið[27] eac hẏt ɼɲemaþ[28] onȝean[29] ælc ɼaɲ[30] þe þam heaꝓoðe[31] ðeɲeþ.

[1] –péɼ–, B. [2] ſmẏɲa, B. [3] –eȝað, B. [4] ẏlan, V. [5] æɲoſt, H. [6] þɲiȝ, B. [7] niȝone, H. [8] ciɲe, B. [9] ændlúꝓon, H.; endliꝓon, B. [10] –ttẏne, B. [11] ɲiꝓtene, B. [12] eahtoþan, B. [13] án, H. [14] tpenti, B. [15] þaɲa, B. [16] –ðon, B. [17] þaɲa, B. [18] punðun, V. [19] –ncan, B. [20] –ttɲeð, B. [21] ðaɲa, B. [22] pel, H. [23] ȝehẏɲan, B.

ooze of rose extracted in wine, then smear the temples and the forehead; it relieves the sore.

3. For sore of milt, *or spleen*, take heads[a] of this same wort, at first, three; the second time, five; the third time, seven; the fourth time, nine; the fifth turn, *or time*, eleven; the sixth time, thirteen; the seventh time, fifteen; the eighth time, seventeen; the ninth time, nineteen; the tenth time, one and twenty; give to drink daily in wine, then, if he, *the patient*, be in a fever, give it him to drink in warm water; much he is amended and strengthened.

Drawings like horned locusts; legs, eight; wings, two.

4. For bite of the worms, *or creeping things*, which are named φαλάγγια, *tarantulas*,[b] take juice of the root of this same wort, which we named hedera; give to drink.

5. Again, for healing of the wounds, take this same wort, seethe it in wine, lay it to the wounds.

6. In case that the nostrils smell ill, take juice of this same wort, pour it well refined into the nostrils.

7. For unprofitableness of the ears, and in case that a man may not well hear, take juice of this same wort, very clean, with wine, drip *it* on the ears; he, *the sufferer*, will be cured.

8. That *the* head may not ache for heat of sun, take leaves of this same wort, very nesh, *or tender*, pound them in vinegar, then smear the forehead therewith. It also is of benefit against every sore that vexeth the head.

[a] Grana, Latin text.

[b] Some pretend φαλάγγια are not tarantulas.

[24] þ eaꝛe, B. [25] –noð, B. [26] ſmẏꝛa, B. [27] þaꝛ, B. [28] ꝛꝛamað, H. [29] onȝen, H. [30] ꝛáꝛ, H. [31] heaꝛðe, B.

Oꝛȝane. CI.

Ꝑiꝺ þæꝛ heaꝼoꝺeꝛ[1] saꝛe ȝenim þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛt eseap þe man ꝛeꝛꝑillum ꝵ oþꝛum naman oꝛȝane nemneþ ꝵ ele ꝵ ȝebæꝛneꝺ[2] ꝛealt to ꝛpẏþe[3] ſmalan ꝺuſte ȝebꝛẏt ȝemenȝc[4] ealle to somne ſmẏꝛe[5] þ heaꝼoꝺ þæꝛmiꝺ[6] hẏt bẏþ hal.

Eꝛt piꝺ heaꝼoꝺ ece ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ꝛeꝛꝑillum ȝeꝛoꝺene cnuca on eceꝺe ſmẏꝛe[7] þæꝛmiꝺ[8] þa ðunponȝa ꝵ þone anꝺplatan.

Giꝛ hpa ꝼoꝛbæꝛneꝺ sẏ ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ꝛeꝛꝑillum ꝵ æꝛcþꝛote ænne[9] þꝛiꝺ ꝵ anꝛe ẏntſan[10] ȝepihte ȝeꝛꝛẏꝛꝼeꝛ oꝼ seolꝼꝛe ꝵ ꝛoꝛan[11] þꝛeoꝛa ẏntꝛena[12] ȝepihte ȝepuna þonne eall tosomne on anum moꝛtepe ꝺo[13] þonne ðæꝛto[14] pex ꝵ healꝼeꝛ punꝺeꝛ ȝepihte beꝛan ſmeꝛupes[15] ꝵ heoꝛteneꝛ[16] ꝛeoð ealle[17] tosomne ꝼeoꝛma hẏt ꝵ leȝe to þam bæꝛnette.[18]

Peꝛmoꝺ. CII.

Ðeos pẏꝛt þe man abꝛinthium ꝵ oþꝛum naman peꝛmoꝺ nemneð[19] bẏþ cenneꝺ[20] on beȝanum ſtopum ꝵ on ðunum[21] ꝵ on ſtænilicum[22] ꝛtopum.

Ꝑiꝺ þ man læla ꝵ oðꝛe sa̅ꝛ oꝼ lichaman ȝeꝺo[23] ȝenim þaꝛ pẏꝛte abꝛinthium ꝛeoð on pæteꝛe ꝺo þonne on anne[24] clað leȝe to þam saꝛe ȝẏꝼ þonne se lichoma[25] meaꝛu[26] ꝛẏ ꝛeoð on hunigȝe[27] leȝe to þam ꝛaꝛe.[28]

[1] heaꝼoꝺeꝛ, H. B. [2] -neꝛ, B. [3] ſpiþan, H. [4] ȝemænȝc, H.; -mænȝ, B. [5] ſmẏꝛa, B. [6] þæꝛmiꝺ, H.; þaꝛ, B. [7] ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [8] þaꝛ, B. [9] anne, H. [10] yntꝛena, H., with marks of erasure. [11] ꝛoꝛan, B. [12] ynꝺꝛena, H.; ẏnꝺſa, B., see St. Marharete, p. 87, art. 30. [13] ꝺó, B. [14] þaꝛ, B. [15] -ꝛpeſ, B. [16] hyꝛtener, H. [17] eall, H.; eal, B. [18] Wanting in the Latin texts. [19] ꝑeremoꝺ nemneꝺ, O., and here stops the sentence. [20] cænneꝺ, H. B. [21] ꝺúnū, B. [22] ſtæniligum, altered by erasure to ſtænigum, H.; -nigum, B. [23] ȝeꝺó, H. B.; ȝeꝺon: O., which omits a line. [24] ænne, H. B. [25] -hama, B. [26] -ꝛnuꝛ, B. [27] -niȝ, B. [28] ſoꝛe, O.

ORGANY,[a] *Wild marjoram.* CI.

Origanum vulgare. Bot.

1. For sore of the head, take juice of this wort which is named serpyllum, and by another name ὀρείγανον, and oil, and burnt salt, bruise it to very small dust, mix all together, smear the head therewith; it shall be whole.

2. Again, for the head ache, take this same wort serpyllum, sodden, pound it in vinegar, smear therewith the temples and the forehead.

3. If one be badly burnt, take this same wort serpyllum, and ashthroat, *or vervain,* one bundle, and by weight of one ounce of the filings of silver, *or litharge,* and roses by weight of three ounces, then pound all together in a mortar, than add thereto wax and of grease of bear and of hart, by weight of half a pound, seethe all together; purify it, and lay it to the burn.

WORMWOOD.[b] CII.

Artemisia absinthium. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named absinthium, and by another name ware-moth, or *wormwood,* is produced in cultivated places, and on downs, and in stony places.

2. In order that a man may remove from the body weals and other sores, take this wort absinthium, seethe it in water, then put it on a cloth, lay it to the sore; if then the body be tender, seethe it in honey; lay it to the sore.

[a] The figure in MS. V., fol. 46 c., has root, stems and buds with swelling calyces, but no leaves. It is quite unlike the herb. MS. A., fol. 46 b, has the same as V.

[b] The distinctive features of wormwood may be recognized in MS. T. and MS. A., fol. 46 b: not so well in MS. V., fol. 45 d.

Ascarides lumbricoidæ.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝓ ꝑenȝ ꝑẏꝑmaꝛ ẏmbe[1] ꝑone naꝛolan[2] ꝺeꝑiȝen[3] ȝenim ꝺaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝑte[4] abꝑinthium ⁊ hæꝑe hunan[5] ⁊ elechtꝑium[6] ealꝑa ȝelice mẏcel seoꝺ on ȝeſpettum pætepe[7] oꝺꝺe[8] on ꝑine leȝe tupa oꝺꝺe[9] ꝺꝑipa to ꝺam naꝛolan hẏt cpelꝺ ꝺa ꝑẏꝑmaꝛ.

Saluie. CIII.

Ꝑiꝺ ȝicꝺan ꝺæꝑa[10] ȝeꝛceapena[11] ȝenim ꝺaꝛ ꝑẏꝑte ꝺe man ꝛaluian nemneꝺ seoꝺ on pætepe ⁊ miꝺ ꝺam pætepe ſmyꝛe[12] ꝺa ȝeꝛceapu.[13]

Eꝛt piꝺ ȝicꝺan ꝺæꝛ setleꝛ ȝenim ꝺaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝑte ꝛalꝛian[14] ꝛeoꝺ on pætepe[15] ⁊ miꝺ ꝺam pætepe beꝺa ꝓ ꝛetl hẏt ȝeliꝺiȝaꝺ ꝺone ȝicꝺan healice.

Celenꝺꝛe. CIV.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝓ ꝑenȝ ꝑẏꝑmaꝛ ẏmb[16] ꝺone naꝛolan pexen ȝenim ꝺaꝛ ꝑẏꝑte ꝺe man coliandꝛum ⁊ oꝺꝛum naman ꝺam ȝelice cellenꝺꝛe nemneꝺ ꝛeoꝺ on ele to ꝺꝛẏꝺꝺan ꝺæle ꝺo to ꝺam ꝛaꝛe ⁊ eac[17] to ꝺam heaꝛoꝺe.[18]

Ꝑiꝺ ꝓ piꝛ hꝛæꝺlice cennan[19] mæȝe[20] ȝenim ꝺẏꝛꝛe[21] ẏlcan coliandꝛan ꝛæꝺ enꝺluꝛon[22] coꝛn oꝺꝺe ꝺꝛeottẏne[23] cnẏte miꝺ anum ꝺꝛæꝺe[24] on anum clænan[25] linenan[26] claꝺe nime ꝺonne an[27] man ꝺe sẏ[28] mæȝꝺhaꝺeꝛ[29] man-cnapa oꝺꝺe mæȝꝺen ⁊ healꝺe æt ꝺam ꝑẏnꝛtꝺan ꝺeo neah ꝺam ȝepealꝺe ⁊ ꝛona ſpa eall seo[30] ȝeeacnunȝ[31]

[1] yb, H., as in Narratiunculæ, p. 72, altered to ymb; embe, O. [2] naꝛelan, B.; naꝛlan, by first hand, H. [3] ꝺepien, H.; -an, O. [4] ꝑẏꝛt, O. [5] húnan, B.; hara huna, O. [6] elehtꝛan, H. B. O. [7] paꝛere, O. [8] oꝺꝺer, O. [9] oꝺꝺer, O. [10] ꝺapa, B. [11] ȝeꝛcapa, B.; ȝeꝛceapa, H.; cf. St. Marharete, p. 87, art. 30. [12] ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [13] -ꝛcapu, B. [14] ꝛaluian, B. [15] V. omits four words. [16] ẏb, H. [17] eác, H. [18] heaꝛꝺe, B. [19] cænnan, B. H. [20] ne mæȝ, H.; mæȝ, V. [21] ꝺaꝛ, H. [22] enꝺliꝛan, B. [23] -ttene, B. [24] ꝺꝛǽꝺe, B.; ꝺꝛæꝺe, H. [25] clǽnan, B. [26] linenan, H. omits; -nū, B. [27] án, B. [28] ꝛý, B. [29] -háꝺ-, B. [30] ꝛéo, B. [31] eácnunȝ, H.

3. In case that round worms are troublesome about the navel, take this same wort absinthium, and horehound, and electre, *that is, lupins*, alike much of all, seethe in sweetened water or in wine, lay *it* twice or thrice to the navel; it killeth the worms. WORMWOOD. Art. cii.

SALVIA, *Sage.*[a] CIII. *Salvia. Bot.*

1. For itching of the shapes, *or the verenda*, take this wort, which is named salvia, *or sage*, seethe it in water, and with the water smear the shapes.

2. Again, for itching of the settle, *or seat*, take this same wort salvia, seethe it in water, bathe the settle; it will relieve the itching in a high degree.[b]

CORIANDER.[c] CIV. *Coriandrum sativum. Bot.*

1. In case that round[d] worms wax *or grow* about the navel, take this wort, which is named coriander, and by another name like that, cellender, seethe in oil to the third part; apply it to the sore, and also to the head.

2. In order that a wife, *that is, a woman*, may quickly bring forth, take seed of this same coriander, eleven grains or thirteen, knit them with a thread on a clean linen cloth; let then a person take them who is a person of maidenhood, a boy or a maiden, and hold *this* at the left thigh, near the natura, and so soon as all the parturition be done, remove away

[a] *Salvia, Bot.* is figured in MS. V., fol. 47 a. Nearly the same figure is in MS. A., MS. G.

[b] Wanting in Latin text.

[c] The figure is wholly decayed in MS. V. No distinguishing mark of coriander can be seen in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 47 a.

[d] Round worms are akin to tape worms.

ȝedō̆n beo dō̆[1] sona þone læcedom apeȝ[2] þý læſ þæſ innoðeſ dæl þæſ[3] æftes filiȝe.

CV.

Wið ſpiðlicne flepsan[4] þæſ ſæðeſ fremað[5] pel þeos pýrt þe man porclaca ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ[6] æȝþeſ ȝe þurh hý[7] ſýlfe ȝeþiȝeð[8] ȝe eac[9] mið oþrum ðrenceon.[10]

Leaprille.[11] CVI.

Wið þæſ maȝan ſaſe ȝenim þýſſe pýrte þe man[12] cereſolium ⁊ oþrum naman þam ȝelice ceprille nemneþ[13] ðrý[14] croppaſ ſpa ȝrene ⁊ ðreorȝe ðorlan cnuca on anum trýpenan[15] morterе ⁊ anne[16] cuculeре fulne ameredeſ hunigeſ ⁊ ȝrene popiȝ pýll tosomne ſýle ðicȝean .[17] hýt þone maȝan hrædlice ȝeſtranȝaþ.

Brocminte. CVII.

Wið þære[18] blæddran ſaſe ⁊ wið þ man ȝemiȝan[19] ne mæȝe ȝenim þýſſe pýrte pos þe man ririmbrium ⁊ oþrum naman brocminte nemneþ ſýle þam þoliȝendan on peaſmum pætere ðicȝean[20] ȝýf he feforȝende[21] ſý ȝýf he þonne ne ſý ſýle him on pine ðrincan ðu hine ȝelacnuſt[22] pundorlice.

[1] after do, man inserted, H. [2] ápeȝ, H. [3] þaſ, B.
[4] ſlepſán, H. [5] ſmamað, H. [6] nemnéð, H. [7] hiȝ, B.
[8] -þíȝ-, B. [9] eác, H., omitting ȝe. [10] -con, B.; ðræncceon, H.
[11] cerfille, B. by later hand. [12] mán, H. [13] -nað, B. [14] þriȝ, B.
[15] trypenum, H. [16] ænne, B. [17] þicȝan, H. B. [18] þaſe, B.
[19] ȝe, B. omits. [20] ðicȝan, H. B. [21] ſefriȝende, B. [22] -naſt, B.; ȝelácnoſt, H.

the leechdom, lest part of the inwards follow thereafter. CORIANDER. Art. civ.

Purslane.[a] CV.

Portulaca sativa. Bot.

For violent gonorrhœa, this wort is of good advantage, which is named porcilaca, *or purslane*, and by another name , either swallowed by itself, or also with other drinks.

CHERVIL.[b] CVI.

Anthriscus cerefolium. Bot.

For sore of the maw *or stomach*, take three heads of this wort, which is named cerefolium, and by another name like that, chervil, so green, and dwarf dwosle, *or pennyroyal*, pound *them* in a treen *or wooden* mortar, and a spoon full of spoilt honey, and a green poppy, boil *them* together; give them to be swallowed, it then quickly strengtheneth the maw.

BROOKMINT.[c] CVII.

Mentha hirsuta. Bot.

For sore of the bladder, and in case that a man may not mie, *that is, pass water*, take ooze of this wort, which is named σισύμβριον, and by another name brookmint, give it to the sufferer to swallow in warm water, if he be feverish; if however, he be not, give it him to drink in wine; thou wonderously dost cure him.

[a] This article is wholly wanting in the Latin texts. The figure in MS. V. has perished.

[b] See art. LXXXVI. The drawings belonging to the two articles are totally unlike. The figure in MS. A., fol. 47 b, has traces of long seed pods; MS. V., fol. 47 c, has lozenge leaves only.

[c] The figure in MS. V., fol. 47 d, was probably intended for this plant.

CVIII.

Ꞓꝛꞇ ꝑıð þæꝛe[1] blædꝛan ꝛaꝛe ꝃ ꝑıð ꝥ man[2] ȝemıȝan ne mæȝe ȝenım þaꝛ ꝑẏꝛꞇe þe man olıꝛaꞇꝛum ·[3] ꝃ oþꝛum naman nemneþ cnuca on ȝeꝑẏlledan[4] ꝑıne ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan heo ðone[5] mıȝðan mıhꞇelıce ȝebeꞇ.

Lılıæ. CIX.

Ðaꝛ ꝑẏꝛꞇ man lılıe ꝃ oþꝛum naman lılıum nemneþ.[6]

Ꝑıð nædꝛan ꝛlıꞇe ȝenım þaꝛ ꝑẏꝛꞇe þe pe lılıum nemðun[7] ꝃ bulbum þa[8] ꝑẏꝛꞇe ða man eac[9] oþꝛum naman halꝛꝑẏꝛꞇ haꞇeþ[10] cnuca ꞇ̄ōsomne sẏle ðꝛıncan · nım þonne bulbum þa ꝑẏꝛꞇe ȝecnucuðe[11] leȝe ꞇo þaım ꝛlıꞇe he bẏð ȝehæleð.[12]

Ꝑıð ȝeſpel[13] ȝenım lılıan leaꝛ ȝecnucuðe[14] leȝe ꞇo þam ȝeſpelle ꝓceaꝛꝑlıce hẏꞇ hæleþ ꝃ ꝥ ȝeꝛꝑel ȝelıðıȝaþ.[15]

Lacꞇeꝛıða. CX.

Ðeos ꝑẏꝛꞇ þe man ꞇıꞇẏmalloſ calaꞇıꞇeſ ꝃ oþꝛum naman lacꞇeꝛıðan nemneð bıð cenneð[16] on paꞇum[17] ſꞇopum ꝃ on oꝛꝛum.

[1] þaꝛe, B.; þara, O., fol. 16. [2] mán, H. [3] þa ꝑẏꝛꞇ ꝥ man olıaſꞇrū, O. [4] –eðū, H. O. [5] þane, O. [6] V. is illegible, but the space requires so many letters ; þaꝛ ꝑẏꝛꞇe þe man epımıon, B. (*κρίνον*); Ðeos pyꝛꞇ (ðe *inserted*) man oþꝛū naman lılıum nemneð, H. [7] –ðon, B. [8] þe, B. [9] eác, H. [10] nemneð, B. [11] ȝecnuðe, H., which may be a contraction; ȝecnocoðe, B. [12] hælð, B. [13] Ad luxum, Lat., understand *luxation*: not so our interpreter. [14] ȝecnocoðe, B. [15] –eȝað, B. [16] cænneð, H. B. [17] pætum, H.; pætū, B.

[a] The printed Oleastrum, Lat. 1528, is an error, Plinius, xx. 46. I see no resemblance in the figures MS. V., fol. 48 a, MS. A., fol. 48 a. In MS. T., it is well meant.

Alexanders.[a] CVIII.

Smyrnium olusatrum.

Again, for sore of the bladder, and in case that a man is not able to mie, *or pass water*, take this wort, which is named olusatrum, and by another name *horse parsley*, pound it in boiled wine, administer to drink; then it mightily amends the urine.

LILY.[b] CIX.

1. This wort is named λείριον, and by another name lily.

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of adder, take this wort, which we named lily, and the wort bulbus,[c] which is also called by another name hals wort, pound together, give to drink; then take the wort bulbus, lay it to the bite, it will be healed.

See arts. LVI., CXXVIII., CLXXXIV.

3. Against swelling, take pounded leaves of lily, lay *them* to the swelling; it healeth sharply, *effectually*, and relieves the swelling.

LACTERIDA. CX.

Euphorbia lathyris. (Sprengel.)

1. This wort, which is named τιθύμαλλος γαλακτίτης,(?)[d] and by another name lacterida, is produced in wet places and on shores.[e]

[b] The lily in MS. V., fol. 48 a, is good; flowers blue; they are blue also in the Vienna MS. of Dioskorides.

[c] Herbæ lilii bulbum conterito et in potu dabis; aut ipsum bulbum tritum morsui apponas. Lat.

[d] Of the sorts Dioskorides and Plinius, xxvi. 40, *seqq.*, do not mention Calatites. The printed Latin text has only Tithymalus. For the identification see Dorsten, fol. 286, Cooper in Tithymalus, Flora Britannica. MS. V., fol. 48 b, nearly coincides with MS. Bodley, 130, in the figure, quite unlike Spurge. The latter MS. has a gloss Pintelwort; the figure is nowise like Arum maculatum.

[e] Tithymalum nostri herbam lactariam vocant Nascitur in asperis maritimis. Plin., xxvi. 40.

Wið þæra[1] innoða sare genim þysse pyrte prid titymalli cnuca on pine spa þ þæs pines syn tpegen scenceas[2] do ponne of þære[3] pyrte þæs poses þærto[4] tpegen cuculepas fulle drince ponne fæstende he byþ gehæled.

Wið peartan genim þysse ylcan pyrte meolc[5] ȝ clufþungan[6] pos do to þære[7] peartan þy þriddan[8] dæge hyt þa peartan gehæleþ.

Wið hreosflan genim ðysse sylfan pyrte croppas mid tyrpan gesodene smyre[9] þær[10] mid.

Wudu þistel. CXI.

[11] Ðeos pyrt ðe man capduum syluaticum ȝ obrum naman pudu ðistel nemneð bið cænned on mædum ȝ wið pegas.

Wið þæs magan sare genim þas ylcan[12] pyrte þe pe capduum siluaticum nemdun[13] done crop ufepeardne spa mearune[14] ȝ spa grenne[15] syle wicgean[16] on gesettan[17] eced hyt gelidigað[18] þa sarnysse.[19]

Wiþ þ ðu nane yfele geancymas ðe ne ondræde genim þas ylcan pyrte capduum silfaticum on æsne mergen ponne seo sunne æreft upgange[20] ȝ þ sy[21] ponne sẽ mona sy[21] in capricorno ȝ heald hy[22] mid þe spa[23] lange spa ðu hy[24] mid þe byrst nan wiht yfeles þe ongean cymeð.[25]

[1] þapa, H. [2] scæncaȝ, B. [3] þape, B. [4] þaȝ, B. [5] meolúc, H. [6] -þuncan, B. [7] þape, B. [8] þriddán, H. [9] smyra, B. [10] þaȝ, B. [11] This paragraph is illegible in V. [12] ylcan, H., but B. omits. [13] -ðon, B. [14] mearupne, H., and omits ȝ. [15] ȝrene, H. [16] wicgan, H. B. [17] -ttū, B. [18] -egað, B. [19] -nesse, B. [20] úp, H. [21] sý, B., twice. [22] hiȝ, B. [23] spá, H. [24] hiȝ, B. [25] ne, inserted in H. before cymeð.

2. For sore of the inwards, take a shrub of this wort tithymallus, pound it in wine, so that of the wine there be two draughts, add then thereto two spoons full of the ooze of the wort, let him then drink *this* fasting; he will be healed. LACTERIDA. Art. cx.

3. Against warts, take milk of this same wort and ooze of cloffing, apply to the wart; the third day it healeth the warts. See art. ix.

4. Against leprosy, take heads of this same wort, sodden with tar, smear therewith.

WOOD THISTLE.[a] CXI.

Cnicus lanceolatus; or perhaps *C. palustris;* see Fuchsius, p. 53.

1. This wort, which is called carduus silvaticus, and by another name wood *or wild* thistle, is gotten in meadows and along ways.

2. For sore of the maw *or stomach,* take so tender and so green, the upward *part of the* head[b] of this same wort which we named carduus silvaticus, administer it in sweetened vinegar; it relieves the soreness.

3. In order that thou may dread no ill gaincomers, take this same wort carduus silvaticus, in early morning, when first the sun upgoeth; and let that be when the moon is in Capricorn, and retain it. As long as thou bearest it with thee, naught of evil cometh against thee.

[a] Formerly *Carduus l.* The figure in MS. V., fol. 48 c, is sufficiently like. So MS. Bodley, 130, where is a gloss "wylde thiftell." MS. G. draws the upper face of a single head and glosses "Diſtıl."

[b] Quod habet in capite summo, medullam viridem. Latin text.

CXII.

Đeoſ ſýꝛꝛt þe man lupinum montanum ꝛ oþꝛum naman nemneþ býþ cenned[1] þið heȝaſ ꝛ on ſandiȝum ſtopum.

Þið þ ſýꝛꝛmaſ ymb ðone naꝛolan ðeꝛꝛȝen[2] ȝenim þaſ ſýꝛꝛte lupinum montanum ȝecnucude[3] ſýle ðꝛuncan on ecede anne[4] ſcenc[5] ꝛulne butan[6] yldiȝce[7] heo ða ſýꝛꝛmaſ ut aꝑýꝛꝛeð.

Liſt þonne culdan[8] þ ſýlꝑe ðeꝛꝛȝe[9] ȝenim ðaſ ylcan ſýꝛꝛte lupinum ꝛ peꝛꝛmod cnuca tosomne leȝe to ðam naꝛolaN.

þ'. Liſð coꝛn.[10] CXIII.

Þeos ſýꝛꝛt þe man lactýꝛꝛidem ꝛ oþꝛum naman ȝiðcoꝛn nemneð býð cenned[11] on beȝanum ꝛtopum ꝛ on ſandiȝum.

Þið þæȝ innoþef heaꝛdnýꝛꝛe ȝenim þýꝛꝛe ſýꝛꝛte ꝛæd þ ꝛyndon ða coꝛn[12] pel aȝeoꝛmude[13] ſýle ðꝛuncan on peaꝛmum[14] þætepe ſona hýt þone[15] innoð aꝛtýꝛneþ.

þ'. Lactuca. CXIV.

Đeos ſýꝛꝛt þe man lactucam lepoꝛmam ꝛ oþꝛum naman[16] þam ȝelice lactucam nemneþ bið cenned[17] on beȝanum ſtopum ꝛ on ſandiȝum · be ðýꝛꝛe ſýꝛꝛte ýꝛ ſæd þ ꝛe haꝛa ðonne he on sumuꝛa[18] ꝛoꝛ ſpiðhepe hætan[19] ȝeteoꝛud[20] býþ mid þýſſe ſýꝛꝛte hýne ſýlꝑne ȝelacnað.[21] ꝛoꝛ þý[22] heo ýꝛ lactuca lepoꝛmam ȝenemned.

Þið ꝛepoꝛȝende[23] ȝenim þaſ[24] ſýꝛꝛte lactucam lepoꝛm-

[1] cænneð, H. B. [2] ðepȝen, B. [3] ȝecnocode, B. [4] ænne, B. [5] ꝛcænc, B. [6] buton, B. [7] –inȝe, B. [8] culðun, B. [9] ðepie, H. [10] Guð coꝛn, B., by later hand. See interpretation. [11] cænneð, H. B. [12] cóꝛn, H. [13] –mode, B. [14] peaꝛmúm, H. [15] þonæ, B. [16] náman, H. [17] cænneð, H. B. [18] –mepa, B. [19] hætan, B. [20] –þod, B.; –það, H. [21] –noð, H. [22] ꝛoꝛþon, H.; ꝛoꝛðiȝ, B. [23] ꝛepꝛiȝende, B.: ꝛepóꝛȝendne, H. [24] þáꝛ, H.

[a] CXII.

Lupinus luteus. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named lupinus montanus, and by another name , is produced against hedges and in sandy places.

2. In case that tape worms annoy about the navel, take this wort lupinus montanus, pounded, give to drink in vinegar, one full draught; it will cast out the worms.

3. If then the same thing annoy a child, take this same wort lupinus, and wormwood, pound *them* together; lay them to the navel.

GITH CORN. CXIII.

The berries of Dafne laureola, which MS. V., fol. 49 a, attempts to draw. See Flora Austriaca, pl. 183.

1. This wort, which is named lacterida, and by another name gith corn, is produced in cultivated places and in sandy ones.

2. For hardness of the inwards, take seed of this wort, that is, the grains, well purified, administer to drink in warm water; soon it stirreth the inwards.

LETTUCE.[b] CXIV.

Prenanthes muralis. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named lactuca leporina, and by another name like that, lettuce, is produced in cultivated places and in sandy ones. Of this wort it is said that the hare, when in summer for vehement heat he is tired, doctors himself with this wort, whence it is named lactuca leporina, *hares lettuce.*

2. For the feverish, take this wort lactuca leporina,

[a] Not lupine, but Arthrolobium (H.) is drawn in MS. A., fol. 48 b. MS. V. has an equally false figure, and colours the pods blue, but they are lupine pods.

[b] See the glossary, in Hares lettuce.

nam leȝe him nẏtenðum[1] unðeȝ hiȝ pẏle[2] he byþ ȝehæleð.

þ′. Þpeȝhpette. CXV.

Momordica elaterium, is probably meant by the drawing, MS. V., fol. 49 c.

Ðeoȝ pẏȝt þe man cucumeȝem ȝilua*t*icum ȝ oþȝum naman hpeȝhpette nemneþ bẏþ cenneð[3] neah ȝǣ ȝ on hatum stopum.

Þið þæȝa[4] ȝina[5] saȝe ȝ þið ƿotaðle ȝenim[6] pẏȝtpalan þẏȝȝe pẏȝte þe pe cucumeȝem ȝilƿa*t*icum nemðun[7] ȝeoð on ele to þȝiddan dæle smẏȝe[8] þæȝ mid.[9]

Giƿ cild miȝboȝen ȝẏ ȝenim ðẏȝȝe ẏlcan pẏȝte pẏȝttȝuman to þȝiddan[10] dæle ȝeȝoðenne[11] þpeah ðonne þ̄ cild þæȝmid[12] ȝ ȝẏƿ hpa þẏȝȝe pẏȝte pæȝtm ƿæȝtende þiȝeð[13] hẏt him becẏmð to ƿneanẏȝȝe[14] ƿoȝ ðẏ[15] ȝehpā hine ƿoȝhæbbe þ̄ he hi[16] na ƿæstende ete.

þ′. Wenep[17] .ȝ. Canuere. CXVI.

Ðeos pẏȝt þe man cannane[18] ȝilƿa*t*ica ȝ oþȝum naman henep[19] nemneþ bẏþ cenneð[20] on piþeȝȝæðum stopum pið peȝaȝ· ȝ heȝas.[21]

Þið þæȝa[22] bȝeoȝta ȝaȝe ȝēnim þaȝ pẏȝte cannarem[23] ȝilua*t*icam ȝecnucuðe[24] mid ȝẏȝle leȝe to þam bȝeoȝtan[25] heo toƿeȝeþ þ̄ ȝeȝpel · ȝ ȝẏƿ þæȝ[26] hpẏlc ȝeȝaðeȝunȝ biþ heo þa aƿeoȝmaþ.

Þið cile bæȝnettes ȝenim þẏȝȝe ẏlcan pẏȝte pæȝtm[27] mid netelan ræde ȝecnucuðne[28] ȝ mid ecede ȝeȝeȝeð[29] leȝe to þam saȝe.[30]

[1] –ðúm, H. [2] pele, H. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] þaȝa, B. [5] ȝína, H. [6] aðle? ȝením, H. [7] –ðún, H.; –ðon, B. [8] smẏȝa, B. [9] þaȝ, B.; þǽȝmið, H. [10] þȝiddæle, B. [11] –ðene, H. B. [12] þaȝ, B. [13] ðiȝeð, H. B. [14] ȝnæcneȝȝe, B. [15] ȝoȝðiȝ, B. [16] hiȝ, B. [17] hænep, B., by later hand. [18] cannaue, B.; in H. glossed wilde henep. [19] hænep, B. [20] cænneð, H. B. [21] V. omits the two last words. [22] þaȝa, B. [23] cannauem, B. (that is cannabim.) [24] –caðe, H.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [25] –tū, B. [26] þaȝ, B. [27] pæstm, H. [28] –cuðe, H. and V., before correction ; ȝecnocoðne, B. [29] –þéȝ–, B. [30] ȝáȝe, H.

lay it for him, without his knowing it, under his pillow; he will be healed. LETTUCE. Art. cxiv.

WHERWHET. CXV. *Cucumber.* *Cucumis.*

1. This wort, which is named cucumis silvaticus, and by another name wherwhet, is produced nigh the sea, and in hot places.

2. For sore of the sinews and for gout, take roots of this wort, which we named cucumis silvaticus, seethe in oil to a third part; smear therewith.

3. If a child be misborn, *a partus abortivus*, take roots of this same wort, sodden to a third part, then wash the child[a] therewith; and if any one eateth fruit of this wort, fasting, it cometh to mischief to him, therefore let every one withhold himself so that he eat it not fasting.

HEMP, or CANNABIS.[b] CXVI. *C. sativa? Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named cannabis silvatica, and by another name hemp, is produced in rough places and against ways and hedges.

2. For sore of the breasts, take this wort cannabis silvatica, pounded with grease, lay it to the breasts; it removes the swelling; and if any gathering be there, it purges it away.

3. For a chill of burning,[c] *that is, a blistering or inflaming by cold*, take fruit of this same wort, pounded with seed of a nettle, and soaked with vinegar; lay it to the sore.

[a] A mistaken interpretation; "et inde se sublavet," Lat., that is, of course, the puerpera.

[b] MS. V. draws *Eupatorium cannabinum* (H.), known as hemp agrimony: that may therefore be the herb meant, but MS. T. draws hemp (fol. 40 a).

[c] *Frigore exustis.* Lat.

þ′. Rude. CXVII.

Ðeos þýrt þe man rutam montanam ⁊ oþrum naman[1] þam ȝelice rudan nemneþ býþ cenned[2] on dunum ⁊ on unbeȝanum ſtopum.

Þið eaȝena dýmnýrre[3] ⁊ þið ýfele dolh ȝenim þýrre þýrte leaf þe þe rutam montanam nemdun[4] on ealdum þine ȝeſodene do þonne on an ȝlæſen fæt ſmýre[5] ſýþþan þær mid:.[6]

Þiþ ðæra[7] bneoſta sare ȝenim þaſ ylcan þýrte rutam rſluatícam cnuca on tryþenan[8] fæte · nim þonne spa mycel rpa ðu mid ðrim finȝron[9] ȝeȝripan mæȝe do on[10] an fæt ⁊ þær[11] to anne[12] rcenc[13] pinef ⁊ tpeȝen pæteper sýle ðrincan ȝeperte hýne þonne rume hpile sona he býð hæl.[14]

Þið liferr sare ȝenim þýrre ylcan þýrte anne[15] ȝripan ⁊ oþerne healfne sesteri pæteper ⁊ ealrra mycel hunizer pyll[16] tosomne rýle ðrincan þriy[17] daȝaf · ma ȝyf him þearf sy · þu hine mihт ȝehælan.

Þið þ man ȝemiȝan[18] ne mæȝe ȝenim þýrre ylcan þýrte rute rſluatice nizon ſtelan[19] ⁊ pæteper ðriy rcenceaf[20] cnuca tofomne[21] ⁊ ecedes healfne reſteri pyll eal tofomne sýle ðrincan sinȝallice nizon daȝaf he býð ȝehæled.[22]

Þið þæne[23] nædran[24] rlite ðe man rcorpiuf hateþ ȝenim þýrre ylcan þýrte sæd rute rſluatice cnuca on pine sýle ðrincan hýt ȝeliðiȝaþ[25] þ saþ.

[1] namon, B. [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] –nerre, B. [4] nendun, V.; nemdon, B. [5] ſmýra, B. [6] þaþ, B. [7] þara, B. [8] –num, H. [9] finȝrun, H. [10] ón, H. [11] þaþ, B. [12] ænne, H. B. [13] ſcænc, B. [14] hal, B. [15] ænne, B. [16] pyl, H. [17] þriȝ, B. [18] ȝe, B. omits. [19] ſtelán, H. [20] ſcæncaf, B. [21] The penman in V. omitted seven words, and in supplying them put the usual caret dots before rýle. [22] ȝehæleð, B. [23] þare, B. [24] nædrán, H. [25] –eȝað, B.

Rue.[a] cxvii.

Ruta montana. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ruta montana, and by another name like that, rue, is produced on downs and in uncultivated places.

2. For dimness of the eyes and for an evil cut, take leaves of this wort, which we named ruta montana, sodden in old wine, then put *the extract* into a glass vessel; afterwards anoint with *the fluid.*

3. For sore of the breasts, take the same wort ruta silvatica, pound it in a wooden vat; then take as much as thou may grip with three fingers, put it into a vessel, and thereto one draught of wine and two of water, administer to drink; let him rest himself then for some while; soon he will be whole.

4. For liver sore, take one grip of this same wort and one sextarius and a half of water, and just as much of honey, boil together, give to drink for three days, more if to him need be; thou mayest heal him.

5. In case that a man may not mie, *or pass water,* take nine stiels *or stalks* of this same wort ruta silvatica, and of water three draughts, pound together, and *add* a half sextarius of vinegar, boil all together, administer to drink constantly for nine days; he will be healed.

6. For wound by the venomous creature which is called a scorpion, take seed of this same wort ruta silvatica, pound it in wine, give it to drink; it relieves the sore.

[a] I see no likeness between the herb and the drawings. See art. xci.

Seofen[1] leafe. CXVIII.

Ðeos pýrt þe man eptafilon ⁊ oðrum naman refti-folium nemneð ⁊ eac[2] rume men seofenleafe[3] hatað býþ cenned[4] on[5] beganum rtopum ⁊ on randigum landum.

Þið fot adle genim þaf pýrte refti folium gecnucude[6] ⁊ þið cpoh gemengcgede[7] ſmýrne[8] ðonne þa fét mid þam pose þy ðrýddan dæge hýt þ ſáf genimeþ.

Miſtel. CXIX.

Þið heafod ece genim þaf pýrte þe man ocimum ⁊ oðrum naman[9] miſtel nemneþ cnuca mid riosan[10] pose oðde[11] pýrtriref[12] oðde[11] mid ecede lege to þam and-platan.[13]

Eft[14] þið eagena safie[15] ⁊ gefpel cnuca ðaf fýlfan pýrte[16] on godum[17] pine rmýrne[18] þa eagan[19] þæf mid[20] þu hý[21] gehælſt.

Þið ædrena rafie[22] do þ sýlfe sýle drincan on rinde ðæs æples þe man malum granatum nemneþ.

Merce.[23] CXX.

O. condenses and alters.

Þið eagena[24] safie[25] ⁊ þið gefpel nim ðaf pýrte þe man appium ⁊ oðrum naman merce nemneþ pel gecnucude[26] mid hlafe lege to þam eagon.

[1] reofon, H B. [2] eác, H. [3] reofon, H. [4] cænneð, H. B. [5] ón, H. [6] gecnocode, H. [7] -mængc-, B. [8] ſmýrna, B. [9] nama, O. [10] roſe, O. [11] oððer, O., bis. [12] -treoref, O. [13] anþ-, O. [14] Eaft, O. [15] ſor, O. [16] pýrte, H.; pýrt, O. [17] godan, B. O. [18] ſmýrna, B. [19] ſmera þa eagena, O. [20] þæm-mid, H.; þaf, B. [21] hig, B. [22] rafre, H. [23] apiū merc, B., in later hand. [24] -ne, O., fol. 13. [25] rafre, H. [26] gecnocode, B.

SEVENLEAF.[a] CXVIII. *Setfoil.*

Tormentilla.

1. This wort, which is named ἑπτάφυλλον, and by another name septifolium, and which also some men call sevenleaf, is produced in cultivated places, and on sandy lands.

2. For gout, take this wort septifolium, pounded and mingled with saffron, smear then the feet with the ooze; by the third day it taketh away the sore.

MISTLE, *now Basil.*[b] CXIX.

Clinopodium vulgare. Bot.

1. For head ache, take this wort, which is named ὤχιμον, and by another name mistle, pound it with ooze of rose or of myrtle, or with vinegar; lay it to the forehead.

2. Again for sore and swelling of eyes, pound this same wort in good wine, smear the eyes therewith; thou shalt heal them.

3. For sore of kidneys, do the same; give to drink with rind of the apple which is called malum granatum or pomegranate.

MARCHE.[c] CXX.

Apium petroselinon? graveolens?

For sore and for swelling of eyes, take this wort, which is called apium, and by another name marche, well pounded with bread; lay this to the eyes.

[a] The drawings put the herb in an unnatural stiff attitude.

[b] The drawings seem to intend that wort. MS. Bodley, 130, has "mistil Spect (?) birunt (*dicunt*) basilice." The plant drawn is clearly not mistletoe; more like "veronica beccabunga." (H.)

[c] In MS. Bodley, 130, the gloss is "Stanmarch, Stanmerche." The drawings in MS. V., fol. 50 d, MSS. G. T. A., are little like.

Ẏfiȝ. CXXI.

Ðeos þýrt þe man heðenam cryþrocantes ⁊ oðrum naman ifiȝ nemneþ ir ȝecpeden cryþrocantes forðý[1] þe heo býrð corn[2] ȝolde ȝelice.

Þið pæten reocnýrre ȝenim þýrre pýrte trentiȝ corna[2] ȝnið on anne[3] resten pines ⁊ of þam pine sýle ðrincan þriý[4] rcenceaf[5] reofon dazas reo un-trumnýr[6] ðurh þone miȝðan býð aiðlud.[7]

cxviii., MS.V. (Winte. CXXII.

[8]Þið tetes ⁊ þýþýlȝende[9] hic[10] ȝenim ðýrre þýrte[11] reap þe man mentam ⁊ þam ȝelice oþrum naman mintan nemneð do þonne þæritо[12] rpefel[13] ⁊ eced cnuca eal[14] tosomne[15] fmýre[16] mið nire feþere[17] rona þ rá ȝeliðiȝað.[18]

Lýf ýfele dolh oðde punda on heafde[19] rýn ȝenim þaf ylcan pýrte mentam ȝecnucude[20] leȝe to þam pundum[21] heo hý[22] ȝehæleþ.

Dile. CXXIII.

Þið ȝicðan ⁊ þið rá þæra[23] ȝefceapa[24] ȝenim þaf pýrte þe[25] man anetum ⁊ oþrum naman ðýle nemneþ bæren to durte nim þonne þ durt ⁊ huniȝ menȝc[26] tosomne beþa æreft þ rar mið pætere[27] þpeah rýþþan[28]

[1] rorðiȝ, B. [2] H. omits from corn to corna. [3] ænne, B. [4] þriȝ, B. [5] rcæncar, B. [6] –ner, B. [7] –laþ, B. [8] O. alters a little, fol. 11 = 54 b. [9] piplig–, B. [10] líc, H. [11] pýrt, O. [12] þar, B. [13] ſpepel, O. [14] eal, H. omits. [15] to gaðera, O. [16] rmera, B.; –e, O. [17] mið anre rýðere, B.; ane, O. [18] –eȝað, B. [19] on heafeðon, O. [20] ȝecnocaðe, B., *so* ; –caða, O. [21] pūða, O. [22] hiȝ, B. [23] þara, B. [24] –pa, H., glossed píntel, a French word, *penis*; V. has the termination illegible ; without ȝe, O. [25] pýrt ða, O. [26] mænȝc, H. B. [27] patere, O. [28] ryðþán, H.; hreap ſeððan, O.

Ivy.[a] cxxi.

Hedera poetica, Encyclop. H. helix. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named hedera χρυσόκαρπος, and by another name ivy, is called chrysocarpus, because it beareth grains like to gold.[b]

2. For water sickness *or dropsy,* take twenty grains of this wort, rub *them* in a sextarius of wine, and of the wine administer to drink three draughts for seven days. The infirmity will be annulled by means of the urine.

Mint.[c] cxxii.

1. Against tetter and a pimply body, take juice of this wort, which is named mentha, and by another name like that, mint, add thereto sulphur and vinegar, pound all together, smear with a new feather; soon it relieves the sore.

2. If ill cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same wort menta, pounded, lay to the wounds; it healeth them.

Dill.[d] cxxiii.

Anethum graveolens. Bot.

1. For itch, and for sore of the shapes, *or the verenda,* take this wort, with is named ἄνηθον, and by another name dill, burn to dust, then take the dust and honey, mingle together; first bathe the sore with

[a] From the drawings, which are unlike one another, no conclusion arises.

[b] Grana. Lat. The ivy which adorned the staff and temples of Bacchus had golden berries; Plin. (xvi. 62.) Dioskorides (ii. 210.) Theokritos (Epigr. iii. ὁ τὸν κροκόεντα Πρίηπος κισσὸν ἐφ' ἱμερτῷ κρατὶ καθαπτόμενος.)

[c] The drawings may do for some of the mints, as *M. arvensis,* before the appearance of the flowers.

[d] The drawings intend such a plant. That in MS. V. "will do very well for Dill." (H.)

mid peajmum pyjtpýpenum[1] pofe leȝe þonne[2] þa lacnunȝe[3] þæpto.[4]

Gýf þonne[5] pifmen hpæt fpýlcef deȝe do hýfe man[6] fram hýfe býnþþinene þone fýlfan læcedom þæfe[7] pýfte þe pe nu[8] hef befopan[9] cpædon.

Þið heafod ece ȝenim þýffe ýlcan þýfte bloftman[10] feoð mid ele fmýfe[11] ða[12] þunponȝa[13] ȝ[14] ȝeppið[15] þ heafod.

Opȝane. CXXIV.

[16]Ðeof pýft þe man opiȝanum ȝ oðfum naman þam ȝelice opiȝanan nemneþ if hattfe ȝecýnde[17] ȝ spyðlicfe ȝ heo ȝebfæceo ut atýhð ȝ heo ælc ýfel blod ȝ þæne[18] dfopan ȝepýldeþ ȝ heo pýþ nýffet[19] ȝ lifef feocum pel fremað.[20]

Þið ȝebfæceo ȝenim þaf ýlcan pýfte[21] opiȝanan fýle etan þu pundfaft hýfe fremfulnýffe.[22]

Sinfulle.[23] CXXV.

Þið ealle ȝeȝadefunȝa[24] þæf ýfelan pætan of þam lichoman[25] ȝenim þaf pýfte þe man fempefuiuum ȝ oðfum naman finfulle nemneþ ȝ fiýfle ȝ hlaf ȝ colianðfan cnuca eal tofomne þam ȝelice þe ðu clýþan pýfce leȝe to þam fafe.

Finol. CXXVI.

Þið ȝebfæceo ȝ pýð nýffpýt ȝenim þýffe pýfte pýfttfuman þe man fenículum ȝ oðfum naman

[1] –treof–, O. [2] þona, O. [3] lácnunȝe, H.; –unȝa, B. [4] þaf, B. O.
[5] þanan, O. [6] mon, H. [7] þafe, B.; þara, O. [8] nú, B.
[9] before, O. [10] blofman, B. [11] fmýfa, B. [12] O. inserts þãne.
[13] ðunponȝan, H. [14] O. inserts þar mid. [15] ȝepýrð, O.
[16] O., fol. 16 b, condenses. [17] –cunð–, O. [18] þone, B.; þane, O.
[19] –pít, O. [20] fframað, H. Most of this paragraph is eaten away in V.
[21] þeof perf, O. [22] fram–, H.; –nefre, B.; 7 hure læcecrafte, O. adds.

with water, subsequently wash with warm myrtle tree wash, then lay the sanative preparation thereto. Dill. Art. cxxiii.

2. If, next, any thing of the sort annoy a woman, let the same leechdom of the wort be applied to her by her midwife, as we here before said.

3. For head ache, take blossoms of this same wort, seethe with oil, smear the temples, and wreathe the head.

Organy,[a] *Marjoram.* cxxiv.

Origanum vulgare. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ὀρείγανον, and by another name like that, organy, is of a hot and vehement nature, and it draweth out cough, and it overmastereth all evil blood and wrist drop, and it is very beneficial against oppression of the chest, and for the liver sick.

2. For cough, take this same wort origanum, give to eat; thou wilt wonder at its beneficial effect.

Sinfull,[b] *Houseleek.* cxxv.

Sempervivum tectorum. Bot.

For all gatherings of the ill humour from the body, take this wort, which is named semper vivum, and by another name sinfull, and lard, and bread, and coriander, pound all together in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice; lay *it* to the sore.

Fennel.[c] cxxvi.

Anethum fœniculum. Bot.

1. For cough and for oppression of the breast, take roots of this wort, which is named fœniculum, and by

[a] The drawings make the herb umbellate.

[b] See glossary and art. xlix.

[c] *Anethum fœniculum* is intended by the drawings.

[23] Semperviua, ſinfulle ⁊ ſingrene. Jouſ barba, O. [24] -unge, H.

[25] -haman, B.

rinul nemneþ cnuca on þine ðrince[1] fæstende nigon dagas.

Þið blædþan fare genim þýrre ylcan pýrte þe pe feniculum nemdun anne[2] gripan fra grene[3] ⁊ mercer pýrtrtruman grenne ⁊ eorð nafolan pýrtruman grene[4] ðō on anne[5] nirne[6] croccan ⁊ pætercer anne[5] fertes fulne pýl toromne to feorðan dæle · ðrince þonne fæstende feofon dagas oþþe ma[7] ⁊ he bæþer[8] bruce na fra þeah coles · ne he colne pætan þicge butan[9] yldincge þære[10] blæddþan fas býð gelidigod.[11]

Lið pýrt. CXXVII.

Ðeor pýrt þe man erision ⁊ oþrum naman lið pýrt nemneþ býþ cenned[12] fýrmert in gallia þ is on franclande on þam munte þe man foractis hateþ · heo hæfð mercer gelicnýrre ⁊ heo hafað blortman neadne fpýlce cærre[13] ⁊ heo hafaþ feofon pýrtrtruman ⁊ fra fela stelena ⁊ heo hý[14] fýlfe tobræded on unbeganum stopum ⁊ na on pætum[15] heo býþ ælcon timan blopende[16] ⁊ heo hafað fæd fpýlce beana.

Þiþ lungen adle genim þas pýrte erision gecnucude[17] þam gelice þe þu clýþan pýrce · lege to þam fare heo hit gehæleþ ·[18] nim þonne þ pos þirre fýlfan pýrte fýle ðrincan þu pundrafst þæs mægenes[19] þýrre pýrte.

[1] ðrice, B., error. [2] –ðon ænne, B. [3] grenne, H. B.
[4] B. omits five words. [5] ænne, B., twice. [6] ón anne clænne n., H.
[7] má, B. [8] beðæs, H. [9] butun, B. [10] þare, B.
[11] –egod, B. [12] cænneð, H. B. [13] cepse, H. B. [14] hig, B.
[15] ⁊ on unpætum, H. [16] blóþ–, B. [17] gecnode, B. [18] –lð, B.
[19] mægnes, B.

another name fennel, pound in wine; let him drink fasting for nine days. FENNEL. Art. cxxvi.

2. For sore of bladder, take a handful so green of this same wort, which we named fœniculum, and a green root of marche, and a green root of earth navel, *or asparagus,* put *them* into a new crock, *or earthen pot,* and a sextarius full of water, boil *them* together to the fourth part. Let him drink then, fasting, for seven days or more, and let him use the bath; not however, the cold *bath,* nor let him taste cold liquid; without delay the sore of the bladder will be mitigated.

LITHEWORT. CXXVII.

1. This wort, which is named eriphia,[a] and by another name lithewort, is produced principally in Gaul, that is, in the land of the Franks, on the mountain which is called Soracte.[b] It hath the likeness of marche, and it hath a red blossom as cress,[c] and it hath seven roots, and as many stalks; and it spreadeth itself in uncultivated places, and not on wet ones, and it is blossoming at every time, and it hath seed like beans.

2. For lung disease, take this wort erifia, pounded in the manner in which thou mightest work a poultice, lay it to the sore, it will heal it; take then the wash of this same wort, administer it to drink; thou wilt wonder at the virtue of this wort.

[a] Plin., xxiv. 103.

[b] Soracte is near Rome. Syra, ed. 1528, Lat.

[c] Understand, blossom like cress, but red.

þ′. Dalþ þýrt. CXXVIII.

Þið piþeþ þlepþan ȝenim þaþ þýrte þe man þinþitum album ϸ oþþum naman halþ þýrt[1] nemneþ ȝeðþiȝe hý[2] ϸ cnuca tospiþe þmalan ðuþte sýle ðþincan on þine þona heo þa þlepsan ȝepþið.

þ′. Petejı þilie. CXXIX.

Ðaþ þýrte[3] man tþiannem ϸ oþþum naman petþoþelinum nemneþ ϸ eac[4] hý[5] sume men þam ȝelice petepþilie hateþ.

Þið næðþan þlite ȝenim oþ ðýþþe þýrte petþoþelim þpýþe þmæl ðuþt aneþ þcillinȝeþ ȝepihte þýle ðþincan on þine nim ðonne þa þýrte ȝecnucuðe[6] leȝe to þæþe[7] punðe.

Þiþ ðæþa[8] þina sape ȝenim þaþ ylcan þýrte petþoþelinum ȝepunuðe[9] leȝe to þam þape heo ȝelhþiȝað[10] þ þā̆ þæþa[11] þina.

þ′. Capel.[12] CXXX.

Þið ealle ȝeþpell ȝenim þýþþe þýrte cnoppaþ þe man bþaþþicam þiluatıcam ϸ oðþum naman caul[13] nemneþ cnuca mið ealðon nýþle ȝemencȝ[14] ðonne þpýlce ðu clýðan þýrce ðo on[15] anne[16] þicne[17] lmenne[18] clað leȝe to þam þape.

Þið riðan þape ȝenim þaþ ylcan þýrte bþaþþicam

[1] halrþýrt, H. omits; see glossary. [2] hıȝ, B. [3] þýrt ðe, H., spoiling the sense. Read triennem, *triennial*. [4] eác, H. [5] hıȝ, B. [6] ȝecnocoðe, B. [7] þape, B. [8] þapa, B. [9] –noðe, B. [10] –eȝað, B. [11] þǽþa, H.; þapa, B. [12] pilðe capul, B., by later hand. [13] capel, H. B. [14] ȝemænc̄ȝ, H.; –mænȝ, B. [15] ón, H. [16] ænne, B. [17] þýnne, *thin*, H. [18] lmene, B., by sound.

HALSWORT.[a] CXXVIII.

Art. cxxviii.

For a womans flux, take this wort, which is named σύμφυτον, symphytum album, *which is common comfrey,* and by another name halswort; dry and pound it to very small dust, administer it to drink in wine; soon it stops the flux.

PARSLEY.[b] CXXIX.

Apium petroselinon. Bot.

1. This wort is named triennis,[c] and by another name πετροσέλινον, and also some men call it *by a name* like that, parsley.

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of adder, take some very small dust of this wort parsley, by weight of a shilling, give it to drink in wine; then take and lay to the wound the wort pounded.

3. For sore of the sinews, take this same wort parsley, pounded, lay it to the sore; it will relieve the sore of the sinews.

COLE.[d] CXXX.

Brassica napus. Bot.

1. For all swellings, take heads of this wort, which is named brassica silvatica, and by another name cole, pound it with old fat, then mingle, as thou wouldst work a poultice, put it on a thick linen cloth; lay it to the sore.

2. For sore of side, take this same wort brassica

[a] Symphytum officinale is not what the figure means, MS. V., fol. 52 b, which shows fraxinus excelsior (H.) Was it *Dictamnus alba ?* but that occurs art. LXIII.

[b] Parsley is drawn in MS. A., fol. 53 a; but caricatured in MS. V., fol. 52 a.

[c] Sir Wm. Hooker, British Flora, p. 136, marks *Petroselinum sativum* as biennial; and *P. segetum* as annual or biennial.

[d] Brassica napus is drawn.

ꝛıluatıcam leꝛe to þam ꝛape ſpa ꝛemencꝛeð[1] ꝛpa pe hep beꝛopan[2] cpæðon.

Þıð ꝓotaðle ꝛenım þaꝛ sẏlꝓan pẏꝛte[3] bꝛaꝛꝛıcam on þa ẏlcan pıꝛan þe pe æp cpæðon[4] ꝟ ꝛpa ꝛe læcedom ẏldꝛa bẏþ ꝛpa he ꝛceaꝛp[5] numulꝛa[6] ꝟ halꝑendꝛa[7] bẏþ.

Næddep pẏꝛt. CXXXI.

The figure in MS. V., fol. 53a, shows a *Matricaria*, a *Tanacetum*, or a *Pyrethrum Parthenium* (H.), with three snakes twined about the root.

Đeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man baꝛılıꝛca ꝟ[8] oðꝛum naman næddep[9] pẏꝛt nemneþ[10] bẏþ cenneð[11] on ðam ꝛtopum þæp[12] ꝛeo næðꝛe bẏþ þe man þam ẏlcan naman[13] nemneð baꝛılıꝛcuꝛ · pıtoðlıce nẏꝛ heoꝛa cẏn ā̆n ā̆c hı[14] ꝛınðon þꝛeoꝛa cẏnna ā̆n ẏꝛ olocꝛẏꝛeıꝛ ꝑ ıꝛ on upe ꝛeðeode ꝛecpeden ꝑ heo eall ꝛolde ꝛcıne ·[15] ðonne[16] ıꝛ oðep cẏn ſtıllatuꝛ ꝑ ıꝛ on[17] upe ꝛeþeode[18] ðꝛopꝓah seo ẏs ſpẏlce heo ꝛẏldenum[19] heaꝓde ꝛẏ · ꝑ ðꝛıdde[20] cyn ẏꝛ ꝛanꝛuıneuf ꝑ ıꝛ blodꝛeað eac[21] ꝛpılce heo ꝛẏlden on heaꝓde[22] ꝛẏ · ealle[23] ðaꝛ cẏn[24] þeoꝛ pẏꝛt baꝛılıꝛca hæꝓð þonne ꝛẏꝛ hꝛa[25] þaꝛ pẏꝛte mıð hım[26] haꝓað þonne ne[27] mæꝛ hım nan ðẏꝛꝛa[28] næddep cẏnna depıan ꝛeo ꝓoꝛme næddꝛe olocꝛẏꝛꝛuꝛ ıꝛ ꝛenemned[29] cꝛıꝛeoꝛ ꝛeo ꝛpa hꝛæt ꝛpa[30] heo ꝛeꝛıhð heo toblæpð ꝟ anæleþ ·[31] ðonne ꝛeo oþep ꝛtıllatuꝛ ıꝛ ꝛoðlıce ꝛecpeden cꝛẏꝛoceꝓaluꝛ aſtepıtep · þeoꝛ ꝛpa[32] hꝛæt ꝛpa[33] heo ꝛeꝛẏhð hẏt ꝓoꝛꝛcꝛıncð ꝟ ꝛepıteþ ·[34] þonne ıꝛ ꝛeo ðꝛıdde[35] ꝛenemneð hematıtep ꝟ cꝛẏꝛoceꝓaluꝛ ꝛpa hꝛæt[36] ꝛpa[37] ðeoꝛ ꝛeꝛẏhð oþþe hꝛepeð[38] hẏt toꝓlepð ꝛpa ðæt þæp[39] nan ꝛıht belıꝓeþ[40] buton[41] þa ban · þonne[42] hæꝓð þeoꝛ

[1] spá ꝛemænꝛeð, H.; -mænꝛ-, B. [2] beꝛópan, H. [3] pýpte, H. [4] cpǽdon, B. [5] sceáꝛpppa, H. [6] -mel-, B. [7] -ðpá, H. [8] an for ꝟ, O. [9] næddre, O. [10] -nað, O., and then the sentence breaks off. Also it condenses what follows. [11] cænneð, H. B. [12] þaꝛ, B. [13] namán, H. [14] hıꝛ, B. [15] eal þa golð ſcıneþ, O. [16] þañ, O. [17] ón, H. [18] ꝛe, O. omits. [19] -nun, O. [20] þrınde, O. [21] blodꝛeað eác, H. [22] heafedan, O. [23] ꝛẏ eall, H.; ealla, O. [24] cẏnne, O., and condenses. [25] hꝛá, H. B. [26] on hım, O. [27] na, O. [28] ðyfra, O. [29] ꝛenemðeð? O., for ıꝛ ꝛ. [30] hel þat, O. (for eal).

silvatica, lay it to the sore so mixed, as we here before said. COLE. Art. CXXX.

3. For gout, take this same wort brassica, in the same manner as we before said, and the older the leechdom is, the more efficacious and healing it is.

ADDER WORT. CXXXI.

1. This wort, which is named βασιλίσκη, and by another name adderwort, is produced in the places where the adder is, which is named by the same name βασιλίσκος. Verily of them, there is not one sort, but they are of three kinds; one is ὁλόχρυσος, that is, said in our language, that it shineth all with gold; then there is another sort stellatus, that is in our tongue, spotted; it is as if it had a golden head. The third sort is sanguineus, that is, blood red; it also may be golden on the head. All these kinds this wort basilisca hath. If then, one hath this wort with him, none of these kinds of snakes may do him harm. The first snake ὁλόχρυσος, is named χρύσεος; it bloweth upon and setteth on fire, whatsoever it seeth. Next the other, stellatus, is truly denominated χρυσοκέφαλος ἀστερίτης; as to this one,[a] whatsoever it seeth, shrinketh up and perishes. Next, the third is named αἱματίτης and χρυσοκέφαλος; whatsoever this one seeth or toucheth, it floweth away, so that nought there remains but the bones. This wort basilisca then hath the all powers of them.

[a] A nominative thus put absolute is not uncommon at the beginning of a sentence.

[31] onæleð, B.; onælð, O. [32] ɣþá, H. [33] el þ, O. (for eal). [34] forþ-, O. [35] þeo þriðdan, O. [36] hþæt, B. [37] eal þat feo, O. [38] -pað, B.; O. omits. [39] þaþ, B. [40] ne b., O. [41] búton, H. [42] þanna, O.

þýrt baſilirca ealle heoſa ſtrengða.[1] ȝýf hwýlc man þaſ þýrte[2] mið him[3] haſað þið eall næddeſ cýn[4] he biþ truum.

Þeos þýrt ýſ ſudan ȝelic ⁊ heo hæfð meolc ſeade ſpýlce celidonie · ⁊ heo hæfð polcen[5] ſeade[6] blorſtman.[7] ⁊ ſe þe[8] hý[9] niman[10] þýlle he hýne ſýlfne clænſie[11] ⁊ hý[12] bepruce[13] mið ȝolde ⁊ mið ſeolfre ⁊ mið heorcef hoſne[14] ⁊ mið ýlpen[15] bane[16] ⁊ mið baſeſ[17] cuxe[18] ⁊ mið ſeaſſeſ[19] hoſne ⁊ mið hunie ȝeſſette[20] pærcmaſ þæſ[21] onbutan[22] ȝelecȝe.

Mandraȝora. CXXXII.

The man-shaped figure is true enough. See Flora Græca, plate 232.

[23]Ðeoſ þýrt þe man[24] mandraȝoram nemneþ ýſ mycel ⁊ mære on[25] ȝeriþe ⁊ heo ýſ fremful.[26] ða þu ſcealt þýſſum ȝemete niman ſonne þu to hýre cýmſt ſonne onȝiſt[27] þu hý[28] be þam þe heo on nihte[29] ſcineð eal ſa[30] leoht fæt[31] ſonne ðu hýre[32] heafod æreſt ȝeſeo[33] ſonne[34] bepreſt þu hý[35] pel hnaþe mið ireſne[36] þý læſ heo þe ætfleo hýre mæȝen ýſ ſa mycel ⁊ ſa mære þ heo unclænne man ſonne[37] he to hýre cýmeþ[38] pel hnaþe[39] foſfleon[40] þýle foſðý[41] þu hý[42] bepreſt[43] ſa þē ær cpæðon[44] mið ireſne[45] ⁊ ſa þu[46] ſcealt onbutan[47] hý[48] delfan ſa ðu hýre mið þam ireſne[49] nā æthrine.[50] ac þu ȝeomlice ſcealt mið ýlpenbanenon[51] ſtæfe ða[52] eoſðan delfan · ⁊ ſonne[53] þu hýre handa[54] ⁊ hýre fet ȝeſeo[55] ſonne ȝeſſið[56]

[1] ſtrænȝða, H. [2] pyrt, O. [3] hím, H. [4] cýn, H. [5] polc, H., which is right, *welk* is *murex*. [6] readan, O. [7] blorman, B. [8] þe þe, O. [9] hiȝ, B. [10] nýmán, H.; níme, O. [11] –nriȝe, B.; clænne, H.; clæne ſie, O. [12] hiȝ, B. [13] bepriþe, O., *wreathe*. [14] hópne, B. [15] hilpen, O. [16] báne, H. [17] beariȝeſ, H. [18] cuxle, H. B.; cpuxe, O. [19] ſeáppeſ, H. [20] ȝeræcte, *wetted*, H. [21] þaſ, B. [22] –con, B. [23] O. fol. 11=54 condenses. [24] mán, H. [25] ón, H. [26] ſremful, H. [27] ónȝicſt, H. [28] hiȝ, B. [29] nihc, O. [30] ſo, O. [31] leohfæt, O. [32] hure, O. [33] ȝeréo, B. [34] þañ, O. [35] hiȝ, B. [36] ýſene, O. [37] þañ, O. [38] cymð, H. [39] hſiaðe, H. [40] –fléon, B.; forlæte, O. [41] ſoſðiȝ, B. [42] hiȝ, B. [43] bepyrſt, O.

If any man hath this wort with him, he is secure against all kinds of snakes. ADDER WORT. Art. cxxxi.

2. This wort is like rue, and it hath red milk like celandine, and it hath purple blossoms; and let him who will take it cleanse himself, and let him inscribe it with gold, and with silver, and with harts horn, and with ivory, and with bears tusk, and with bulls horn, and let him lay there about fruits sweetened with honey.

MANDRAKE.[a] CXXXII.

Atropa mandragora. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named μανδραγόρας, is mickle and illustrious of aspect, and it is beneficial. Thou shalt in this manner take it, when thou comest to it, then thou understandest it by this, that it shineth at night altogether like a lamp. When first thou seest its head, then inscribe thou it instantly with iron, lest it fly from thee; its virtue is so mickle and so famous, that it will immediately flee from an unclean man, when he cometh to it; hence, as we before said, do thou inscribe it with iron, and so shalt thou delve about it, as that thou touch it not with the iron, but thou shalt earnestly with an ivory staff delve the earth. And when thou seest its hands and its feet, then tie thou it up. Then take the

[a] This it in the Latin text the last article. In the drawings the root is a man in shape; MS. V. adds a dog: from the mans shoulders grow some leaves. In MS. G. is more clearly represented, the pulling of the dog at the root, to which it is attached by a chain.

[41] cpæðon, B.; cpaðā, O. [45] ıſene, O. [46] þan þu, O. [47] -ꝺon, B.; -ꝺe, O. [48] hıg, B. [49] ỳſene, O. [50] æꝺꝑíne, B. [51] -bæn-, H.; -bænenan, B. O. [52] ðe, O. [53] þane, O. [54] hanꝺe, O. [55] ỳſeo þane, O. [56] ȝepyrꝺ, O.

þu hẏ ·[1] nim þonne[2] þæne oþeþne ende ·[3] ⁊ ȝeþþiđ[4] to aneȝ hundeȝ þþẏþan[5] þþa þ þe[6] hund hunȝþiȝ[7] þẏ puþþ him[8] þẏþþan[9] mete toþoþan þþa þ[10] he hẏne ahþæcan[11] ne mæȝe buton[12] he miđ him þa þẏþte[13] upabþede ·[14] be þẏþþe þẏþte[15] ẏþ sæđ[16] þ heo þþa mẏcele mihte hæbbe þ þþa hþẏlc[17] þincȝ[18] þþa hẏ[19] upatẏhđ þ hẏt[20] þona þcẏle þam þẏlfan ȝemete beon beþþẏcen · foþþẏ[21] þona ſpa þu ȝeþeo þ heo upabþoden þẏ · ⁊ þu hẏþe ȝepealđ hæbbe ȝenim hẏ[22] þona on hanđ[23] ſpa anđ pealc[24] hi[25] ⁊ ȝeþþinȝ þ þoþ oþ hẏþe leafon[26] on ane[27] ȝlæþene ampullan ·[28] ⁊ þonne[29] đe neođ becume þ þu hþẏlcon men þæþmiđ[30] helpan[31] þcẏle[32] þonne[33] help þu him đẏþþum[34] ȝemete.

Þiđ heafođ ece ⁊ piđ þ man þlapan[35] ne[36] mæȝe ȝenim þ þoþ · þmẏþe[37] þone anđplatan ·[38] ⁊ þeo þẏþt þþa þome[39] þam þẏlfan[40] ȝemete þone[41] heafođ ece ȝehđiȝaþ ·[42] ⁊ eac[43] þu þunđþaþt hu hþædlice þe[44] þlæp becẏmeþ.

Þiđ þæþa[45] eaþena þafe ȝenim þẏþþe ẏlcan pẏþte þōþ ȝemencȝȝeđ[46] miđ ele þe þẏ oþ naþđo ȝeot on đa caþan þu þunđþaþt hu hþædlice he bẏþ ȝehæleđ.

Þiđ fot adle þeah đe heo hefeȝuft[47] þẏ ȝenim oþ þæþe[48] ſpẏþþan handa[49] þẏþþe pẏþte[50] ⁊ oþ þæþe[51] pẏnþtþan oþ[52] æȝþeþþe[53] handa þþeoþa peneȝa[54] ȝeþihte[55] þẏþc to duþte[56] þẏle đþincan on þine þeoþon đaȝaþ[57] he bẏþ ȝehæleđ[58] na[59] þ ān þ þæt ȝeþþel ȝeþet · āc

[1] hiȝ, B. [2] þone, B.; þane, O. [3] ænde, H. [4] ȝepyrt, O. [5] ſþẏþan, B.; þþeoþan, H. [6] đa þ þe, O. [7] -ȝri, O. [8] him þoñ, H. [9] ſeđđan, O. [10] þa þ, O. [11] aþæcan, H. B.; aracon, O. [12] bute, O. [13] pẏrt, O. [14] úp, H. [15] pyrt, O. [16] for yt ẏf yſæđ, O. [17] hþẏlce, O. [18] þinc, B.; þíncȝ, H. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] he, H., false syntax. O. alters the text. [21] foþþiȝ, B. [22] hiȝ, B. [23] on handa, O. [24] anpealche, H.; anpelce, O. [25] hiȝ, B. [26] hure leafen, O. [27] anne, H., false syntax. [28] -lle, O. [29] þañ, O. [30] þaþi, B. O. [31] helpen, O. [32] þceole, H.; þcule, B.; þẏlle? O. [33] þane, O. [34] þẏþū, B. [35] -pen, O. [36] né, H. [37] þmẏþa, B. [38] þane

MANDRAKE. Art. CXXXII.

other end and tie it to a dogs neck, so that the hound be hungry; next cast meat before him, so that he may not reach it, except he jerk up the wort with him. Of this wort it is said, that it hath so mickle might, that what thing soever tuggeth it up, that it shall soon in the same manner be deceived. Therefore, as soon as thou see that it be jerked up, and have possession of it, take it immediately in hand, and twist it, and wring the ooze out of its leaves into a glass ampulla, *or pitcher,* and when need come upon thee, that thou shouldst therewith help any man, then help thou him in this manner.

2. For head ache, and in case that a man may not sleep, take the ooze, smear the forehead; and the wort also in the same manner relieveth the head ache; and also thou wondrest how quickly the sleep cometh.

3. For sore of the ears, take wash of this same wort mingled with oil, which is *extracted* from nard, pour it on the ears; thou wondrest how quickly *the patient* is healed.

4. For gout, though it be very heavy, take of the right hand of this wort,[a] and *also* of the left, of either hand by three pennies weight, reduce to dust; give to drink in wine for seven days, *the patient* will be healed not only so that *the remedy* allayeth

[a] The root of the mandrake is drawn in the shape of a man.

anpl–, O. [39] ƿame, B. [40] ƿýlƿan, H. omits. [41] þane, O. [42] –ᵹað, B. [43] eác, H. [44] hım for ƿe, B. [45] þaɲa, B.; O. omits and condenses. [46] ᵹemænᵹeð, H.; –mænᵹ–, B. [47] –ᵹaɾt, B. [48] þaɲe, H. B. [49] hánda, H. [50] ƿýrt, O. [51] þaɲe, B. [52] ȝ oɾ, H. [53] æᵹþɲe, H. B.; æᵹre, O. [54] pæneᵹa, H. B. [55] –ta, O. [56] ðuft, O. [57] ðæᵹaf, O. [58] –hal–, O. [59] naþ', O.

eac[1] þæþa[2] þina tozunze to hæle zeclædeþ · ȝ þa ſ̄ā þutu[3] punduþlice[4] zehæleþ.

Þið zepitleaſte þ̄ iſ pið deoful ſeocnyſſe zenim of þam lichoman[5] þyſſe ylcan pyſte[6] mandþaȝoþe þieoþa peneȝa[7] zepihte ſ̄le dþincan[8] on peaþmum[9] pætepe[10] ſ̄pa hē eaðelicoſt mæȝe ſona he bēþ zehæleð.

Eft pið þina tozunze zenim[11] of ðam lichoman[12] þyſſe pyſte anþe ynðþan[13] zepihte cnuca[14] to ſpyþe þinalan[15] ðuſte zemencz[16] miþ ele ſmyþe[17] þonne þa þe ðaȝ ſoþefþiecenan untþumnyſſe habbað.

Gyf hpa hpylce hefiȝe yfelnyſſe on hiſ hofe[18] zefeo[19] zenime þaȝ pyſte mandþaȝoþam on middan þam huſe ſpa myċel ſpa he þonne hæbbe ealle yfelu he utanydeð.[20]

Læce pyſt.[21] CXXXIII.

Ðeoſ pyſt ðe man lichamiſ ſtefanice ȝ oðþum naman læcepyſt nemneþ hafað lanȝe leaf ȝ ȝeþufe ȝ hæpene[22] ȝ hyþe ſtela byð miþ ȝeþufum[23] boȝum ȝ heo hafað on ufepeaþdum þam ſtelan ȝeolupe bloſtman[24] þyſſe pyſte ſæd on þine ȝefealð fiemað[25] pel · onȝean eal nædder cyn · ȝ pið ſcoſpioneſ ſtincz to ðam ſpyþe þæf ðe ſume men[26] ſecȝeað ·[27] þ̄ ȝyf hy[28] man ofer þa ſcoſpioneſ ȝeleȝð þ̄ heo him ūnmihtiȝneſſe ȝ untþumnyſſe[29] onȝebſincze.

[1] eác, H. [2] þaþa, B.; ſara, O. [3] buta, H. B.; þ ſar þara abuta, O. [4] -doþ-, B.; -der-, O. [5] líc, H.; -haman, B.; -ma, O. [6] pyrt, O. [7] pæneȝa, B. [8] dþíncan, H. [9] pyrme, O. [10] -ra, O. [11] ȝením, H. [12] líc-, H.; -haman, B. [13] ynþan, V. [14] cnúca, H. [15] þmalán, H. [16] ȝemænȝc, H.; unaccented, B. [17] ſmypa, B. [18] hþoþe, H. [19] ȝeféo, B. [20] heo út aðeð, B. [21] lechepurt, B., by later hand. [22] hæpene, B. [23] ȝeþúfū, B. [24] blopman, B. [25] þpamað, H. [26] mán, H. [27] ſecȝað, H. B. [28] hiȝ, B. [29] untþúm-, H.

the swelling, but also leadeth to healing the tugging of the sinews, and wonderfully healeth both the disorders.

5. For witlessness, that is, for devil sickness, *or demoniacal possession*, take from the body of this same wort mandrake, by weight of three pennies, administer to drink in warm water, as he may find most convenient; soon he will be healed.

6. Again, for spasmodic action of the sinews, take from the body of this wort, by weight of one ounce pound to very small dust, mingle with oil, then smear them that have this aforesaid infirmity.

7. If any see some heavy mischief in his home, let him take this wort mandragoras, into the middle of the house, as much *of it* as he then may have *by him*, he compelleth all evils out *of the house*.

LEECHWORT. CXXXIII. *Questionably.*

1. This wort, which is named λύχνις στεφανικὴ,[a] and by another name leechwort, hath long leaves and tufty and purple, and its stalk is with tufty branches, and it hath on the upper part of the stalk yellow blossoms. The seed of this wort administered in wine, is of much benefit against any sort of snake, and against sting of scorpion, to that degree, as some men say, that if it be laid upon the scorpions, it bringeth upon them unmightiness *or impotence* and infirmity.

[a] στεφανωματική. Dioskorides, iii. 114. ἄνθος ἐμπορφυρον, not leaves. The Dioskoridean plant is *Agrostemma coronarium* (Sprengel), but not that is figured. In the drawing, MS. V. fol. 54 b, some eyes discover *Campions*, *Lychnis dioica*, some *Agrostemma githago*.

CXXXIV.

Ðeoſ pýſt ðe man actıon ꝛ oðrum naman[1] nemneð haſað[2] ȝelıce leaf cýſſættan[3] ac[4] hý[5] beoð maſan ꝛ heaſoſan ·[6] ꝛ heo haſað[7] ſıð ſone[8] pýſt-ſtruman ȝſeatne stelan ꝛ tpeȝea[9] fæðma[10] lanȝe[11] ꝛ heo haſað[12] on uſepeaſoon[13] ſam ſtelan ſæd ðiſtele ȝelıc[14] ac[15] hýt býð ſmælſe ꝛ ſeað[16] on bleo.

Pıð ꝑ man blod ꝛ poſſm[17] ȝemanȝ hſæce ·[18] ȝenım þýſſe pyſte ſeoſeſ peneȝa[19] ȝeſıht[20] sæðeſ[21] ꝛ cýſınlu oſ ſınt-ſýſenum[22] hnutum cnuca toſomne ſam ȝelıce þe ſu anne[23] æppel pýſce sýle ſıcȝean[24] ſam untſruman hýt hýne ȝehæleð.[25]

Pıð ſæſa[26] lıða saſe ȝenım ſaſ ylcan pýſte ȝecnucuðe[27] ꝛ to clýſan ȝeposhte leȝe to ðam ſaſe[28] heo hýt ȝelıðıȝað ·[29] eac[30] ſam ſylfan ȝemete heo ealðe punda[31] ȝehæleþ.[32]

Suþeſne puda.[33] CXXXV.

Ðeos pýſt þe man abſotanum ꝛ oðrum naman[34] ſuðeſne puda nemneþ ýſ tpeȝea[35] cýnna ·[36] þonne[37] ıſ ꝑ oðeſ cýn ȝſeaton[38] boȝum ꝛ ſpýþe ſmælon[39] leaſon ſpylce heo mā ſexeðe[40] ȝeſepen[41] sý ꝛ heo haſað bloſtman[42] ꝛ ſæd ſpýþe ȝehpæðe ·[43] ꝛ heo ıſ ȝoðeſ[44] ſpæceſ ꝛ mýceleſ ꝛ bıteſſe[45] on býſȝýnȝe.

[1] namán, H. [2] hafeð, O. [3] cýſettan ⁊, B.; lanȝe leáf ȝelıc cýſſettan · ác, H. [4] ⁊, O. [5] hıȝ, B. [6] heaſoſan, H.; herðran, O. [7] hæfð, O. [8] þane, O. [9] tpeȝſa, B.; tpeȝȝea, H. [10] ſæðma, B. [11] lagne, O. [12] hæfeð, O. [13] –ðón, H. [14] ȝelíc, H.; ȝelıce, O. [15] ác, H.; ⁊, O. [16] hſeað, B. [17] poſſmſ, H. B.; ſyrmet, O., altered by a later hand. [18] hſæce, B.; hracce? O. [19] pæn–, B. [20] ȝeſıhte, H. B. O. [21] ſæðıſ, O. [22] ſın–, V.; –tſeop–, O. [23] ænne, B. [24] þıcȝan, B.; þıcȝcan, H., altered to þıcȝean; ðıngā, O. [25] bıð ȝehæleð, H. [26] þaſa, B. [27] ȝecnocoðe, B. [28] ſáſe, H. [29] –eȝað, B. [30] eác, H. [31] púnda, H. [32] –lð, B. [33] ſuðer puðe, B., in later hand; puðu, O. [34] naman, H.; B. omits the English name; on engliſſe, O.

ACTIUM.[a] CXXXIV.

Arctium lappa.

A scorpion holds a snake. MS. V., fol. 54 c.

1. This wort, which is named actium, and by another name , hath leaves like a gourd, but they are larger and harder; and it hath at the root a great stalk and of two fathoms length, and it hath on the upper part of the stalk seed like a thistle, but it is smaller, and red in colour.

2. In case a man hreak up blood and ratten *or pus* together, take four penny weight of the seed of this wort and kernels out of pine tree nuts, pound together as thou wouldst work a dumpling, give it to the infirm to swallow; it healeth him.

3. For sore of the joints, take this same wort pounded and wrought to a poultice, lay it to the sore, it relieves it. Also, in the same manner it healeth old wounds.

SOUTHERNWOOD.[b] CXXXV.

Artemisia abrotanon.

1. This wort, which is named abrotanum, and by another name southernwood, is of two kinds; the one kind then is with great boughs and with very small leaves, as if it were seen rather as furnished with hair, and it hath blossoms and seed very minute, and it is of good odour and strong, and bitterish to the taste.

[a] Dioskorides, iv. 107, Ἄρκειον, or Ἄρκτιον ἕτερον. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 54 c, represents "Proteus anteprimus, I should think." (H.) The Dioskoridean plant is *Arctium lappa* (Sprengel).

[b] Southernwood is drawn, MS. V., fol. 53 d. From Dioskorides, iii. 29.

[35] ꝺꝛeꝿꝛa, B. O.; ꝺꝛeꝿꝛa, H. [36] cỳnna, H. [37] þañ, O.
[38] -ꝺū, O. [39] ſmala, O. [40] ꝛéxeꝺe, H. [41] ꝿeſ-, O. omits.
[42] O. omits bl-; -mán, H.; bloꝛman, B. [43] ꝿehꝛǽꝺe, B.; -hꝛeꝺe, O.
[44] ꝿoꝺéꝛ, H.; ꝿóꝺeꝛ, B. [45] bꝛtꝿeꝛ, B. O.

Þýð nýþþýt[1] ꝛ þið ban ece ꝛ þið þ man eaþfoðlice ȝemiȝan mæȝe þýrre pýrte ræd pel fremað[2] ȝecnucuð[3] ꝛ on pætepe[4] ȝeðiȝeð.[5]

Þið riðan rape ȝenim ðar ylcan pýrte[6] ꝛ betonicam cnuca toromne rýle drincan.

[7]Þið attru ꝛ þið nædrena rlite ȝenim ðar ylcan pýrte abrotanum rýle drincan on pine heo helpeð pel cnuca hý[8] eac[9] mið ele ꝛ ſmýrre[10] ðone lichoman[11] þæþmið.[12] eac[13] heo þið þone colan feforþ[14] pel fremað. eac[15] þ ræd þýrre pýrte ſtranȝlice afliȝeð[16] ȝinðſtred[17] oððe onæled.

Þið þæpa[18] nædrena[19] rlite þe man rpalanȝrone ꝛ rcorprone nemneð þeor sylfe[20] pýrt pel fremað.[21]

Þið eaȝena rape ȝenim þar ylcan pýrte abrotanum ȝeforene[22] mið ðære[23] pýrte þe[24] man melacidoniam ꝛ oðrum naman codoniam hateþ ꝛ ðonne mið hlafe ȝecnucude[25] þam ȝelice[26] þe þu clýþan[27] pýrce leȝe to[28] þam[29] rape hýt býð ȝeliðiȝod.[30]

So Dioskor., but not in the modern sense.

Þeor pýrt ir ſpa pe her[31] beforan cpæðon tpeȝea[32] cýnna oðer ýr pir oðer per.[33] ꝛ hý[34] habbað[35] on eallon[36] þinȝcon[37] ȝelice mihte[38] onȝean þa ðincȝ[39] ðe pe her[40] beforan ræðon.

[1] –per, B. O. [2] rpámað, H.; fremeð, O. [3] ȝecnocoð, B.; –coð, O. [4] þateran, O. [5] ȝeþíȝeð, B. [6] þ. p., O. [7] O. omits two paragraphs. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] eác, H. [10] ſmýra, B. [11] –haman, B. [12] þar, B. [13] eác, H. [14] reper, H. [15] rpamað. eác, H. [16] áfliȝeð, H. [17] ȝinð, B., that is, ȝeonð; ȝnið, V. [18] þapa, B. [19] ſrið næðdrán, H. [20] sylre, B. omits. [21] rpámað, H. [22] þ. p. ȝeſoðena, O. [23] þare, B. O. [24] pyrt þa, O. [25] ȝecnocoðe, B.; –coðe, O. [26] ȝelican, O. [27] þe clýðam, O. [28] þar to, O. [29] þám, H. [30] –eȝoð, B. [31] héþ, H.

2. For oppression of the breast, and for leg ache, and in case a man may with difficulty pass water, seed of this wort, pounded and swallowed in water, is of good benefit. SOUTHERN-WOOD. Art. CXXXV.

3. For sore of side, take this same wort and betony, pound together; give to drink.

4. Against poisons and against bite of snakes, take this same wort abrotanum, administer it in wine to drink, it helpeth well; pound it also with oil, and smear the body therewith. Also it is of good effect against the cold fever. Also the seed of this wort, spread about or set on fire, strongly disposes *snakes* to flight.

Drawing of a scorpion holding a worm, with two wings and eight legs.

5. For bite of the poisonous creatures called φαλάγγια, and scorpions, this same wort is of good advantage.

6. For sore of eyes, take this same wort abrotanum, sodden with the wort which is called μῆλα κυδώνια, and by another name cydonia,[a] and then pounded with a loaf, as if thou shouldst work a poultice; lay *this* to the sore, it will be relieved.

7. This wort, as we here before said, is of two kinds, the one is wife, *or female*, the other wer, *or male;* and they have in all things alike might against the things of which here before we quoth.

[a] Not a wort, but *quinces.*

[32] ꝺpeȝpa, B.; ꝺpeȝipa, H. [33] hiſ piſ. oþer hiſ pere, O. [34] hiȝ, B. [35] habbeð, O. [36] eallū, B.; ælcū, O. [37] þingcon, B; omits; þinga, O. [38] mihꝺa, O. [39] þinga, O. [40] oſ, H.; ȝe, O.

Labeꝛ.[1] CXXXVI.

Ðeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛt ꝥe man sion[2] ꝛ oðꝛum naman[3] labeꝛ[4] nemneꝥ bẏð cenneð[5] on ꝥætum ꝋtopum.[6]

Þið ꝥ ꝛtanaꝛ[7] on blædꝛan ꝓexen ꝝenim ðaꝛ ꝑẏꝛte sẏle etan oððe ꝝeꝛodene[8] oððe hꝛæꝓe heo[9] ꝥa ꝛtanaꝛ[10] ꝥuꝛh[11] miꝝꝥan ut[12] atẏhð.

Eac[13] ðeoꝛ ꝛẏlꝓe[14] ꝑẏꝛt ꝓel ꝓꝛemað[15] ꝑið utꝛiht[16] ꝛ ꝑið ꝥæꝛ innoꝥeꝛ afꝋẏꝛunge.

Siꝝil hꝓeoꝛꝓa.[17] CXXXVII.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, *Heliotropion Europæum.* It is much damaged, and may be a *Croton.*

Ðeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛt ꝥe man elioꝋꝛopuꝛ ꝛ oðꝛum naman[18] ꝛiꝝilhꝓeoꝛꝓa nemneð bẏꝥ cenneð[19] on ꝓættum landum[20] ꝛ on beꝝanum[21] ꝛ heo haꝓað leaꝓ neah ꝛꝓẏlce miꝛtel ꝥa beoð ꝛuꝝe ꝛ bꝛade ꝛ heo haꝓað ꝓæð ꝛinepealt[22] ꝛ ꝥ bẏð ꝥꝛeoꝛa cẏnna bleos.

Þið ealꝥa[23] næddeꝛ cẏnna[24] ꝛlitaꝛ ꝛ ꝑið ꝛcoꝛꝛioneꝓ ꝝenim ꝥẏꝛꝛe ꝑẏꝛte ꝑẏꝛttꝛuman elioꝋꝛopoꝛ ꝛẏle ðꝛincan[25] on ꝑine ꝛ ꝝecnucude[26] leꝝe to ꝥæꝛe[27] punde heo ꝓꝛemað[28] mẏcelon.

Þẏð ꝥæt ꝑẏꝛmaꝛ ẏmb ꝥone naꝓolan on ꝥam[29] innoðe deꝛuꝝen[30] ꝝenim ðaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛte· ꝛ ẏꝛopan ꝛ nẏtꝛum ꝛ cæꝛꝛan[31] cnuca toꝛomne ealle ꝛẏle ðꝛincan on[32] ꝥætene heo[33] acpelleꝥ ða ꝑẏꝛmaꝛ.

[1] laper, B., by later hand. [2] son, V.; ꝛon, B., with ı shoved in. [3] oþþ' name, O., fol. 14 b. = 56. [4] ladeꝛ, V.; lapeꝛ, B. [5] cænneð, H. B. [6] ꝥætere ꝛtope, O. [7] ꝛtanáꝛ, H.; -neꝛ, O., which condenses. [8] -ðéne, H.; -ðone, O. [9] hu, O. [10] -neꝛ, O.; ꝛtanáꝛ, H. [11] ꝥuꝛð, V.; ꝛur, O. [12] út, B. [13] Eác, H. [14] ꝛ, H. omits. [15] ꝓꝛamað, H. [16] út, B. [17] See article L. hꝓeoꝛꝓa, V. The former half of the word is gone. [18] namán, H. [19] cænneð, H. B. [20] lándum, H. [21] beꝝánū, B. [22] -peal, B. [23] ealle, H. [24] cynná, H. [25] ðꝛíncan, H. [26] ꝝecnocode, B. [27] ꝥape, B. [28] ꝓꝛamað, H. [29] ꝥæm, H. [30] ðeꝛꝛan, B. [31] ceꝛꝛan, B. [32] ón, H. [33] héo, B.

Laver. CXXXVI.

1. This wort, which is named σίον,[a] and by another name laver, is produced in wet places.

2. In case stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, give it to eat, either sodden or raw; it draweth out the calculi through the urine.

3. Also this same wort is of good benefit against diarrhœa and stirring of the inwards.

Solhwerf.[b] CXXXVII. *Scorpiurus* or *heliotropion.* Diosk.

Heliotropion Europæum.

1. This wort, which is named ἡλιότροπος, and by another name solhwerf, is produced on fat lands and on cultivated ones, and it hath leaves nigh such as mistel,[c] *or basil;* they be rough and broad, and it hath round seed, and that is of three kinds of colour.

2. For bites of all kinds of serpents, and of a scorpion, take roots of this wort heliotrope, administer it to drink in wine, and lay it, pounded, to the wound; it benefits much.

3. In case that worms vex about the navel in the inwards, take this same wort, and hyssop, and nitre, and cress, pound all together; administer to drink in water, it killeth the worms.

[a] Sium is now *Water parsnep;* laver, *porphyra laciniata*, and *Ulva latissima.* This does not match Plin., xxvi. 32. "Laver quoque nascens in rivis condita et cocta torminibus medetur." The table of contents to Plinius has "Laver sive sion," and so the mediæval botanists. But none of these is drawn in MS. V., fol. 55 b. The article is founded on Dioskorides, ii. 154, which Sprengel decides to describe *S. angustifolium.*

[b] See art. L. This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 193.

[c] ὠκίμῳ.

Þið peaptan ȝenim þaȝ ẏlcan þẏþte ȝ fealt cnuca toȝomne leȝe to þam peaptan[1] he hẏ[2] ȝoȝnimeþ þanon heo eac[3] ueȝȝucaȝa ȝenemneð iȝ.

CXXXVIII.

Ðeoȝ þẏþt ðe man fȝpepitiȝ ȝ oðȝum Naman nemneþ hæfð ȝehþæde leaf ȝ ȝeðufe[4] ȝ heo of anum þẏþttȝuman maneȝa boȝaȝ afendeþ ·[5] ȝ þa beoð neah ðæne[6] eoȝðan alede ȝ heo haþað ȝeolupe blofttman ·[7] ȝ ȝẏf þu hẏ[8] betpeonan þinum[9] finȝȝum[10] ȝebȝẏteft þonne haþað heo spæc fẏlce mẏȝȝe.[11]

Þið þone[12] colan þeþoȝ ȝenim þaȝ þẏþte fȝpepitiȝ feoð on ele · ȝ to ðam timan[13] ðe fe þeþoȝ to ðam men ȝenealæcean þẏlle fmẏȝe[14] hẏne þæȝmið.[15]

Þẏð pede hundef slite ȝenim þaȝ ẏlcan þẏþte cnuca to ðuȝte nim ðonne anne[16] cuculepe fulne[17] fẏle ðȝincan on peaȝmum pætepe he bẏð hal.

Þẏþ miltan faȝe ȝenim þẏȝȝe fẏlfan þẏþte anne[18] ȝoðne ȝȝipan ȝ anne[18] fefteȝ fulne meolce pẏll tōȝomne fẏle ðȝincan healf on meȝȝen healf on æfen[19] þa hpẏle þe him þeaȝf fẏ feo milte bẏð ȝelacnuð.[20]

CXXXIX.

Ðeos þẏþt þe man aẏzoȝ minoȝ ȝ oðȝum naman[21] nemneþ bẏð cenneð[22] on paȝum ȝ on ftænigum[23] ftopum ȝ on ðunum ȝ on ealðum[24] bẏȝ-

[1] peaptum, H. B. [2] hiȝ, B. [3] eác, H. [4] ȝeþúfe, B. [5] aȝrændeð, B. [6] þaȝe, B, [7] bloȝman, B. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] nū, B. [10] ȝinȝȝúm, H. [11] myȝȝæ, B. [12] þon̄e, H. [13] timan, V. [14] fmẏȝa, B. [15] þaȝ, B. [16] ænne, B. [17] fúlne, H. [18] ænne, B., twice. [19] on æȝne, H., *at early*. [20] –noð, B. [21] O. omits "other name." [22] cænneð, H. B. [23] ftan–, O.; –ȝúm, H. [24] –ðúm, H.; –ðen, O.

4. Against warts, take this same wort and salt, pound together, lay to the warts, it removes them; whence *the wort* is also named verrucaria, *wart wort, from the Latin verruca, a wart.* Solhwerf. Art. cxxxvii.

Scarlet pimpernel? CXXXVIII. *Anagallis arvensis?*

1. This wort, which is named spreritis,[a] and by another name , hath diminutive leaves, and tufty, and it sendeth forth from one root many boughs, and they are laid near the earth, and it hath yellow blossoms; and if thou breakest it between thy fingers, it hath then a smell as myrrh.

2. Against the cold fever, take this wort spreritis, seethe it in oil, and at the times at which the fever will approach to the man, smear him therewith.

3. For bite of mad dog, take this same wort, pound it to dust, then take a spoon full, give it to drink in warm water; he will be whole.

4. For sore of milt, *or spleen*, take a good handful of this same wort, and a sextarius full of milk, boil together, give to drink half in the morning, half in the evening, as long as need be; the spleen will be cured.

[b] CXXXIX. *Sempervivum sediforme. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named ἀείζωον μικρόν, and by another name *prick madame*, is produced on walls, and in stony places, and on downs, and on old

[a] spyeritis, MS. T., fol. 49 b. Σπυρῖτις is a mediæval synonym of the ἀνάγαλλις ἡ φοινικῆ, the scarlet pimpernel, in the marginal notes to Dioskorides, ii. 209. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 55 d, is not a good likeness, but has points of resemblance. The words of the text however are not from Dioskorides, and the colour is wrong. The Oxford copy (p. 349) of the Vienna drawings has σφαιρῖτις, and like Centaurea nigra.

[b] From Dioskorides, iv. 90. The technical name from Sprengel. *Sedum rupestre*, or *reflexum*, Kühn.

ȝenum[1] �sup heo oꝼ anum ṕẏꝛttꝛuman[2] maneȝa ȝehpæde[3] boȝás[4] aꝛendeð[5] �sup ða beoð ꝼulle oꝼ ȝehpæðúm[6] leaꝼum· V. is here eaten away. ꝸ lanȝúm ꝸ ꝛceaꝛpum ꝸ ꝼættum[7] ꝸ pelꝺoꝛıȝum · ꝸ þẏꝛꝛe ṕẏꝛte ṕẏꝛttꝛuma[8] ẏs unnẏtlíc.[9]

Þıð oman ꝸ þıð eaȝena ꝛaꝛe ꝸ þıð ꝼotable ȝenim ðaꝛ ṕẏꝛte · butan[10] ṕẏꝛttꝛuman · cnuca mıð ſmeðman · þam ȝelice · þe ðu clıðan[11] ṕẏꝛce · leȝe to þıꝛꝛum[12] untꝛumnẏꝛꝛum[13] hıt hẏ[14] ȝelıðıȝað.[15]

Þẏð heaꝼoð ece ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan ṕẏꝛte pos ꝸ ꝺoꝛan poꝛ mænȝc[16] tōꝛomne ꝛmẏꝛe[17] þ heaꝼoð þæꝛmıð[18] þ ꝛā́ꝛ[19] bẏð ȝelıðıȝuð.[20]

Þẏð þæꝛa[21] ṕẏꝛma ꝛlıte þe man ꝛpalanȝıoneꝛ hateþ[22] ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ṕẏꝛte aızoꝛ on[23] pıne ȝecnucuðe[24] ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan[25] hẏt ꝼꝛemað[26] nẏtlıce.

Þıð utꝛıht ꝸ þıð ınnoðeꝛ ꝼlepꝛan ꝸ þẏð ṕẏꝛmaꝛ[27] þe on[28] ðam[29] ınnoꝛe ðeꝛıað[30] þeoꝛ ꝛẏlꝼe ṕẏꝛt pel ꝼꝛemað.[31]

Eꝼt[32] þẏð ȝehpẏlce[33] untꝛumnẏꝛꝛe þæꝛa[34] eaȝena ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan[35] ṕẏꝛte poꝛ ſmẏꝛa[36] ðonne[37] þa eaȝan[38] þæꝛmıð[39] nẏtlıce hẏt ꝼꝛemað.[40]

Tunꝛınȝ ṕẏꝛt.[41] CXL.

Ðeoꝛ ṕẏꝛt þe man elleboꝛum album ꝸ oðꝛum naman tunꝛıncȝ[42] ṕẏꝛt nemneð ꝸ eac[43] ꝛume men pedebeꝛȝe

[1] –ȝennū, B.; –ȝen, O. [2] –mán, H. [3] ȝehıtede, O. [4] bóȝaꝛ, B. [5] aꝛændeð, B.; O. omits a line. [6] ȝehpǽðū, B. [7] ꝛattū, O. [8] ṕẏꝛt ṕẏꝛtrume, O. [9] –net–, O. [10] bútan, B. [11] clıþem, O. [12] þıꝛū, B. [13] –neſſe, O. [14] hıȝ, B. ; O. omits. [15] –eȝað, B. O. [16] mēg, O. [17] ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [18] þaꝛ, B. O. [19] ꝛaꝛ, O. omits. [20] –ȝoð, H. ; –eȝoð, B. O. [21] þaꝛa, B. [22] héteð, B. [23] ón, H. [24] ȝecnocoðe, B. [25] ðꝛíncan, H. [26] ꝛꝛamað, H. [27] ṕẏrman, O. [28] pambe ꝺ on þan, O. [29] ðæm, H. [30] ðeꝛıȝað, B. [31] ꝛꝛamað, H. [32] Eꝼt, H. [33] ȝephylce, V. ; ȝeꝛẏlce, H. [34] þæꝛe, H. ; þaꝛa, B. O. [35] ẏlcan, O. omits. [36] smẏꝛe, H. [37] ðoñ, B. omits. [38] eaȝena, O. [39] þaꝛ, B. O. [40] hít · ꝛꝛa-

barrows, and from one root it sendeth forth many minute boughs, and they be full of leaves, minute and long,[a] and sharp and fat, and well oozy, *or succulent*, and the root of this wort is without use. SEMPERVIVUM. Art. CXXXIX.

2. For erysipelatous inflammations, and for sore of eyes, and for foot addle, *or gout*, take this wort, except *the* root, pound with smede, *or fine flour*, in the manner in which thou mightest work up a poultice, lay *it* to these infirmities; it will alleviate them.

3. For head ache, take ooze of this same wort and ooze of rose; mingle together, smear the head therewith, the sore will be relieved.

4. For bite of the worms *or creeping things*, which are called φαλαγγια, *or tarantulas*, take this same wort aizoon, pounded in wine, administer to be drunk; it will benefit advantageously.

5. For diarrhœa and flux of the inwards, and for worms which vex in the inwards, this wort is of good benefit.

6. Again, for any infirmity of the eyes, take ooze of this same wort, then smear the eyes therewith; excellently it benefits.

TUNSING WORT.[b] CXL.

Veratrum album.

1. This wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name tunsing wort, and also some men

[a] περιφερῶν, *round.*

[b] White hellebore = *Veratrum album, Bot.*, is not a native of England. The drawing is lost. See the glossary in Tunʒilɪnpýɲc. Only a groundwork of this article is in Dioskorides, iv. 150. The Vienna MS. draws *Ver. alb.*

maꝺ, H. [41] clueþunge, cunſingpurc, B., by later hand. [42] -ɪnʒ, B. [43] eác, H.

hatað býð cenneð[1] on ðunum[2] ꝛ heo haþað leaf[3] leace ȝelice .[4] þýrre pýrte pýrttruman man rceal niman onbutan[5] miðne rumur[6] ꝛ eac rpa rome[7] þa pýrt ealle rorðý[8] heo ir to læcedomum pel ȝecpeme[9] þ ir to lurigenne on ðýrre pýrte þ heo haþað ȝehpæðne[10] pýrttruman ꝛ na rpa nihtne þ he be rumum dæle ȝebýȝeð[11] ne rý · he býð bneaþ ꝛ tiðre þonne he ȝeðrigeð býð ꝛ þonne he tobrocen býþ he rýcþ eal rpylce he rmic[12] of him afænde[13] ꝛ he býð hponlice bittepre[14] on býrigincge þonne[15] beoð þa mapan pýrttruman lange ꝛ heapðe ꝛ rpýþe bittepe[16] on býrigincge[17] ꝛ hý[18] habbaþ to ðam rpýhlice mihte ꝛ frecenfulle[19] þ hý[20] for oft hræðlice þone man forþilmiaþ .[21] ðonne rceal man þýrne pýrttruman rpa pe æf cpæðon ȝeðrigean[22] ꝛ þa langnýrre[23] toceorfan on pýsena ȝelicnýrre .[23] mycel læcedom ir tó ȝehpylcum þingum þ man ðonne þýrref[24] pýrttruman ȝenime tyn penega[25] ȝepihte rpa ðeah ne mæg man æfre for hif rtrengðe[26] hýne rýllan þicgean[27] on rundrum[28] ac[29] mið rumum[30] oðrum mete ȝemencgeðne[31] be þære[32] rpylcnýrre[33] þe reo untrumnýf[34] þonne býð · þ ir gýf reo untrumnef spa ftið beo rýle þicgean[35] on beore oðde on blacan brire.[36]

Gýf he þonne on utrihte rý[37] rýle þicgean[38] on pýrena pore oðde mið þære[39] pýrte ðe man ofiza hateþ mið rmeðeman[40] þa ealle rpa þeah rceolon[41] beon æfter[42] on liðon[43] beore ȝeforene ꝛ ȝelirðigode.[44]

[1] cænneð, H. B. [2] ðúnū, B. [3] léaf, H. [4] ȝelíce, B. [5] –ton, B. [6] rumor, B. [7] rame, B. [8] rorþiȝ, B. [9] ȝecpéme, B. [10] ȝehpæðne, B. [11] ȝebiȝȝeð, B. [12] rmíc, H. [13] afænde, from H.; V. is illegible; B. repeats three words. [14] bitep, B. [15] þon, V. [16] bitepe, B. [17] from "býrigincge" to the same word, H. omits all. [18] hiȝ, B. [19] fræcen–, H. B. [20] hiȝ, B. [21] –mað, H. [22] ȝeðrigan, B. [23] –nerre, B., twice. [24] þýref, B. [25] pæneȝa, H. B. [26] fcpæncðe, H. [27] þicgan, B. [28] rundrian, B. [29] ác, H. [30] rum, H., without case ending. [31] –mæncð–, B.; –cȝeð, H. [32] þare, B. [33] –nerre, B. [34] –nerre, B., as nominative. [35] ðrincan ón, H.; þicȝan, B. [36] brípe, B. [37] rý', B. [38] þicgan, B.

Tunsing wort. Art. cxl.

call wood berry, *madberry*, is produced on downs, and it has leaves like a leek.[a] A man shall take a root of this wort about midsummer, and also in like wise the whole wort, since it is very convenient for leechdoms. That is to be admired in this wort that it hath a small root, and not so straight but that it in some part is bent; it is brittle and tender when it is dried, and when it is broken, it reeketh just as if it sent forth from it a smoke,[b] and it is in some degree bitterish to the taste. The larger roots, however, are long and hard, and very bitter to the taste, and they have a virtue to that degree powerful and mischievous, that they often suddenly choke a man. A man then shall dry this root as we before said, and carve up the length of it into the likeness of peas. There is *in it* much leechdom for various occasions, so that a man take of this root by weight of ten pennies; however, one must not ever, by reason of its strength, administer it apart, but mingled with some other meat, according to the quality, of which the infirmity is; that is, if the disorder be so stubborn, administer it in beer or in black brewis.

2. If he then be troubled with diarrhœa, administer it in ooze of peas, or with the wort, *rather grain*, which is called oryza, *rice*, with smede, *that is, fine flour;* all these, however, shall be first sodden and softened in lithe beer.

[a] Leek is an alteration; Dioskorides says the leaves are like those of plaintain or wild beet.

[b] Acre gustu fervensque, in frangendo pulverem emittit. Plin., xxv. 21.

[39] þape, B. [40] ȝmeðman, H. B. [41] ȝculon, B. [42] æȝeȝt, B
[43] liðan, H. [44] -eȝoðe, B.

Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt ſoðlice ealle ealðe ⁊ heꝛiȝe ⁊ unlacniȝendlice aðlu[1] toꝼeꝛneþ ſꝛa þ he bẏþ ȝelacnuð[2] þeah he æꝛ hiſ hæle[3] on tolætenefſe[4] pæꝛe.

CXLI.

[5]Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt þe man buoptalmon ⁊ oðꝛum naman nemneþ haꝼað hneſcne ſtelan[6] ⁊ leaꝼ ȝelice ꝼinule · ⁊ heo haꝼað ȝeolupe bloſtman[7] eal ſꝑẏlce eaȝe þanon[8] heo eac[9] þone naman onꝼenȝ ·[10] heo bẏþ cenneð[11] ꝼẏꝛmeſt þið meoniam ða ceaſtꝛe þẏſſe ꝑẏꝛte[12] leaꝼ ȝecnucuðe[13] ⁊ to clẏþan ȝeꝑoꝛhte[14] tolẏꝼað[15] ȝehꝑẏlce ẏꝼele ſꝑꝛinȝaſ[16] ⁊ heaꝛðnẏſſa.[17]

Ꝑẏþ æꝑẏꝛðlan þæſ lichoman[18] þe[19] cẏmeþ oꝼ tōȝotennẏſſe þæſ eallan[20] ȝenim þẏſſe ꝑẏꝛte pos ſẏle ðꝛincan heo[21] aȝẏꝼð þ ȝecẏndelice[22] hiꝛ ·[23] ⁊ he bẏð ȝehẏplæht ſꝑẏlce he oꝼ ſþiðe haton[24] bæþe[25] ȝeoðe.[26]

Lopſt. CXLII.

Tribulus terrestris.

Ðeoſ ꝑẏꝛt ðe man tꝛibuluſ ⁊ oðꝛum naman ȝopſt nemneþ iſ tꝛeȝea[27] cẏnna · oþeꝛ bẏþ cenneð[28] on ꝑẏꝛtunum oðeꝛ ūt on ꝼelda.

Ꝑið mẏcelne hætan þæſ lichaman ȝenim þaſ ꝑẏꝛte tꝛibulum ȝecnucuðe[29] leȝe þæꝛto.[30]

[1] áðlu, B. [2] –noð, B.; ȝelácnuð, H. [3] hæle, B. [4] –tenn–, B. [5] O. omits and compresses, fol. 9. [6] ſtelán, H. [7] bloſman, B. [8] þonon, B.; þañ, O. [9] eác, H. [10] onꝼenȝc, B. [11] cænneð, B. [12] ꝑẏꝛt, O. [13] –caða, O.; –cuðe, H.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [14] ȝeꝑoꝛht, H. [15] –ꝼeð, B. [16] ſꝑꝛincaſ, B. [17] –neſſa, B. [18] líc, H.; –haman, B.; –hamaſ, O., on which see St. Marharete þe meiden ant martyr, p. 86, line 34. [19] se, H. B. O. [20] eallan, H. also; ȝeallan, O.; cf. p. 270, line 4. Narratiunculæ, p. 80, xxx. [21] he, O. [22] –cunð–, O. [23] híp, H.; hiſ, O. [24] hátū, B.; hæte, O. [25] baþe, O. [26] eoðe, B. O. [27] tꝛeȝꝛa, H. B. [28] cænneð, H. B. [29] ȝecnocoðe, B. [30] þaꝛ, B.

3. This wort, in fact, removes all old and grievous and incurable disorders, so that *the patient* shall be healed, though he formerly were despairing of his cure.

TUNSING WORT. Art. cxl.

[a] CXLI.

Anthemis valentina.

1. This wort, which is named *βούφθαλμον*, and by another name , hath a nesh *or tender* stalk, and leaves like fennel, and it hath yellow blossoms, altogether like an eye, whence also it received its name. It is produced first in Mæonia, the town, *say rather province.* Leaves of this wort, pounded and wrought into a plaster, dissolve all evil ulcers and hardnesses.

2. For mischief of the body, which cometh of effusion of the gall, take ooze of this wort, administer it to drink, it restores the natural hue, and the patient will be complexioned as if he came out of a very hot bath.

GORSE.[b] CXLII.

Vlex Europæus. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse, is of two kinds; the one is produced in gardens, the other out in the field.

2. For a mickle heat of the body, take this wort tribulus, pounded; lay *it* thereto.

[a] The text is from Dioskorides: one of the species of Anthemis is described; the leaves like fennel, MS. V., fol. 57 a, hardly belong to our ox eye. *Anthemis valentina* is meant, according to Sprengel, and others.

[b] One of the Tribuluses, not *V. e.*, is drawn, MS. V., fol. 57 b. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 15, *τρίβολος*. The Vienna copy figures *Trib. terrestris.*

Þýð[1] þæȝ muþeȝ ꝛ þæþa[2] ȝomena ꝼulnýȝȝe ꝛ ꝼoꝛꝓotuðnýȝȝe[3] ȝenim þaȝ þýꝛte ꞇꝛibulum ȝeꝛoðene[4] cnuca mið huniȝe heo hæleþ ðone muð ꝛ þa ȝoman.

Þiþ þ ꞇanaȝ on blæðꝛan pexen ȝenim þýȝȝe ýlcan þýꝛte ȝæð ȝꝛa[5] ȝꝛene ȝecnucuð[6] ýle ðꝛuncan · pel hýꞇ ꝼꝛemaðˑ[7]

Þýþ næððꝛan ꝼliꞇe ȝenim þýȝȝe ýlcan þýꝛte sæð ȝꝛa ȝꝛene[8] ȝecnucuð[9] ꝼiꝼ peneȝa ȝepihꞇe·[10] ýle ðꝛuncan eac[11] ȝþýlce nim þaȝ[12] þýꝛte mið hýꝛe ȝæðe ȝecnucuðe[13] leȝe ꞇo þæꝛe[14] punðe heo alýȝeþ hýne oꝼ þæꝛe ꝼꝛæcennýſſe.

Þiȝȝe ýlꝼan þýꝛte ȝæð eac[15] ȝþýlce on ꝑine ȝeðꝛuncen iꝛ[16] halpenðe onȝean aꞇꞇꝛeȝ ðꝛýnc.

Þiþ ꝼlean[17] ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan þýꝛte mið hýꝛe ȝæðc ȝeȝoðene ſꝓꝛenȝc inꞇo þam huȝe[18] heo cpelð þa ꝼlean.[19]

CXLIII.

Inula viscosa. Ðeoȝ þýꝛꞇ þe man conize[20] ꝛ oðꝛum naman nemneþ ýȝ ꞇꝛeȝea[21] cýnna þeah þe oðeꝛ ꝛý maꝛe oþeꝛ læȝȝe[22] þonne haꝼað[23] ȝeo læȝȝe ſmæle[24] leaꝼ ꝛ ȝehꝛæðe · ꝛ ȝꝛýþe ȝecpemne ȝꝛæc ꝛ ȝeo oðeꝛ haꝼað maꝛan[25] leaꝼ ꝛ ꝼæꞇꞇe ꝛ heꝼiȝne ȝꝛæc ꝛ þýȝȝa þýꝛꞇa þýꝛꞇꞇꝛuman ȝýndon[26] unnýꞇlice·[27] ac[28] þýȝȝe þýꝛte ȝꞇela[29] mið þam[30] leaꝼum ȝindȝꞇꝛeð[31] ꝛ onæleð · næðꝛan[32] aꝼliȝeþ · ꝛ eac[33] heo ȝecnucuð[34] ꝛ ꞇo clýþan

[1] ýð, B., continuing the sentence before: a trying mistake. [2] þaꝛa, B. [3] –ꞇoð–, B.; -neȝȝe, B. [4] –ðone, B. [5] ȝꝛá, B. [6] ȝecnocoð, B. [7] ȝꝛamað, H. [8] ȝꝛéne, B. [9] ȝecnocoð, B.; V. is here imperfect. [10] ȝepæȝe, H. [11] eác, H. [12] þa, B. [13] ȝecnocoðe, B. [14] ðaꝛe, B. [15] eác, H. [16] íꝛ, H. [17] ꝼléan, B. [18] húȝe, B. [19] ꝼléan, B. [20] onizæ, B. [21] ꞇpeȝꝛa, B. [22] læȝȝa, B. [23] hæȝð, H. [24] ſmale, H. B. [25] máꝛan, B. [26] ȝýn ȝon, V. and H. [27] –nýꞇꞇ–, B. [28] ác, H. [29] ſꞇelan, H. [30] þám, H. [31] ȝind, B.; ȝnið, V.; ȝnið ⁊, H. [32] énæleð næðꝛán, H. [33] eác, H. [34] ȝecnocoð, B.

Gorse. Art. cxlii.

3. For foulness and putridity of the mouth and of the fauces, take this wort tribulus, sodden, pound it with honey; then it healeth the mouth and the fauces.

4. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seed of this same wort, pounded so green, administer it in liquid; it is of good effect.

5. For bite of snake, take seed of this ilk wort, pounded so green, by weight of five pennies, give *it* to be drunk; also further, take this wort with its seed, pounded, lay *it* to the wound, it will relieve *the wounded man* from the mischief.

6. Moreover, seed of this same wort drunken in wine, is holesome against a drink of venom.

7. Against fleas, take this same wort, with its seed, sodden, sprinkle it into the house; it killeth the fleas.

[a] CXLIII.

1. This wort, which is named κόνυζα, and by another name *fleabane,* is of two kinds, though the one be greater, the other less; the less than hath small and diminutive leaves, and a very agreeable odour; and the other hath larger leaves, and fat *or fleshy,* and an oppressive smell, and the roots of these worts are useless; but the stem of this wort with the leaves, strewed about,[b] and set on fire, puts to flight snakes; and also it, when pounded and wrought into

[a] This passage is from Dioskorides, iii. 136. The drawing in MS.V., fol. 57 c, is like a Stellaria or a Galium (H.)

[b] In art. CXXXV., for ȝinðrtreð Dioskorides had στιβαδευόμενον, *made into litter,* and here ὑποστρωννύμενος; the reading ȝniðrtreð is a mere error: see ȝinð for ȝeonð, in art. CL., see also CLI. 4.

ȝeꝑoꝛhꞇ þæꝛa[1] nædꝛena ꝛlıꞇe ȝehæleþ ⁊ heo ȝNættaꝛ ⁊ mıcȝeaꝛ[2] ⁊ ꝛlean[3] ác̄pelleþ · ⁊ heo eac ꝛꝑẏlce ealle punda ȝelacnað ⁊ heo eaꝛꝑoðlıcnẏꝛꝛe[4] þæꝛ mıȝþan aſtẏꝛneþ · ⁊ heo þa cẏnelıcan aðle ȝehæleþ · ⁊ heo on ecede ȝeꝛealð ꝑẏlle ꝛeocum[5] helpeþ.

Þeoꝛ ꝑẏꝛꞇ conıze on pætenе ȝeꝛoden ⁊ ꝛıttendum pıꝑe[6] undeꝛ ȝeleð[7] heo ðone cꝛıþan[8] aꝑeoꝛmaþ.

Gẏꝑ pıꝑ cennan[9] ne mæȝe nıme þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛꞇe poꝛ mıð pulle ðō on þa ȝecẏndelıcan · ꝛona heo þa cennıncȝe[10] ȝeꝑꝛemeþ.

Þẏþ ða colan ꝑeꝑoꝛaꝛ ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan ꝑẏꝛꞇe ꝛeoð on ele nım þonne þone ele ſmẏꝛe[11] þone lıchaman ða ꝑeꝑoꝛaꝛ beoð ꝑꝛam anẏðde.

Þıþ heaꝑoð ece þẏꝛꝛa ꝑẏꝛꞇa ȝenım ða læꝛꝛan ꝑẏꝛc ꞇo clẏþan leȝe ꞇo ðam ꝛaꝛe heo hıꞇ ȝelıðıȝaþ.[12]

Foxeꝛ ȝloꝛa.[13] CXLIV.

Solanum insanum, or *Sodomeum.*

Þıð oman ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ꝑẏꝛꞇe leaꝛ þe man ꞇꝛẏcnoꝛ manıcoꝛ ⁊ oðꝛum naman ꝛoxeꝛ cloꝛa[14] nemneþ ꝑẏꝛc ꞇo clẏþan leȝe ꞇo þam ꝛaꝛe hẏꝛ ȝelıðıȝaþ.[15]

Þıþ pẏpelȝende[16] hıc[17] ꝓ ȝꝛecaꝛ eꝛꝑınaın nemnað ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛꞇe ðe pe ꞇꝛẏcnoꝛ manıcoꝛ nemðun[18] ⁊ ꝛmeðeman[19] ꝑẏꝛc ꞇo clẏþan leȝe ꞇo þam ꝛaꝛe hẏꝛ bẏþ ȝehæleð.[20]

[1] þaꝛa, B. [2] mıcȝaꝛ, B. [3] ꝛléan, B. [4] –neꝛꝛe, B. [5] ꝛeoćum, H. [6] ꝑíꝑe, H. [7] ȝeleð, V. omits ; ȝeléð, B. [8] cꝛıþán, H. [9] cænnan, H. B. [10] cænnıcȝe, H.; cænnınȝe, B. [11] ſmẏꝛa, B. [12] –eȝað, B. [13] From the transposition of the folios in V., this article is at fol. 60. [14] cloꝛa had a tail added to the c in H., making ȡ ; ȝloꝛa, B. [15] –eȝað, B. [16] pıꝑhȝ–, B. [17] líc, H. [18] –ðon, B. [19] ꝛmeðman, H. B. [20] ȝehæléð, B.

a plaster, healeth bite of snakes, and it killeth gnats, Art. cxliii.
and midges, and fleas, and it also cureth moreover, all wounds, and it stirreth *strangury*, and it healeth the kings evil,[a] *morbus regius, or jaundice*, and when exhibited in vinegar, it healeth the epileptic.

2. This wort conyza, sodden in water, and mulieri sedenti supposita matricem purgat.

3. Si parere mulier nequit, succum huius herbæ cum lana ad naturam eius applices, cito partum perficiet.

4. For the cold fevers, take this same wort, seethe it in oil, then take the oil, smear the body; the fevers will be forced away.

5. For head ache, take the lesser of these worts, work it to a poultice, apply it to the sore; it relieveth it.

Foxglove. cxliv. *Falsely.*

Digitalis purpurea.

1. For inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named στρύχνος μανικός, and by another name foxglove,[b] work to a poultice, lay to the sore; it will give relief.

2. For a pimply body, which the Greeks name ἔρπης, take this same wort which we named strychnos manikos, and fine flour, work to a poultice, lay it to the sore; it will be healed.

[a] Kings evil, ἴκτερον. Dioskor.

[b] Strychnos manikos is Solanum insanum fairly drawn, MS. V., fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not foxglove. The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the στρύχνος κηπαῖος: namely, τὰ φύλλα καταπλασσόμενα ἁρμόζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἕρπητας; and so on of κεφαλαλγία and στόμαχος καυσούμενος and ὠταλγία. (iv. 71.)

Wið heafdes fare ⁊ wið þæs magan hætan[1] ⁊ wið cýnnlu genim þas ylcan wyrte mid ele gecnucude[2] smyre[3] þa sár hý[4] torlupað.[5]

Wiþ ðæra[6] earena fare genim hirre[7] sylfan wyrte fear mid noran[8] feare drýpe on þ eare.

CXLV.

Wið þone drigean[9] fefor genim þas wyrte ðe man glýcýnidam ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ wyl on fearmum pæteре sýle drincan hýt fremaþ[10] nýtlice.

Eac[11] swylce þeos sylfe wyrt ðæra[12] breorta sár ⁊ þære[13] lirre ⁊ þære[13] blæðran ⁊ þæra[14] æðrena mid gefodenan[15] wine gehæleþ · eac heo[16] þýrstendon þone þurst gelihtgað.[17]

Wið leahtras ðæs muþes þirre ylcan wyrte wyrttruma[18] geeten oððe gedruncen[19] wel fremað ·[20] ⁊ þa leahtras gehæleþ ·[21] eac[22] heo punda gehæleþ ðæm[23] gefefede · ⁊ se wyrttruma sra some[24] þ sylfe gegearwað ác na sra · þeah sra scearplice.

CXLVI.

Wið þ man gemigan ne mæge genim ðýrre wyrte wyrttruman ðe man strutium ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ sýle ðicgean[25] he þone migdan artýneð.

[1] hætan, B. [2] gecnocode, B. [3] smýra, B. [4] hig, B. [5] slúpað, B. [6] þara, B. [7] þis, H.; illegible in V. [8] róran, B. [9] drigeán, H.; drigan, B. [10] framað, H. [11] Eác, H. [12] þara, B. [13] þare, B., twice. [14] þara, B. [15] –non, B. [16] hýo, H., an unusual spelling. [17] –egað, B. [18] –truman, H. [19] gedrúncen, B. [20] framað, H. [21] gehæleð, B. [22] Eác, H. [23] þar, B. [24] same, B. [25] þicgan, H. B.

3. For sore of head, and for heat of the maw, *or stomach*, and for kernels, take this same wort, pounded with oil, smear the sores; they shall be dissipated. FOXGLOVE. Art. cxliv.

4. For sore of the ears, take this same worts juice with juice of rose, drip into the ear.

Liquorice.[a] CXLV.

Glykyrrhiza glandulifera.

1. For the dry fever, take this wort, which is named γλυκύῤῥιζα, and by another name *liquorice*, boil in warm water, give to drink, it will be of benefit and advantage.

2. In like manner, also, this same wort healeth sores of the breast, and of the liver, and of the bladder, and of the kidneys, if sodden with wine. It also relieves the thirst for the thirsty.

3. For blotches of the mouth, a root of this same wort, eaten or drunk, is of good benefit, and healeth the blotches. It also healeth wounds washed therewith; and the root also, in like manner, atchieveth the same, yet, however, not so sharply *or efficaciously*.

Latherwort or *Crowsoap.*[b] CXLVI.

Gypsophila struthium, Spr., or rather *Saponaria officinalis.*

1. In a case a man may not mie, *that is, for retention of urine*, take a root of this wort, which is named στρούθιον, and by another name , administer *this;* it stirreth the urine.

[a] The substance of the articles is found in Dioskorides. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 b, is wholly destroyed.

[b] The originator of the article is Dioskorides (ii. 193). The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 c, has only the pointed ends of a few leaves left. The Flora Græca and the drawing in the Vienna codex make Στρούθιον, *Saponaria officinalis.*

Þiꝺ liꝼeꝛ seocnẏꝛꝛe[1] ⁊ piꝺ nẏꝛꝛẏt ⁊ piꝺ ꝛꝛiꝺlicne hꝛacan[2] ȝenim þẏꝛꝛe pẏꝛte to ꝺuꝛte ȝecnucuꝺꝛe anne[3] cuculeꝛe ꝼulne ꝛẏle ꝺꝛincan on liþan beoꝛe[4] hẏt ꝼꝛamaꝺ.[5] ⁊ eac[6] hẏt þone innoꝺ piꝺ þæꝛ eallan[7] toȝotennẏꝛꝛe ȝeȝlaꝺaꝺ ⁊ þ ẏꝼel ꝼoꝛꝺ ȝelæꝺeþ.

Þiþ þ ꝛtanaꝛ on blæꝺꝛæn[8] pexen ȝenim ꝺaꝛ ꝛẏlꝼan pẏꝛte ſtꝛutium ⁊ lubaſtican pẏꝛttꝛuman ⁊ ꝺæꝛe[9] pẏꝛte[10] ꝺe man cappaꝛiꝛ hateꝺ cnuca toꝛomne ꝛẏle ꝺꝛincan on liꝺon beoꝛe[11] hẏt tolẏꝛeþ[12] ꝺa blæꝺꝛan ⁊ ꝺa ſtanaꝛ ꝼoꝛꝺ ȝelæꝺeþ[13] ⁊ eac[14] þæꝛe[15] miltan ꝛãꝛ hẏt tolẏꝛeþ.

Þiꝺ hꝛeoꝼlan[16] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ⁊ melup ⁊ eceꝺ cnuca toȝæꝺꝛe[17] leȝe to þam hꝛeoꝼlan[18] he biꝺ ȝelacnuꝺ.[19]

Eꝼt ꝺeoꝛ ꝛẏlꝼe pẏꝛt miꝺ beꝛenum melupe on pine ȝeꝛoꝺen alle ẏꝼele heaꝛꝺnẏꝛꝛa[20] ⁊ ȝeȝaꝺeꝛunȝa heo toꝼeꝛeþ.

[21] CXLVII.

Sempervivum arboreum.

Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt ꝺe ıꝛ aızon ⁊ oꝺꝛum naman ȝecpeꝺen ꝛeo ıꝛ ſpẏlce heo ꝛẏmle cꝛicu[22] sẏ ⁊ heo haꝼaꝺ elne lanȝne ſtelan on ꝛincꝛeꝛ[23] ȝꝛeatnẏꝛꝛe[24] ⁊ heo ẏs pel poꝛıȝ[25] ⁊ heo haꝼaꝺ ꝼætte leaꝼ on[26] ꝛinȝeꝛeꝛ[27] lænȝe.[28] heo biꝺ cenneꝺ[29] on ꝺunum ⁊ heo eác bẏþ hꝛılon on pealle[30] ȝeꝛeteꝺ ꝺeos pẏꝛt miꝺ meolupe ȝecnucuꝺ[31] ȝehæleþ[32] mænıȝꝼealꝺe[33] unꝛꝛumnẏꝛꝛa[34] ꝺæꝛ

[1] neꝛꝛe, B. [2] hꝛácan, B. [3] ȝecnocoꝺꝛe ænne, B. [4] béoꝛe, B. [5] ꝛꝛemaꝺ, B. [6] eác, H. [7] ȝeallan, H. [8] ón blæꝺꝛan, H. [9] þaꝛe, B. [10] pẏꝛtꝛ, H. [11] béoꝛe, B. [12] tó, B. [13] ȝelæꝺeꝺ, B. [14] eác, H. [15] þaꝛe, B. [16] hꝛéoꝛlan, B. [17] -ꝺeꝛe, H. B. [18] hꝛéoꝛlan, B. [19] -noꝺ, B. [20] -neꝛꝛa, B.; -nẏꝛꝛe, H. [21] Fol. 59, V., of the recent binding; singrenan, O. supplies; see art. XLIX. [22] cuca, B.; cꝛicu, altered to cꝛice, H. "Morosi grammatici." [23] ꝛinȝꝛeꝛ, H. B. [24] -neꝛꝛe, B.; V. omits five words. [25] poſi, O., and omits three lines. [26] léaꝼ in, B. [27] ꝛinȝꝛes, H. B.

Latherwort or Crowsoap. Art. cxlvi.

2. For liver sickness, and for oppression of the breast, and for a violent breaking, take a spoon full of this wort, beaten to dust, administer it in lithe *or soft* beer; it will be beneficial. And it also comforts the inwards against effusion of the bile, and conveys away the mischief.

3. In case stones wax in the bladder, take this same wort struthium, and a root of lovage, and of the wort which is called capparis *or capers*, pound together, administer to drink in lithe *mild* beer, it will relieve the bladder, and leadeth forth the stones; and it also relaxeth the sore[a] of the spleen.

4. Against leprosy, take this same wort, and meal, and vinegar, pound together; apply to the leper, he will be cured.

5. Again, this same wort, with barley meal sodden in wine, removes all evil hardnesses *or indurations* and gatherings.

Orpine, or livelong.[b] CXLVII.

Sedum Telephium is the largest English species.

1. This wort, which is denominated ἀείζωον, and by another name , is as though it were always quick, and it hath an ell long stalk of the greatness of a finger, and it hath fat leaves of the length of a finger. It is produced on downs, and it also is sometimes planted on a wall. This wort, pounded with meal, healeth manifold infirmities of the body, that

[a] Skirrhus, in Diosk.

[b] See art. XLIX. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 89. The figure in MS. V. is an altered likeness. The Vienna MS. has a correct figure of *Sempervivum arboreum*, Fl. Gr. 478.

[28] lenȝe, B. [29] cænneð, H. B.; V. has lost some words. [30] peallon, B. [31] ȝecnocoð, B. [32] -hal-, O. [33] -lðu, H. [34] -nerra, B.; -neſſe, O.

lichoman[1] ꝥ ıꝛ beꝛꝛtenðe lıc[2] ⁊ ꝼoꝛꝛıotuðnẏꝛꝛe[3] þæꝛ lıceꝛ ⁊ eaȝena ꝛaꝛnẏꝛꝛe[4] ⁊ hætan ⁊ ꝼoꝛbæꝛneðnẏſſe[4] ealle þaꝛ þınȝ[5] heo ȝehæleþ.

Þıð heaꝼoð ece ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan[6] pẏꝛte poꝛ aızon mıð ꝛoꝛan[7] poꝛe ȝemenȝeð[8] beȝeot ꝥ heaꝼoð þæꝛ[9] mıð hẏt ȝelıðıȝaþ[10] ꝥ ꝛa͛ꝛ.[11]

Þıð þæꝛe[12] næðꝛan ꝛlıte þe man ꝛpalanȝıonem nemneþ ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte aızon ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan on haton[13] pıne.[14]

Ꞓꝼt ðo ꝥ ꝛẏlꝼe pıð utꝛıht ⁊ pıð pẏꝛmaꝛ on ınnoðe ⁊ pıð ꝛpıðlıene[15] cẏle hẏt ꝼnemað.

Ꞓllen. CXLVIII.

Otherwise Amaracus, or *Origanum maioranoides* (Kühn).

Þıð pætel ꝛeocnẏꝛꝛe[16] ȝenım þaꝛ pẏꝛte þe man ꝛamꝛuchon ⁊ oðꝛum naman ellen hateþ[17] ꝛẏle ðꝛıncan ȝepẏllede[18] heo ȝelınæceþ ða anȝınnu þam pætel-ꝛeocum · eac[19] ſpẏlce heo[20] ꝼnemaþ[21] pıð þa unmıhtıc-nẏꝛꝛe[22] þæꝛ mıȝðan ⁊ pıð þæꝛa[23] ınnoða a͛ꝛtẏꝛunȝa.[24]

Þıð ꝛꝛꝛınȝaꝛ ⁊ pıð toboꝛꝛten lıc[25] ȝenım þẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan pẏꝛte leaꝼ ꝛamꝛuchon ȝeðꝛıȝede ⁊ ȝecnucude[26] ⁊ mıð humȝe ȝemencȝede[27] leȝe to þam ꝛaꝛe hẏt ꝛceal beꝛꝛtan ⁊ halıan.

Þıð ꝛcoꝛꝛıoneꝛ ſtıncȝ[28] ȝenım þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte ⁊ realt ⁊ eceð cnuca toꝛomne ⁊ to plaꝛtꝛe ȝepẏꝛc leȝe to ðam ſtınȝe he bıð ȝehæleð.

[1] –haman, B. O. [2] líc, H. [3] neꝛꝛe, B. [4] –neꝛꝛe, B., twice. [5] þínȝc, H. [6] ylcan, O. omits, and poſ. [7] poſan, O. [8] –mænȝ–, B. [9] þaꝛ, B. O. [10] –eȝað, B. [11] ſor, O. [12] ðaꝛa, B. [13] hátcon, B. [14] V. omits the three last words. [15] lícne, H. [16] –neꝛꝛe, B. [17] hatað, B. [18] ȝeꝛꝛyleðe, H. [19] eác, H. [20] he, B. [21] ꝼꝛamað, H. [22] –neꝛꝛa, B. [23] ðaꝛa, B. [24] –unȝe, H.; B. has here a folio missing, and the leaf had been cut out before Junius made his transcript. MSS. Bodl. Junius, 58, p. 120. [25] líc, H. [26] ȝecnuðe, H., so before. [27] ȝemænceȝeðe, H. [28] ſtenc, H.

is, a bursting body,[a] and putrefaction of the body, and soreness of the eyes, and heat, and bad burns. All these things it healeth.

ORPINE, or LIVELONG. Art. cxlvii.

2. For head ache, take ooze of this same wort aizoon, mingled with ooze of rose, drench the head therewith; it relieveth the sore.

3. For wound from the poisonous insects called *φαλάγγια, or tarantulas,* give as drink, in hot wine, this same wort aizoon.

4. Again, do the same for diarrhœa, and for worms in the inwards, and for a violent chill. It is beneficial.

ELDER.[b] CXLVIII.

Sambucus nigra. Bot.

1. For water sickness, *that is, dropsy,* take this wort, which is named *σάμψυχον,* and by another name elder, administer to drink boiled, it checketh the beginnings *of the disease* for the dropsical. Also, in like manner, it is beneficial for inability to pass urine, and for stirring[c] of the bowels.

2. For carbuncles,[d] and for bursten body, *or breakings out,* take leaves of this same wort samsuchum, dried and pounded, and mingled with honey, lay it to the sore; it shall burst and heal.

3. For sting of scorpion, take this same wort, and salt, and vinegar, pound together, and work to a plaster, lay to the sting; *the man* will be healed.

[a] By the text of Dioskorides, *πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα, ἕρπητας, νομάς, ὀφθαλμῶν φλεγμονάς, πυρίκαυστα,* it appears that "bursting body" means breaking out into eruptions.

[b] Dioskorides, iii. 47. The drawing is mostly gone; the fructification was drawn spiked, MS. V., fol. 59 b.

[c] Griping, from Diosk. *στροφουμένων.*

[d] Diosk. only, *αἴρει ὑπώπια, weals.*

[1] Þiꝺ micele hætan ⁊ piꝺ ȝeþþel ðæþa eaȝena ȝenim ðaþ ſýlfan pýþte miꝺ meluþe ȝemæncȝeꝺe ⁊ to cliðan ȝeþoþhte • leȝe to þam eaȝon hy biꝺ ȝeliðiȝaꝺ.

CXLIX.

Þeoþ pýþt ðe man ſtecaþ ⁊ oþþum naman[2] nemneþ hæþð þæꝺ mycel ⁊ þ̄ ỳþ ſmæl ⁊ ȝehþæꝺe ⁊ heo ſýlf ỳþ boþene ȝelic[3] buton[4] þ̄ heo haþaꝺ ſumon ðæle maþan leaf ⁊ ſtiðeþan.[5]

[6] Genim þaþ pýþte ȝeþoꝺene ſýle ðþuncan heo þæþa bþeoſta ſa̅þ ȝehæleþ.

Eac hýt iþ ȝepunelic[7] þ̄ hý man to maneȝum ȝoðum ðþenceon[8] ȝemencȝe.

CL.

Ðeoþ pýþt[9] ðe man thýaþpiþ[10] ⁊ oþþum naman[11] nemneþ haþaþ ſmæle[12] leaf on finȝþeþ lencȝe[13] ⁊ toðæleðe ⁊ nýþep piꝺ þa eoþþan ahýlðenðe ⁊ heo haþaꝺ[14] ðýnne ſtelan ⁊ lanȝne ⁊ heo haþaꝺ on uþepeaþðum hæpene bloþtman ⁊ þ̄ þæꝺ býþ cenneꝺ[15] ȝinꝺ ealne þone ſtelan • eal ðeoþ pýþt iþ ſtþanȝþe • ȝecýnðe ⁊ bittepþe •[16] ðýþþe pýþte poþ pel ȝepþunȝen ⁊ an[17] ſcenc[18] ful ȝeðþuncen ealle þa bitepnýþþe ðe oþ þam ȝeallan cýmeþ heo ðuþh ða ȝemænelican neoðe ⁊ ðuþh ſpiþðan ut anȳðeþ.[19]

[1] Only a few letters remain in V. [2] H. omits the useless words. [3] ȝelíc, H. [4] butan, H. [5] –þán, H. [6] In V. the rubricator put Ð for G. [7] –líc, H. [8] H. omits ðþ. [9] pyþte, V. [10] tiapiſ, O. [11] H. omits the useless words. [12] smale, H. [13] lænȝe, H. [14] V. omits seven words. [15] cænneð, H. [16] bitepe, H. [17] án, H., but by the "morosus." [18] ſcænc, H. [19] fol. 70 in V. misplaced.

4. For mickle heat and swelling of the eyes, take the self same wort, mingled with meal, and wrought to a cataplasm; lay to the eyes, they be relieved. ELDER. Art. cxlviii.

French lavender.[a] CXLIX.

Lavandula stœchas. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named στιχάς, στοιχάς, and by another name , hath mickle seed, and the seed is small and diminutive, and *the wort* itself is like bothen *or thyme*, except that it hath in some degree larger and stiffer leaves.

2. Take this wort, sodden, administer it in liquid; it healeth sore of the breast.

3. Also it is customarily mingled for many good drinks.[b]

Shepherds purse.[c] CL.

Thymus campestris (*Sprengel*). Rather *Thlaspi bursa pastoris.*

1. This wort, which is named θλάσπι, and by another name *wild thyme*, hath small leaves of a fingers length, and parted, and inclining downwards towards the earth, and it hath a thin and long stalk, and it hath in the upper *part* of it purple[d] blossoms, and the seed is produced throughout all the stalk. All this wort is strongish and bitterish by nature. The ooze of this wort well wrung *out*, and a cup full drunk, by the common necessary *evacuations* and by spewing forces out all the bitterness which cometh of the gall.

[a] From Dioskorides, iii. 31. The figure in MS. V. is much the same as that of Cummin, art. CLV. The Vienna MS. has a figure judged by Prof. Daubeny "pretty good."

[b] Μίγνυται δὲ καὶ ἀντιδότοις, Dioskor.

[c] From Dioskorides, ii. 186. The drawing in MS. V. is "Lepidium or Iberis," (H.). The Vienna MS. draws *Shepherds purse*, not *Wild thyme.*

[d] Ὑπόλευκον is rather *pink, whitish.*

Ðeoſ ſýlfe ſýſt calle þa ýfelan ȝeȝaðepunȝe þæſ ınnoþeſ heo ſopnımeþ ꝛ eac[1] ſpýlce heo pıſa monoð-lıcan[2] aſtypeð.

Omnımopbıa. CLI.

Ðeoſ ſýſt þe man polıoſ ꝛ oþſum naman omnı-mopbıa nemneþ ꝛ eac ſume men[3] hataþ býþ cenneð[4] on ðunum ꝛ heo oſ anum ſýſttpuman maneȝa telȝpan ā̃ſendeþ ·[5] ꝛ heo on uſepeþðum haſaþ ſæð ſpýlce cpoppaſ ꝛ heo ıſ heſeȝon ſpæce ·[6] ꝛ hpon pepeðȝe on byſȝıncȝe.

Þıð næðpan ſlıte ȝenım þýſſe ſýſte pō̃ſ polıoſ on pætepe ȝeſoden ſýle ðpıncan hýt ȝehæleþ ðone ſlıte.

[7] Þıð pætep ſeocnýſſe ðo þ̄ ſýlfe hýt þone ınnoð alýſeþ.

Þıð mıltan ſape ȝenım þaſ ýlcan ſýſte polıoſ ſeoð on eceðe ſýle ðpıncan nýtlıce heo þone mılt ſeocan ȝehæleþ · ðeoſ ſýlfe ſýſt on huſe ȝeſtþeð oþþe on-æleð næðpan aflıȝeþ ꝛ eac[8] ſpýlce heo nıpe punða ſopnımeþ.

CLII.

Hypericum coris is drawn in the Vienna MS., and not *crispum*.

Ðeoſ ſýſt þe man hypepıcon ꝛ oþſum naman copıon nemneþ ſoſ ȝelıcnýſſe[9] cýmeneſ heo haſaþ leaf[10] ſıðan ȝelıce[11] ꝛ oſ anum ſtelan maneȝa telȝpan peaxaþ[12] ꝛ þa ſeaðe ꝛ heo haſaþ bloſtman[13] ſpýlce banſýſt ꝛ heo haſað bepan ſýnepealte ꝛ hpon lanȝe

[1] eác, H. [2] monoð, not hcan, H., and the former o erased. [3] H. omits the useless words. [4] heo bið cænneð, H. [5] aſæn-ðeð, H. [6] heſtȝon ſpæcce, H. [7] H. omits this line. [8] eác, H. [9] -líc-, H. B. [10] léaf, B. [11] ȝelíce, H. B. [12] peaxeð, B.; pexeð, H. [13] bloſman, B.

[a] From Dioskorides, iii. 124. "Polios" is also Omnimorbia in Isidorus Orig. xvii.=xviii. 9. See back, art. LVIII. The two figures in MS. V. are unlike.

2. This same wort removes all the evil gatherings of the inwards, and it also likewise provokes τὰ τῶν γυναικῶν καταμήνια. SHEPHERDS PURSE. Art. cl.

OMNIMORBIA.[a] CLI.

1. This wort, which is named πόλιον, and by another name omnimorbia, and which also some men call , is produced on downs, and it upsendeth many twigs out of one root, and on the upward part it hath seeds as bunches,[b] and it is heavy of savour and somewhat sweetish of taste.

2. For bite of snake, take ooze of this wort polium, sodden in water, give it to drink; it healeth the bite.

3. For water sickness *or dropsy*, do the same, it relaxes the inwards.

4. For sore of milt, take this same wort polium, seethe it in vinegar, administer it to drink, usefully it healeth the milt sick. This same wort spread forth in a house, or burned, turns to flight snakes, and it also taketh away new wounds.

[c] CLII. *Hypericum coris.*

1. This wort, which is named ὑπέρικον, and by another name κόριον, for its likeness to cummin, hath leaves like rue, and of one stalk many shoots wax, and they, red, and it hath blossoms as bone wort, and it hath spherical berries, and somewhat long of

[b] Κεφάλιον ἐπ' ἄκρου κορυμβοειδές ὡς πολιὰν τρίχα, Diosk., *a small corymbose head like hoar hair.* The next clause is ill translated by our text; Diosk. has "heavy of smell, with something of agreeable in the odour."

[c] The drawing, MS. V., fol. 70 b, has outline of *H. crispum*, but the red of *H. coris.* From Dioskorides, iii. 161. The clause about cummin differs; *Hypericum coris, Bot.* is the plant (Sprengel).

on beɹeȝ mẏcelnẏȝȝe on þam ẏȝ sæð ꝛ þ̄ ȝpeaɹt ꝛ on ȝpæce ȝpẏlce tẏɹpe·[1] ꝛ heo bið cenneð[2] on beȝanum ſtopum· ðeoȝ pẏɹt ȝecnucuð[3] ꝛ ȝeðɹuncen þone miȝþan aſtẏɹeþ ꝛ heo þa monoðlican punðoɹlice ðeþ ȝẏf hẏ man ðam ȝecẏndelican lime undeɹȝeleȝeþ.[4]

ɹið þone ɹeɹoɹ þe þẏ ɹeoɹðan dæȝe on man becẏmeþ[5] ȝenim þaȝ ẏlcan pẏɹte ȝecnucude[6] ɹẏle ðɹuncan on[7] pine.

[8] ɹið ðæɹa[9] ɹceancena[10] ȝeȝɹel ꝛ ece ȝenim þẏȝȝe ẏlcan pẏɹte ɹæð ɹẏle ðɹuncan on pine · binnan[11] ɹeoɹeɹtiȝan[12] ðaȝon · he bið · ȝehæleð.

CLIII.

Cnicus acarna, or *Echinops lanuginosus*, in in the Vienna fig. (D.)

Ðeoȝ pẏɹt þe man acanta leuce ꝛ oðɹum naman[13] nemneþ bẏð cenneð[14] on ſtænigum[15] ɹtopum ꝛ on ðunum ꝛ heo haſaþ leaf ɹpẏlce[16] pulſef camb ac hi[17] beoþ meaɹþɹan[18] ꝛ hɹitɹan ꝛ eac ȝeþuſɹan[19] ꝛ heo haſað tpeȝea[20] elne lancne[21] ſtelan on ſingɹeȝ ȝneatnẏſſe[22] oððe ɹumon dæle[23] maɹan.

ɹið þ̄[24] man blode hɹæce[25] ꝛ ɹið þæȝ maȝan ɹaɹe ȝenim ðaȝ ẏlcan[26] pẏɹte acantaleuce cnuca to ðuȝte ɹẏle ðɹuncan on[27] pætelne[28] anne[29] cuculeȝe[30] ſulne hẏt ſɹemað[31] pel.

ɹið þæȝ[32] miȝðan aɹtẏɹunge ȝenim þaɹ ẏlcan pẏɹte ɹɹa poɹɹge ȝecnucude[33] ɹẏle ðɹuncan heo ðone miȝðan ɹoɹð[34] ȝelæðeþ.[35]

[1] cẏɹse, H., *cress.* [2] cænneð, H. B. [3] ȝecnocoð, B. [4] –leȝð, B.; –leɹð, H.; rather *layth*, than *layeth.* [5] becẏmð, B. [6] ȝechocode, B. [7] ón, H. [8] H. often puts the stops in this way. [9] þaɹa, B. [10] ɹcanc–, B. [11] binnon, B. [12] –tiȝon, B. [13] H. O. omit the useless words. [14] cænneð, H. B. [15] ſten–, H. [16] ſpẏlceſ, O. [17] hiȝ, B. [18] So B.; mealuɹþan, V.; meaɹuɹþan, H.; mearupran, O. [19] eác þuɹþan, H.; ȝeþúɹþan, B. [20] tɹeȝɹá, H., without accent, B. [21] langne, H. B. O. [22] –neɹɹe, B. [23] oþþer ſum ðale, O. [24] þ̄, H. omits. [25] hɹæce, B. [26] ɹilɹan, B.; þeoſ p., O.; ẏlcan in V. is dotted for erasure. [27] ón, H. [28] paɹere, O. [29] ænne, B. [30] cucelerne, O. [31] ɹɹamað, H. [32] þæȝ, H. omits. [33] ȝecnocode, B. [34] út for ɹoɹð, B. [35] alæðeð, B.

the mickleness *or size* of beer *or barley*, on which is the seed, and that swart and in smack as tar.[a] And it is produced in cultivated places. This wort pounded and drunken stirreth the mie *or urine*, and it moves wondrously the καταμήνια, if it be laid under the naturalia. Art. clii.

2. For the fever which cometh on man the fourth day, *that is, a quartan*, take this same wort, pounded, give it *to the patient* to drink in wine.

3. For swelling and aching of the shanks,[c] take seed of this ilk wort, give it to drink in wine; within forty days *the man* will be healed.

[c] CLIII.

Carduus leucografus (Sprengel). Rather *Echinops lanuginosus.*

1. This wort, which is named ἄκανθα λευκή, and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs, and it hath leaves as wolfs comb, but they be tenderer[d] and whiter and also tuftier, and it hath a stalk two ells long of the greatness[e] of a finger or some deal bigger.

2. In case that a man break blood, and for sore of the maw, take this same wort acantha leuke, pound it to dust, give *the man* to drink in water, one spoon full; it serveth well.

3. For stirring of the mie *or urine*, take this same wort, so oozy, pounded, give to drink; it forth leadeth the mie.

[a] Smelling of resin, in Dioskorides, ῥητίνης ὄζον.

[b] Compare the original, θεραπεύει δὲ ἰσχιάδας ἐπὶ ἡμέρας μ. τὸ σπέρμα πινόμενον. *Sciatica;* the beverage is administered for the forty days.

[c] From Dioskorides, iii. 14. The drawing in MS. V. is not a carduus, and it is "not much like" (H.) *cratægus oxyacantha*, which would have been interpreted whitethorn.

[d] There had been something illegible, it should be 'narrower,' στενώτερα.

[e] Thickness, πάχος, Diosk.

Þið ỳfele-læla ȝenim þaȝ ỳlcan pỳrte pỳrc to clỳþan leȝe to þam raþe heo hỳt aȝỳrmeþ·[1] þỳrre sỳlfan pỳrte rỳde[2] læþa[3] toþa raȝ[4] ȝehiðiȝað[5] ȝỳf hỳne man rþa peaþmne on þam muþe ȝehealdeþ.[6]

Þið hþamman ȝenim[7] þỳrre ỳlcan[8] pỳrte ræd ȝecnucuð[9] rỳle ðþincan on pætepe[10] hỳt helpeþ pe sỳlfa ðpenc[11] eac rpỳlce onȝean næddpena rlite pel rþemað.[12]

Eāc[13] fpỳlce ȝỳf mon[14] þaȝ pỳrte on mannef fpỳnan ahehð[15] heo næddþan aflỳȝeþ.[16]

[Beopỳrt.][17] CLIV.

Onopordon acanthium, or *Illyricum*. Sibthorp and the fig. in the Vienna MS.

Ðeoȝ pỳrt þe man acanton ȝ oþþum naman beopỳrt[18] nemneð bỳþ[19] cenned[20] on pỳnȝumon[21] ȝtoþum[22] ȝ on pætum ȝ eac[23] fpỳlce on fcænigum.

Þið þæȝ[24] innoþeȝ aftỳrunȝe ȝ þæȝ migþan ȝenim þỳrre ỳlcan pỳrte[25] pỳrttþuman[26] ȝeðȝedne[27] ȝ[28] to ðuȝte ȝecnucuðne[29] rỳle ðþincan on peaþmum pætepe.

Þiþ lunȝen adle ȝ pið ȝehpỳlce ỳfelu[30] þe on þam[31] innoðe deþeþ ðeoȝ rỳlfe pỳrt pel þþemað[32] ȝeþiȝed þam ȝehice þe pe heþ beforan cpædon.[33]

Cỳmen. CLV.

Þỳð þæȝ maȝan raþe ȝenim þỳrre pỳrte ræd þe[34] man[35] quimminon ȝ oþþum naman[36] cỳmen nemneþ

[1] aȝỳrþeð, H. B., *removes.* [2] rỳde, B. [3] þaþa, B. [4] ráþ, B. [5] -eȝað, B. [6] -dæð, H. [7] ȝením, H. [8] þiſſe fæd, O., fol. 39=5. [9] ȝecnocoð, B.; -cað, O. [10] paterā, O. [11] ðþænc, H.; ðþync, B. [12] þþamað, H. [13] This á omitted in V. is from H. [14] man, B. [15] speoſan aheð, H. [16] aflỳȝð, O. [17] beopỳrt, text of V., index of V. O. [18] beopurt, O. [19] bỳþ, etc., O. omits. [20] cænneð, H. B. [21] -rumū, B. [22] landc, H. [23] eác, H. [24] þæȝ, O. omits. [25] þiſſe pỳrt, O. [26] -men, O. [27] -ðe, H. O. [28] ȝ, also ȝ, O. omits. [29] -ðe, H.; ȝecnocoðe, B. [30] ỳfele, O. [31] þæm, H. [32] -með, O.; þþamað, H. [33] -rem cpæðon, O. [34] þ, O., *quam.* [35] mán, H. [36] náman, H.

4. For evil weals,[a] take this same wort, work to a poultice, lay to the sore, it purgeth it; the decoction of this same wort relieveth the sore of the teeth if a man holdeth it, so warm, on the mouth.[b] Art. cliii.

5. For cramps, take seed of this same wort, pounded, give to drink in water, it helpeth. The same drink also, likewise serveth well against bite of snakes.

6. In like manner also, if this wort is hung upon a mans neck, it setteth snakes to flight.

Beewort?[c] cliv.

Knikos erioforos, a woolly leaved thistle is the nearest English equivalent.

1. This wort, which is named ἀκάνθιον, and by another name beewort, is produced in winsome places,[d] and in wet ones, and also further, in stony ones.

2. For stirring of the inwards,[e] and of the mie *or urine*, take a root of this same wort, dried and beaten to dust; give it to be drunk in warm water.

3. For lung disease,[f] and for the several ills which vex in the inwards, this same wort is very beneficial, taken in the manner which we before mentioned.

Cummin.[g] clv.

Cuminum cyminum. Bot.

1. For sore of the maw, take seed of this wort, which is named κύμινον, and by another name cummin,

[a] Οἰδήματα, Diosk., *swellings.*

[b] Διακλυζόμενον : *rinced* in the mouth.

[c] Stellaria holostea (H.) is drawn ; MS. V., fol. 61 a. From Dioskorides, iii. 19. Turn to art. vii.

[d] Παραδείσοις, *parks*, D.

[e] Κοιλίαν ἱστᾶσι, D., *the roots stay the bowels, are astringent.*

[f] φθισικοῖς, D., *for consumptive people.*

[g] The painting, MS. V., fol. 61 b, is "very like," (H.) Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 68.

on ele ȝeꝛoðene ⁊ miꝺ ꝑẏꝼeðon ȝemencȝeꝺ ·[1] ⁊ ꝑꝑa[2] toȝæðeꝛe ȝepẏlleꝺ pẏꝛe þonne[3] to clẏþan leȝe to ðam[4] innoþe.

Þẏþ nẏꝛꝑẏt[5] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan[6] pẏꝛte quminon ⁊ pætep[7] ⁊ eceð[8] menȝ[9] tō ꝑomne ꝑẏle ðꝛincan[10] hẏt ꝑꝛemaꝺ[11] nẏtlice · ⁊ eac on pine[12] ȝeþiȝeð[13] heo næðꝛan[14] ꝑlite pel ȝehæleþ.

Þiþ ðæꝛa[15] innoþa toðundennẏꝑꝑe[16] ⁊ hætan ·[17] ȝenim
O. condenses. þaꝛ ẏlcan pẏꝛte miꝺ pinbeꝛian[18] ȝecnucuðe[19] miꝺ beanenon meolupe[20] pẏꝛc to clẏþan heo ȝehæleþ ða toðundennẏſſe.[21]

Ꞓāc ꝑpẏlce bloꝺꝛiẏne[22] oꝼ næꝼþẏꝛlon[23] heo ȝepꝛiꝺ miꝺ eceðe ȝemænȝceðum.[24]

CLVI.

Carlina acaulis, or *Acarna gummifera.*

[25]Ðeoꝛ pẏꝛt þe man camelleon alba ⁊ obꝛum naman pulꝼeꝛ tæꝛl[26] nemneþ haꝼað leaꝼ piþeꝛꝛæðe ⁊ þẏꝛnẏhte ⁊ heo haꝼaþ on miꝺðan ꝑumne ꝑinepealtne cꝛop ⁊ þẏꝛnẏhtne[27] ⁊[28] ꝛe biþ bꝛun[29] on bloꝛtman[30] behæꝼð ⁊[28] he haꝼað hꝛit sæð ⁊ hꝛitne pẏꝛtꝛuman[31] ⁊ ꝑpẏðe ȝeſtencne.[32]

Þiþ þ pẏꝛmaꝛ on[33] þam innoþe ymb þone naꝼolan deꝛiȝen ȝenim ðiꝛꝛe ẏlcan pẏꝛte pẏꝛttꝛuman ꝑeaꝼ oððe duſt ꝑẏle ðꝛincan on pine oððe on pæteꝛe þe ēꝼꝛ pæꝛe opȝane oððe ðpeopȝe ðpoꝛle on ȝepẏlleð hẏt ꝑume þa pẏꝛmaꝛ ꝼoꝛð ȝelæðeþ.[34]

[1] –ðón ȝemænȝðe, H.; ȝemænȝeð, B. [2] spá, H.; þa, O. [3] þone, H. [4] þæm, H. [5] nẏꝛꝑet, B. [6] ẏlcán, H. [7] pæteꝛ, H. [8] –ðe, O. [9] mænȝ, H. B. [10] ðꝛincán, H. [11] ꝛꝑamað, H. [12] píne, H. [13] ȝeþíȝeð, B. [14] næðꝛán, H. [15] þaꝛa, B. O. [16] toþúndennerꝛe, B. [17] hǽtán, H.; hætan, B. [18] pinbeꝛíum, H.; pinbeꝛȝan, B.; –ꝛe, O. [19] ȝecnocoðe, B.; and adds oððe. [20] melupe, B. [21] –neꝛꝛe, B. [22] rune, O. [23] –len, O. [24] –mænȝ, B.; –ȝeð, O.; very little of these four lines is legible in V. [25] Ð omitted by rubricator in B. [26] tæꝛel, B. [27] –hte, H. [28] ⁊, H. twice omits. [29] bꝛún, H. [30] bloꝛman, B. [31] –ttꝛ–, H. [32] ȝeꝛtæncne, B. [33] ón, H. [34] ȝelǽðeð, B.

sodden in oil, and mingled with flour; and *when* so boiled together, then work *them* to a plaster, and lay it to the inwards. CUMMIN. Art. clv.

2. For oppression of the chest, take this same wort cummin, and water and vinegar, mingle them together, give to drink, it will prove beneficial; and also swallowed in wine, it healeth well bite of snake.

3. For swelling and heat of the inwards,[a] take this same wort and wine berries, pounded with bean meal, work it to a poultice; it will heal the swelling.

4. It also, further, restraineth a running of blood from the nostrils, along with vinegar mingled.

WOLFS TEAZLE.[b] CLVI.

Dipsacus silvestris.

1. This wort, which is named χαμαιλέων λευκός, and by another name wolfs teazle, hath leaves reversed and thorny, and it hath in its midst a round and thorny knob, and that is brown headed in the blossoms, and hath white seed and a white and very fragrant root.

2. In case worms vex *a man* in the inwards about the navel, take juice or dust of the root of this same wort, give to drink in wine or in water, on which previously were marjoram or pennyroyal[c] boiled; it clean leadeth forth the worms.

[a] Dioskorides had διδύμων, a decorous expression for ὄρχεων, the Latin for this, testiculorum, has been translated as if intestinorum.

[b] See art. xxv. The figures differ. Dioskorides, iii. 10. Kühn and others now fix on *Acarna gummifera*. MS. V. draws *Cnicus pratensis* (H.) The word "reversed" is not found in Dioskorides, but all the thistle tribe protect their leaves by thorns pointing backwards as well as forwards.

[c] Only ὀριγάνου in Dioskor.

Þýrre sýlfan pýrte pýrtruman fif peneza[1] zepihte on pine zebized[2] þa pætep reocan zedpizeþ ðar fýlfan rtrencþe[3] heo hafaþ zepýlled ⁊ zedpuncen pið þær mizþan eapfoðlicnýrra.[4]

CLVII.

Ðeor pýrt þe man rcolimbor ⁊ oþrum naman[5] nemneþ on pine zepýlled ⁊ zedpuncen heo þone fulan rtenc[6] dæþa[7] oxna ⁊ eallef þær hchaman[8] afýrreþ.

Eac rpýlce ðeor fýlfe pýrt ðone fulrtincendan mizþan foriðzelæðeþ · ⁊ eac halpendne[9] mete mannum zezeaprpaþ.

CLVIII.

Ðeor pýrt þe man ipif illýpicam ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ[10] if zecpeden ipif illýpica of ðære[11] mifenlicnýrre[12] hýre bloftmena[13] forþý[14] þe if zeðuht þ heo þone heofonlican bozan mið hýre bleoze[15] efenlæce re[16] if on leden[17] ipif zecpeden · ⁊ heo on illýpico þam landc fpiðoft[18] ⁊ ftrenzoft[19] pexeþ ⁊ heo hafað leaf zlædenan zelice þa zrecaf xifian hataþ ⁊ heo hafað trumne pýrtruman ⁊ fpýre zeftencne ·[20] ⁊ þone man rceal mið linenan claþe befealdan[21] ⁊ on rceade[22] ahon oððet he zedpized beon mæze forðý[23] hys zecýnde if rpiþe hat[24] ⁊ flæpbære.

Gýf hpa mycelne hpacan[25] þolize ⁊ he þone him eaþelice fram[26] bpinzan ne[27] mæze for ðýcnýrre ⁊

[1] pæneza, H. B. [2] zeþized, B. [3] ftrænzðe, H. [4] -nýrre, H.; -nerre, B. [5] H. omits the useless words. [6] rténe, B.; ftæne, H. [7] þapa, B. [8] -hom-, H. [9] halpænde, B. [10] H. omits the useless words and nemneþ. [11] þape, B. [12] -líc-, H.; -nerre, B. [13] blormena, B. [14] porþiz, B. [15] bléoze, B. [16] seo, H. [17] læden, H. B. [18] fpiðor, B. [19] ftrænzoft, H. [20] zeftænene, H. [21] -don, H. [22] rcade, B. [23] porðiz, B. [24] hát, H. [25] hpácan, H. [26] rpám, H. [27] ne, H. omits.

3. A root of this same wort, by weight of five pennies, taken in wine, drieth the water sick, *that is, abates dropsy;* it hath the same strength boiled, and drunken, against difficulties of the mie *or urine.*

Wolfs Teazle. Art. clvi.

Artichoke.[a] CLVII.

Skolymos Hispanicus.

1. This wort, which is named σκόλυμος, and by another name , boiled in wine, removeth the foul stench of the armpits, and of all the body.

2. In like wise also, this same wort leadeth forth the foul stinking mie *or urine,* and also prepares healing meat for men.

Flower de luce.[b] CLVIII.

Iris florentina, and *Germanica.*

1. This wort, which is named ἶρις ἰλλυρική, and by another name , is called iris Illyrica, from the variegated show of its blossoms, since it is thought that with its colour it matcheth the heavenly bow, which in Latin is called iris, and it waxeth most and strongest in the land Illyricum, and it hath leaves like gladden, which the Greeks hight ξίφιον, and it hath a firm root, and very fragrant; and one shall enfold this with a linen cloth, and hang it up in the shade, till that it be dried, since its kind, *or nature,* is very hot and sleep bearing.

2. If one suffer mickle hreak, *that is, a great collection of phlegm in the throat,* and he may not easily

[a] Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 16. Artichoke is drawn in the Vienna MS. *Knikos pratensis* was Sprengels interpretation.

[b] The drawing is destroyed, MS. V., fol. 62 a. The original is Dioskor., i. 1. Isidorus, Orig. xviii. 9, abridges in nearly the same words.

to hnescе[1] genime of þýsse pýrte pýrtruman[2] ðæs duftes smæle gecnucudes[3] tyn penega[4] gepihte sylle drincan fæstende on liþon beore feopes scenceas[5] þry[6] dagas oþ ðæt he sy gehæled.[7]

Ðam gelice þ duft[8] þýsse sylfan[9] pýrte on liþon[10] beorе[11] geþigeð[11] done slep[12] ongelædeþ ·[13] ⁊ eac[14] þæra[15] innoþa aftýrnunge gelihigað.[16]

Eac[17] sylce þ dust þýsse ylcan pýrte næddrena slitas gelacnaþ ·[18] þ sylfe gemet þ se hes[19] beforan cpæðon þæs dustes ðýsse ylcan pýrte inis illýrice for an mið ecede gemencged[20] ⁊ gedruncen hýt fremað[21] þam[22] þe his gecyndelice fæð him sylf sylles fram gepiteþ done leahtor gnecas gonorhoeam nemneþ · gyf hit þonne foðlice þam ylcan gemete mið pine gemængeð[23] býþ hit þæra[24] pifa monoðlican artýrneð þeah hý[25] æs langæ[26] forlætene[27] pæron.

Þið cýmlu ⁊ pið calle ýfele[28] cumulu genim ðýsse[29] ylcan pýrte pýrttruman[30] sra anpealline pel gedrigedne ·[31] ⁊ riðdan gerodenne[32] cnuca hýne ðonne sra hnescne pýrc to clýþan lege to ðam sare hýt tofeleþ.

Eac[33] spa some[34] hýt fremað[35] þið ðæs heafodes[36] sare mið ecede ⁊ mið noran pore gemencged.[37]

CLIX.

Þið lifes seocnýsse genim þas pýrte þe man elleborum album ⁊ oðrum naman[38] nemneþ gedrigede ⁊ to dufte gecnucude[39] sýle drincan[40] on

[1] c, erased in H., wishing to make tohnesse, *toughness*. [2] –mán, H. [3] –cnuć–, H.; gecnocodes, B. [4] pænega, H. B. [5] scænceas, B.; seoron scænceas, H. [6] þrig, B. [7] gehæled, B. [8] þæs ð., H. [9] ylcan, H. [10] hðan, B. [11] béore gedíged, B. [12] slæp, H. [13] –læð–, B. [14] Eác, H. [15] þara, B. [16] –egað, B. [17] Eác, H. [18] –lác–, B. [19] hés, B. [20] gemængeð, H. B. [21] sramað, H. [22] þæm, H. [23] gemetegnð, V. H. [24] þara, B. [25] hig, B. [26] lange, B. [27] soplæde, H. [28] yfelu, B. [29] ðas, H., expecting an accusative. [30] –mán, H. [31] gedrigede, H. [32] –dene, H. B.

bring it *away* from him for its thickness, and as too nesh, let him take of the dust of a root of this wort, pounded small, by weight of ten pennies, give to drink *to the sufferer*, fasting, in lithe beer, four draughts for three days, till that he be healed. FLOWER DE LUCE. Art. clviii.

3. Like to that, the dust of this same wort taken in lithe beer leadeth on sleep, and also alleviates stirring of the inwards.

4. In the same way also, the dust of this same wort cures the bites of serpents. The same quantity that we before said, of the dust of this same wort iris Illyrica, mingled with vinegar, and drunken, is of benefit to him, cui sponte semen naturale profluit, quem morbum Græci γονόῤῥοιαν nominant. Sin autem eodem modo cum vino ad mensuram datur, feminarum καταμήνια provocat, etsi multo ante tempore interrupta sunt.

5. For kernels and for all evil lumps, take a root of this same wort, so entire, well dried, and then sodden, pound it then so nesh, work it to a plaster, lay it to the sore; it removes it.

6. It also, moreover, is of benefit for sore of the head (if) mixed with vinegar and ooze of rose.

White hellebore.[a] CLIX.

Veratrum album. Bot.

For liver sickness, take this wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name , dried and knocked to dust, give to drink in warm

[a] The drawing in MS. V. has some resemblance, but is "Scilla." (H.)

[33] Eác, H. [34] ȝame, B. [35] ȝpámað, H. [36] heaȝbeȝ, B.
[37] ȝemænczeð, H.; -mænȝ-, B. [38] H. omits the useless words.
[39] ȝecnocoðe, B. [40] ðȝincan, H.

V. is eaten in holes here.

peajmum pætepe þæj dujtej ýx cuculepaj fulle hit ȝelacnað[1] þa liffe þæt ýlfe ij fframiȝendlíc .[2] læcedom on pine ȝeþiȝeð[3] onȝean ealle attru.

CLX.

Þið þam feforfe[4] þe þý feorðan dæȝe on[5] man becýmeþ[6] ȝenim þýffe pýlte feaf þe man[7] delfinion ⁊ oþfum naman[8] nemneþ þel ȝeȝaderod ⁊ þ mid pipofe ȝecnucud .[9] ⁊ ȝemencȝeð[10] ⁊ ðæfa[11] pipefcofina ýð ofer tæl þ ýf þonne þý forman[12] dæȝe an[13] ⁊ þfittiȝ · ⁊ þý oðfum dæȝe feofontýne · ⁊ ðý þfiddan dæȝe þfeotýne .[14] ȝýf þu him[15] þif ýllejt tofofan fæfe[16] ȝencalæcincȝe fæf fefofef fundorlicre hfæðnýffe[17] he bið alýfed.

CLXI.

Ðeof pýlt þe man æcioj ⁊ oþfum naman[18] nemneþ hafað fæð ȝelic næddfan heafde ⁊ heo[19] hafað lanȝe leaf ⁊ ftiþe ⁊ heo maneȝa ftelan of hýfe afendeþ[20] heo hafað þýnne leaf ⁊ ða hfonlice þýfnihte ⁊ heo hafað betfeox þam leafon[21] bfune blojtman[22] ⁊ betfeonan[23] ðam blojtmum[24] heo hafað fra fe æfi cfæðon fæð ȝelic næðfan heafde ⁊ hýfe pýlttfuma ýf ȝelhfæde ⁊ ffeaft.

Þýþ næðfena flitaf[25] ȝenim ðýffe ýlcan pýlte pýlt-fuman[26] þe fe æcioj nemðon fýle ðfincan on[27] pine hýt ffemað[28] ȝe æfi ðam flite ȝe æftef · Sē fýlfa ðfenc[29] eac[30] ffýlce þæfa[31] lendena[32] fa̅fi ȝelīðiȝað .[33]

[1] ȝelácnoð, H. [2] ffaȝendlic, B., so. [3] ȝeþíȝeð, B.
[4] fefe, H., by contraction. [5] ón, H. [6] -cýmð, B.
[7] V. omits two words. [8] H. omits the useless phrase.
[9] ȝecnocoð, B. [10] -mænȝ-, B.; -mænc-, H. [11] þafa, B.
[12] feoffan, H. [13] án, B. [14] þfeottene, B. [15] him, H. omits.
[16] þafe, B. [17] -nefje, B. [18] H. omits the useless words.
[19] he, V. H. [20] afændeð, B. [21] léafon, B. [22] blofman, B.
[23] -non, B. [24] blofman, B.; -tman, H., and omits the next two

water, of the dust six spoons full; it cures the liver. That same is a beneficial leechdom swallowed in wine, against all poisons. WHITE HELLEBORE. Art. clix.

Field larkspur.[a] CLX.

Delfinium consolida. Bot.

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day, take juice of this wort, which is named δελφίνιον, and by another name *larkspur*, well gathered and that pounded with pepper, and mixed, and of the peppercorns let there be an over tale, *or odd number*, that is, on the first day, one and thirty; and on the second day, seventeen; and on the third day, thirteen. If thou givest him this before the access of the fever, with wondrous quickness he will be released.

[b] CLXI.

Echium rubrum.

This wort, which is named ἔχιον, and by another name , hath seed like an adders head, and it hath long leaves and stiff, and it upsendeth many stalks out it; it hath thin leaves, and them somewhat thorny, and it hath betwixt the leaves brown blossoms, and between the blossoms it hath, as we ere said, seed like an adders head, and its root is minute and swart.

2. For bites of snakes, take a root of this wort, which we named echium, give it to drink in wine, it is beneficial either before the bite or after. The same drink, also similarly relieves a sore of the loins, and

[a] By the drawing, MS. V., fol. 62 c, Larkspur is intended.

[b] Originally from Dioskorides, iv. 27. A fanciful figure in MS. V., fol. 63 a.

words. [25] ɼhtáɼ, H. [26] –tɼumán, H. [27] ðɼíncan ón, H. [28] ɼɼámað, H. [29] ðɼinc, B. [30] ðɼǽnc · Các, H. [31] þapa, B. [32] lændena, B. [33] –eȝað, B.; ȝeþiȝoð, H.

ꝛ eac[1] ðꝛiȝe on bꝛeoꝛton meolc ȝeȝeaꝛꝛað.[2] Soðlice an miht ýꝛ þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte · ꝛ þæꝛ pýꝛttꝛuman · ꝛ þæꝛ ꝛæðeꝛ.

CLXII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man centimoꝛbia ꝛ oðꝛum naman nemneþ[3] býþ cenneð[4] on beȝanum ꝛtopum ꝛ on ꝛtænihum ꝛ þ[5] on ðunum[6] ꝛ on pýnꝛumum[7] ꝛtopum · ꝛ heo[8] oꝛ anꝛe týꝛꝛ maneȝa boȝaꝛ aꝛendeþ.[9] ꝛ heo iꝛ ȝehpæðon[10] leaꝛun[11] ꝛ ꝛinepealton ꝛ toꝛlitenon[12] ꝛ heo haꝛað þaꝛ mihte to lacnunȝe · ȝiꝛ hoꝛꝛ[13] on hꝛicȝe oððe on þam boȝum apýꝛð ꝛý · ꝛ hýt open sý ȝenim þaꝛ pýꝛte ealle ȝeðꝛihede ꝛ to ſpýðe[14] ſmælon[15] ðuꝛte ȝecnucude[16] ȝeꝛceað[17] to ðam ꝛaꝛe heo hit ȝehæleþ · þu punðꝛaꝛt ðæꝛe[18] ȝeꝛꝛemminȝe.

CLXIII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt ðe man ꝛcoꝛðiaꝛ[19] ꝛ oðꝛum naman[20] nemneþ haꝛaþ ꝛꝛæc ſpýlce leac[21] ꝛ heo eac ꝛoꝛþý[22] ꝛcoꝛðioꝛ ȝecpeden ýꝛ · þeoꝛ pýꝛt býþ cenneð[23] on moꝛum ꝛ heo haꝛaþ leaꝛ[24] ꝛinepealte · ꝛ ða[25] bitteꝛe[26] on býꝛȝincȝe.[27] ꝛ heo haꝛaþ ꝛeoꝛeꝛ ecȝeðne ꝛtelan ꝛ ꝛealupe bloſtman.[28]

[1] eác, H. [2] -ꝛupað, H. [3] H. omits four words. [4] cænneð, H. B. [5] þ is in V. B. H. [6] ðúnum, H. [7] -ꝛumon, H. [8] héo, H. [9] aꝛrendeð, B. [10] -hpæð-, B. [11] leaſon, H. [12] -ńon, H. [13] hoꝛꝛ, altered to hoꝛeꝛ, *hump*, H. [14] ꝛpiþon, H. [15] ꝛmalon, B. [16] ȝecnocoðe, B. [17] ȝeꝛcáð, B. [18] þaꝛe, B.; þæꝛa, H. [19] ꝛcoꝛðioꝛ, B. H., and index of V. [20] H. omits the useless words. [21] leác, H., and omits three words. [22] ꝛoꝛðiȝ, B. [23] cænneð, H. B. [24] leáꝛ, H. [25] beoð, H. adds. [26] bitꝛeꝛꝛe, H.; bitꝛeꝛe, B. [27] -ȝinȝe, B. [28] bloꝛman, B.

also when dry promotes milk in the breasts. In fact, there is one *and the same* efficacy in the wort, and the root, and the seed. Art. clxi.

[a] CLXII.

This wort, which is named centimorbia, and by another name , is produced in cultivated places, and in stony ones, and on downs, and in winsome places; and from one turf it upsendeth many boughs, and it is of minute and round and serrated leaves, and it hath this might towards leechening. If a horse be injured on back or on the shoulders, and *the sore* be open, take this wort, all dried and pounded to very small dust; shed it on the sore, it will heal it; thou shalt wonder at the benefit.

Water germander.[b] CLXIII. *Teukrion skordion. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named σκόρδιον, and by another name , hath a smack[c] as a leek, and it also hence is called skordion. This wort is produced in moors, and it hath round leaves, and them of a bitter taste, and it hath a four edged stalk and fallow blossoms.

[a] Lovell, Lyte, Nemnich agree that Centimorbia is Nummularia, that is, *Lysimachia nummularia, Bot.*, but this plant does not agree with the description in the text, for it grows on very wet soil. The figure in MS. V., fol. 63 b, has an upright stem.

[b] The first source is Dioskorides, iii. 125. The figure in MS. V., fol. 63 c, is "a very neat representation of *Epimedium Alpinum*" (H.), *Barren wort.*

[c] Οσμῇ, Diosk., *smell.* "The whole herb is very bitter, with a strong disagreeable scent, somewhat approaching to garlic."

Ꝑiꝺ þæꝛ miꝛꝺan aꝛtýꝛunꝛe ꝛenim þaꝛ pýꝛte ꝛcoꝛꝺioꝛ ꝛpa ꝛniene ꝛecnucude ·[1] ⁊ on pine ꝛeþiꝛede oꝺꝺe ꝺꝛiꝛꝛe on pine ꝛepýlleꝺe ꝛýle ꝺꝛincan heo þone miꝛꝺan aꝛtýꝛeþ.[2]

Ꞓac[3] þ ꝛýlꝛe ꝛꝛemaꝺ[4] piꝺ næꝺꝛiena[5] ꝛliꝛaꝛ · ⁊ piꝺ ealle aꝛꝛꝛu ⁊ piꝺ þæꝛ[6] maꝛan ꝛaꝛe ſpa pe ǣꝛ cpæꝺon piꝺ þæꝛ miꝛꝺan ýꝛmꝺe.

Ꝑiꝺ þa ꝛepýnnincꝛe þæꝛ poꝛꝛmeꝛ[7] ým[8] ða bꝛeoſt ꝛenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte týn peneꝛa[9] ꝛepihte miꝺ huniꝛe ꝛemencꝛeꝺ[10] ꝛýle þicꝛean[11] anne[12] cuculeꝛe ꝛulne þa bꝛeoꝛt beoꝺ aꝛeoꝛmude.[13]

Ꝑiꝺ ꝛoꝛ aꝺle ꝛenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte on eceꝺe ꝛecnucude[14] oꝺꝺe on pæteꝛe ꝛýle ꝺꝛincan hýꝛ ꝛꝛemaꝺ[15] pel.

Ꝑiꝺ niꝛe punꝺa ꝛenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte ꝛýlꝛe ꝛecnucude[16] leꝛe to ðam punꝺum heo hý[17] ꝛeþeoꝺeþ · ⁊ eac[18] heo miꝺ huniꝛe ꝛemencꝛeꝺ[19] ealꝺe punꝺa aꝛeoꝛmaþ ⁊ ꝛehæleþ ·[20] ⁊ eac hýꝛe ꝺuꝛt pexende[21] ꝛlæꝛc pel ꝛehnæceþ.[22]

CLXIV.

Read *Milium*, from gl. Laud. 567.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man ami[23] ⁊ oðꝛum naman miluium nemneþ ⁊ eac ꝛume men . haꝛaðꝺ[24] haꝛað ꝛecpeme ꝛæð to læcedome þ on pine ꝛeꝛealꝺ[25] býð pel ꝛꝛemaꝺ[26] piꝺ[27] þæꝛ innoðeꝛ aꝛtýꝛunꝛe · ⁊ piꝺ eaꝛꝛoðlicnýꝛꝛe[28] ðæꝛ miꝛꝺan · ⁊ piꝺ pilꝺeoꝛa ꝛliꝛaꝛ ⁊ eac[29] hýt ða monoðlican ꝛoꝛiðꝛeciꝛeþ · ⁊ piꝺ pommaꝛ þæꝛ[30]

[1] ꝛecnocoꝺe, B. [2] áſt–, H. [3] Ꞓác, H. [4] ꝛꝛamaꝺ, H. [5] næꝺꝛan, H. B. [6] þæꝛ, H. omits. [7] poꝛmꝛeꝛ, B. [8] ýmb, H. B. [9] pæneꝛa, H. B. [10] –mænꝇ–, B. ; –mænc–, H. [11] þicean, H. ; þicꝛan, B. [12] ænne, B. [13] –maꝺe, H ; –moꝺe, B. [14] ꝛecnocoꝺe, B. [15] ꝛꝛamaꝺ, H. [16] ꝛecnocoꝺe, B. [17] hiꝇ, B. [18] eác, H. [19] –mænc–, H. ; –mænꝇ–, B. [20] –hǽl–, B. [21] peax–, B. [22] –hnæc–, B.; –hnec–, H. [23] aíní, O. [24] H. O. omit the idle words. [25] ꝇeſæld, O. [26] ꝛꝛamaꝺ, H. [27] piꝺ,

2. For stirring of the mie, take this wort skordion, so green, pounded, and taken in wine, or boiled in wine, dry, give it to drink; it stirreth the mie *or urine.* WATER GERMANDER. Art. clxiii.

3. The same also is of benefit for bites of snakes, and against all poisons, and for the sore of the maw, as we ere said, for disorder of the mie.

4. For the running of ratten about the breasts, take this ilk wort, by weight of ten pennies, mingled with honey, administer one spoon full; the breasts will be purged.

5. For foot disease, take this same wort, pounded in vinegar or in water, give it to drink; it helpeth well.

6. For new wounds, take this same wort by itself, pounded, lay it to the wounds, it will unite them; and mingled with honey, it also purgeth and healeth old wounds. And the dust of it also well restraineth waxing flesh.[a]

[b] CLXIV. *Ammi copticum.*

1. This wort, which is named ἄμμι, and by another name milium, and *which* also some men call , hath seed convenient for leechdom, which is given in wine; it is of good benefit for a stirring of the inwards, and for difficulty of the mie *or strangury,* and for rendings of wild deer *or beasts,* and it also calleth forth the καταμήνια. And for blemishes of the body,

[a] Ξηρὰ δὲ ὑπερσαρκώματα στέλλει. Dioskor. Lye gave a wrong sense to ȝehnæcan.

[b] From Dioskorides, iii. 70. An umbelliferous plant is drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 a.

O. omits. [28] –neȝȝe, B.; earfornýſſe, O. [29] eac, H. omits. [30] ðaf, O.

lichaman[1] genim þýrre ýlfan[2] pýrte[3]ræd mid hunige gecnucud[4] hýt afýrreð[5] þa pommas.

Þið æblæcnýrre[6] ȝ æhirneorre þær lichaman[7] do þ ýlfe.[8] þ ýr þ ðu þone[9] lichaman mid þam ylcan gefmýrne[10] oððe[11] ýle ðruncan hýt þa æhirneorre[12] ofgenimeð.

Bán pýrt. CLXV.

Dioskorides is considered to describe not Viola, but the varieties of *Matthiola incana* and *Cheiranthus cheiri*, our stock and wall-flower.

Ðeor pýrt þe man uiolam ȝ oðrum naman banpýrt nemneð ýr ðneora cýnna þonne ýr an brun barup · ȝ oþer hpit.[13] þridde ir geolup.[14] ðonne ir reo geolupe rpa þeah fpiþoft[15] læceon[16] gecpeme.

Þið þær cpiðan rape ȝ pið þone hǽtan[17] genim þar ylcan pýrte gecnucude[18] ȝ undeirgelede[19] heo hýne gelihteþ · eac rpýlce heo ða monoðlican forðgeciȝeþ.

Þiþ mirenlice[20] leahtras ðær bæcþeamas[21] þa nagadas hatað[22] þ ir rpa þeah rpiðort þær blodes · utrýne genim þýrre ylcan pýrte leaf gecnucude[23] ȝ to clýþan gemencgede[24] hý[25] þa untrumnýffe[26] ealle gehæleþ.

Þýrre[27] rýlfan pýrte leaf[28] mid hunige gecnucude[29] ȝ gemencgede[30] þone cancor þæra[31] toða gehæleð[32] of ðam for oft ða teþ fealleð.[33]

Þýþ ða monoðlican to artýrnigenne[34] genim þýffe ylcan pýrte rædes týn penega[35] gepihte on pine gecnucud[36] ȝ gedruncen oððe mid hunige gecnucud[36] ȝ

[1] -mon, B. [2] ylcan, H.; B. O. omit. [3] pýrtan, B. [4] -cod, O.; gecnocod, B. [5] afírþeð, O. [6] -nerre, B. [7] -hom-, H. [8] H. repeats þ rýlfe. [9] þon̄, V. [10] -ma, B.; -ru, O. [11] oððer, O. [12] -nyffa, O. [13] hpít, B. [14] geola, B.; gelupe, H. [15] fpiþoft, B. omits. [16] læcon, B. [17] hǽtan, B. [18] gecnocode, B. [19] -lede, H., by contraction; -léde, B. [20] mirtlice, B. [21] -mes, B. [22] hated, H. [23] gecnocode, B. [24] -mænc-, H. [25] hig, B. [26] -nerre, B. [27] þ, omitted in B. [28] leaf, H. omits, spoiling the sense. [29] gecnocode, B. [30] -mænc-, H.; -mæng-, B. [31] -þapa, B. [32] gehǽleð, B. [33] fealleð, H.; gefealleð, B. [34] -gýnne, H. [35] fænega, H. B. [36] gecnocod, B., twice.

take seed of this same wort, pounded with honey; it removes the blemishes. Art. clxiv.

2. For paleness and discoloration of the body,[a] do the same, that is, that thou smear the body with the same, or give it to be drunk; it taketh off the discoloration.

Bone wort, *Yellow pansy*.[b] clxv.

Viola lutea. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named viola, and by another name bone wort, is of three kinds; one is a brown purple, and another white, a third is yellow; the yellow then is the most suitable to leeches.

2. For sore and heat of the μήτρα, take this ilk wort, pounded and underlaid, it lighteneth *the heat*; it also calleth forth the καταμήνια.

3. For various maladies of the back gut, *or anus*, which we call ῥαγάδας,[c] *rents*, that is, however, chiefly an outrunning of the blood, take leaves of this same wort, pounded and mingled to *form a* poultice; it healeth all the infirmities.

4. Leaves of this same wort, bruised and mingled with honey, heal the canker of the teeth,[d] from which often the teeth fall out.

5. For the καταμήνια, to stir them, take of seed of this same wort, by weight of ten pennies, pounded in wine, and drunken, or bruised with honey, and laid

[a] Dioskorides was rather different; τρέπει δὲ καὶ χρόαν πινόμενον καὶ συγχριόμενον ἐπὶ τὸ χλωρότερον.

[b] The source is Dioskorides, iii. 138. Λευκόϊον; and the mediæval synonyms are Viola alba, Viola matronalis. Stock seems drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 b.

[c] Ῥαγάδας τὰς ἐν δακτυλίῳ; Plinius has "Rimas sedis." Celsus also, vi., xviii. 7, de Ani morbis, says, "Ac primum in eo sæpe, et quidem pluribus locis, cutis scinditur; ῥαγάδια Græci vocant."

[d] Ἄφθας, Dioskor.

to ðam ȝecýndelican lime ȝeleð[1] hýt þa monoðlican afтýþeþ[2] ꝛ þ̄ tuddeꝛ oꝛ þam cꝛiðan ȝelædeþ.

Þið miltan ꝛaþe ȝenim þýꝛꝛe ýlcan pýꝛte pýꝛttꝛumman on ecede ȝecnucuðne[3] leȝe to ðæꝛe[4] miltan hit ꝛꝛemaþ.[5]

CLXVI.

Þið nipe pundela ꝛ eac[6] pið ealde ȝenim þýꝛꝛe pýꝛte leaꝛ þe man uiola puꝛpuꝛea ꝛ oðꝛum naman nemneþ ꝛ ꝛýꝛle[7] æȝþꝛeſ ȝelice mycel leȝe to ðam punðum ꝛceaꝛplice hýt hý[8] ȝehæleð · ꝛ eac ȝeꝛꝛel ꝛ calle ýꝛele ȝeȝaðeꝛunȝa hýt tolýꝛeð.

Þiþ ðæꝛ maȝan heaꝛðnýſſe[9] ȝenim þýꝛꝛe ýlcan pýꝛte bloꝛtman[10] on hunigȝ ȝemencȝede[11] ꝛ mið ſꝛiðe ȝoðon[12] þine ȝepeꝛede þæꝛ maȝan heaꝛðnýf ·[13] býð ȝelidiȝað.[14]

CLXVII.

Ðeoꝛ pýꝛt þe man zamalentitꝛion ꝛ oþꝛum naman nemneþ býð cenneð[15] on ſtænigum ꝛtopum ꝛ on ðunum.

Þið ealle[16] pundela ȝenim þaꝛ pýꝛte zamalentitꝛion pel mið ꝛýꝛle ȝecnucuðe[17] butan[18] ꝛealte leȝe to ðam punðum ealle heo hý[19] ȝehæleþ.

Eꝛt pið cancoꝛ punda ȝenim þaꝛ ýlcan pýꝛte zama lentitꝛion ȝeðꝛiȝede[20] ꝛ to ſpýþe ꝛmalon ðuꝛte ȝecnucuðe[21] leȝe to ðam punðum ealne þone bite þæꝛ cancꝛeꝛ heo aꝛeoꝛmað.

[1] ȝe, H. omits; ȝeléð, B. [2] -það, B. [3] ȝecnocoðne, B.; -ðe, H. [4] þaꝛe, B. [5] ꝛꝛamað, H. [6] eác, H. [7] ꝛꝛle, B., an error. [8] hiȝ, B. [9] neꝛꝛe, B. [10] bloꝛman, B. [11] -mænȝ-, B.; ȝemencȝeð, H. [12] ȝoðan, H. [13] -neꝛ, B. [14] -eȝoð, B.; -iȝoð, H. [15] cænneð, H. B. [16] eale, H. [17] ȝecnocoðe, B.; ȝecnuðe, H., by contraction. [18] ton, B. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] -ȝȝ-, B. [21] ȝecnocoðe, B.; ȝecnuðe, H., by contraction.

to the naturalia; it stirreth the καταμήνια, and leadeth τὸ ἔμβρυον ἐκ τῆς μήτρας. Bone wort. Art. clxv.

6. For sore of the milt, take a root of this ilk wort, pounded in vinegar, lay to the milt; it benefits.

The violet.[a] CLXVI.

Viola odorata, Bot.

1. For new wounds, and also for old, take leaves of this wort, which man nameth viola purpurea, and by another name *violet,* and fat, of either *of them* alike much, lay to the wounds, sharply it healeth them; and also swellings and all evil gatherings it dissipates.

2 For hardness of the maw, take blossoms of this same wort, mingled with honey, and soaked in very good wine; the hardness of the maw will be relieved.

CLXVII.

1. This wort, which man nameth zamalentition,[b] and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs.

2. For all wounds, take this wort zamalentition, well beaten up with fat, without salt, lay to the wounds; it healeth them all.

3. Again, for cancer wounds, take this ilk wort, zamalentition, dried, and pounded to very small dust, lay to the wounds; it purgeth away all the bite of the cancer.

[a] Some approach is made to the purple violet, MS. V., fol. 58 c.

[b] Zamalenticion. MS. T., fol. 57 b. The figure in MS. V. shows a root, three stalks with opposite sessile leaves and terminals. Zamalentition, a xiv. century Latin MS., Trin. Coll. Cambridge, O. 2. 48.

CLXVIII.

The Vienna MS. has a "good" fig. of *A. tinctoria* (D.); MS. V. has a better.

Ðeos þýrt ðe[1] man ancuſa ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ[2] býð cenneð[3] on beganum ſtopum ⁊ on ſmeþum ⁊ ðaſ þýrte ðu ſcealt niman on ðam[4] monþe ðe man[5] maſtiuſ hateþ·[6] ðýſſe þýrte sýndon[7] tpa cýnienu[8] an[9] ir ðe aſſricani baſbatam nemnað[10] oþer ys to læcedomum ſpýþe gecoren· ⁊ ðeoſ býð cenneð[11] ſýrmeſt on ðam lande ðe man perſa[12] hateþ[13] ⁊ heo ýſ[14] ſceaſſon leaſon ⁊ þyrnihtum[15] butan ſtelan.[16]

V. is here fretted away.

Þið ſoſbærneðnýſſe[17] genim þýſſe þýrte pýrttſiuman[18] ancuſa[19] on ele geſoðene[20] ⁊ pið pex[21] gemencgeðne[22] ðam gemete þe þu plaſteſ oþþe[23] clýþan pýrce lege to þam bærnýtte[24] punðoſlice hýt gehæleþ.[25]

Coliandre.[26] CLXIX.

Plantago psyllium.

Ðeoſ þýrt[27] ýſ priliioſ gecpeðen ſoſ ðam þe heo haſað ſræð ſpýlce ſlean þanon hý man eac[28] on leðen[29] puhcaſem nemneð ⁊ hý eac ſume men[30] ⁊ heo haſað[31] gehpæðe leaſ ⁊ huge[32] ⁊ heo haſað[33] ſtelan ⁊ ðone on bogum geþuſne ⁊ heo ýſ ðriſce[34] gecýnde ⁊ týðre[35] ⁊ heo býð cenneð[36] on beganum ſtopum.

[1] þa, O. [2] O. omits ⁊ o. n., and breaks off the sentence at nemneð; H. omits four words. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] on ðā, H. omits. [5] H. O. omit man. [6] háteð, B. [7] sýndo, V.; ſindeþ, O. [8] cýnne, O. [9] án, B. [10] nemneð, B. [11] cænneð, H. B. [12] -ſe, O., and omits man. [13] háteð, B. [14] ýſ, O. omits. [15] -hte, O. [16] buton ſtelon, B. [17] -rðn-, O.; -nerre, B. [18] -ptþ-, H.; purtrume, O. [19] hatte, O. adds. [20] -ðene, for -ðenne, V. B. H.; -ðone, O. [21] peax, B. [22] -mæng-, B.; -geð, O [23] oðð, B. [24] -nette, H. B. O. [25] gehæleð, B. [26] A folio is here missing in B. It is also not found in the transcript made by Junius. The heading coliandre is an error; it might be ſleaban, *fleabane*. In O. the heading is, Psillioſ: puhcaſia. [27] þýrt þ man cpeðen, O. [28] eác, H. [29] læðen, H. [30] H. omits idle words, and

[a] CLXVIII.

Anchusa tinctoria. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ἄγχουσα, and by another name , is produced in cultivated places, and on smooth *ones;* and thou shalt take this wort in the month which is called March. There are two kinds of this wort, one is that which the Africans call barbatus, *bearded;* the other is much approved for leechdoms, and this is produced first in the land which one calleth Persia; and it is of sharp and thorny leaves, without a stele *or stalk.*

2. [b]For a bad burn, take a root of this wort anchusa, sodden in oil, and mingled with wax, in the manner in which thou wouldst work a plaster or a poultice, lay to the burn; wonderfully it healeth.

Coriander.[c] CLXIX.

The fig. in MS. V. is neither *Plantago psyllium* nor *Coriandrum sativum*, but more like *Pastinaca opopanax.*

1. This wort is called ψύλλιον, since it hath seed as fleas (ψύλλα being *flea*), whence in Latin also it is named pulicaria (*from pulicem, flea*), and some men also call it *flea wort;* and it hath minute leaves, and rough, and it hath a stalk, and that tufty with boughs, and it is by nature dry and tender, and it is produced in cultivated places.

[a] Sprengel says, Ἄγχουσα=Anchusa Italica, A. ἑτέρη=A. tinctoria, and A. τρίτη=Litho-spermum fructicosum. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 67 a, "may have been intended to represent the root and terrestrial leaves of A. tinctoria." (H.)

[b] This leechdom stands first in Dioskorides on Anchusa (iv. 23), but the previous paragraph is not found in him.

[c] This article is abridged from Dioskorides (iv. 70). *Plantago psyllium* is drawn in the Vienna MS.

O. abridges. [31] hæþ ð, H. [32] V. seems to have þuhe. [33] hæþað, H. [34] ðþige, H. [35] V. can scarce be read here. [36] cænneð, H.

Þið cýnnlu[1] ⁊ þið ealle ýfele ȝeȝaderunȝa[2] ȝenim þýrre pýrte ræder ȝecnucuder[3] an ele fæt ful ⁊ tpeȝen bollan fulle pætereſ menȝc[4] toromne[5] fyle drincan ·[6] nim þonne of ðam fýlfan ræde pýrc blaſtep[7] leȝe to ðam ſaþe hýt býþ ȝehæled.

Þið heafud ſaþe do þ fýlfe mid þofan pofe[8] ⁊ mid pætere ȝepered.[9]

CLXX.

Rosa sempervirens and not *R. canina* is meant by Dioskorides (Daubeny).

Ðeor pýrt þe man cýnor batur ⁊ oðrum naman nemneþ ðonne hý man of ðam ſtelan ȝenimeþ heo bið þam ȝoman[10] ſtið ⁊ piðerþræde for mete ȝeþiȝed ac heo ſpa þeah ða breort afeormað ⁊ ſpa hpýlce þincȝ ſpa fýndon afore oððe bitere ðeah hý þam maȝan derien hi ſpa þeah ðære miltan pel fremað ·[11] þýrre ýlcan pýrte bloſtma[12] ȝedruncen ſpa þone man ȝelacnað þ he þurh done[13] miȝþan forð ȝelæded bið · ⁊ he eac blodriýnaſ áfeormaþ.

Eft þið miltan ſaþe ȝenim[14] þýſſe ýlcan pýrte pýrtruman of ðære ſunde pel afeormadne[15] leȝe to ðære miltan hýt bið hýre nýtlic ⁊ fremȝendlic ·[16] ⁊ ſe þe þýrne læcedom þolaþ he ſceal uppeard liczean þý læſ he únȝeþýldiȝ ða ſtrenȝþe[17] þýrræ lacnunȝe onȝite.[18]

CLXXI.

Ðeor pýrt ðe man[19] aȝlaofotiſ ⁊ oðrum naman[20] nemneþ ſcineð on[21] nihte ſpa blære[22] ⁊ heo mæȝ þið maneȝa untriumnýrra.[23]

[1] curnlu, O. [2] –punȝe, H. [3] ræð · ȝecnucude, H. [4] mænȝ, H. [5] to gadere, O. [6] þrincan, H. [7] plaſtep, H. An initial p was foreign to an Engle. [8] poſa, O. [9] pel ȝepeſeð ⁊ mengeð, O. [10] ȝemun, H. [11] ſpamað, H. [12] bloſtman, H. [13] ðuph ðone · innoð ꝟ, H. adds. [14] ȝenim, H. [15] –mod–, H. [16] ſpamȝendlic, H. [17] ſtpænceðe, H. [18] onȝete, H. [19] mán, H. [20] H. omits four words, adds heo ; O. supplies the blank with foxef gloua, fol. 34 = 5 ; but the drawing in V., fol. 66 a, is not foxglove. [21] ón, H. [22] blýre, H. [23] –neſſe, O.

2. For kernels, and for all evil gatherings, take an oil vat full of the seed of this wort, pounded, and two bowls full of water, mingle together, give to drink. Take of this same seed, work a plaster, lay to the sore; it will be healed. CORIANDER. Art. clxix.

3. For head sores, do the same, with juice of rose, and soaked in water.

Evergreen rose. CLXX.

Rosa semper-virens.

1. This wort, which is named κυνὸς βάτος, and by another name *evergreen rose*,[a] when a man taketh it from the stalk, is stiff to the palate, and unpleasant for meat when swallowed, but it notwithstanding purgeth the breast, and whatsoever things be harsh or bitter; though it vex the maw, yet for the milt it is of good benefit. A blossom of this ilk wort drunken, so leecheth the man, that it through the urine is led forth; and it also purifieth blood runnings.

2. Again, for sore of milt, take root of this ilk wort, well purified from the rind, lay to the milt, it is profitable and beneficial to it; and he who endureth this leechdom, shall lie upward, lest he impatiently understand the strength of this leeching.

[b] CLXXI.

1. This wort, which is named ἀγλαοφωτίς, and by another name *pœony*, shineth at night as a blaze, and it is powerful against many infirmities.

[a] See Dioskorides, lib. i. cap. 123, and observe the variations Θάμνος ἐστί, δενδρώδης; *it is almost a tree.*

[b] It appears by the mediæval marginal notes on Dioskorides, that the Ἀγλαοφωτίς is the same plant as the Pæonia, and the same phrase about "shining at night" is found in our text, at art. LXVI. Plinius speaks of Aglaophotis as one of the portentous tales of Demokritos, xxiv. 102. The figure in MS. V., fol. 66 a, is not pæony, and seems monstrous.

Þið þone ƿeƿoƿ ðe þý ðniddæn[1] ꝉ ðý ƿeoƿðan dæge · on man becýmeþ genim þýƿƿe ylcan[2] pýƿte ƿeap aglaoƿotiƿ mid ƿoƿenan ele gemencgeð[3] ſmýƿe þone ƿeocan untpeolice þu hýne alýƿeſt.[4]

Gýf hƿa[5] hƿeohnýƿƿe on ƿepýtte[6] þolige genime[7] ðaƿ ylcan pýƿte foƿ þýcelf[8] onæledе[9] ƿeo hƿeohnýf[10] býð foƿboden.

Þiþ hƿamman ꝉ þið bifunge[11] genime þaƿ sylfan pýƿte hæbbe[12] mid him gif hý þonne[13] hƿa mid him beneð ealle ýfelu[14] hýne ondƿædað.[15]

Þudubend.[16] CLXXII.

Capparis spinosa.

Þið miltan ƿafe genim þýƿƿe pýƿte pýƿttƿuman þe man cappaƿif ꝉ obƿum naman þudubend[17] hated cnuca to dufte · ꝉ gepýƿc to clýþan lege to ðæne miltan he hý adƿýged · ac[18] ƿƿa þeah geƿƿið þone[19] man þý læf he þuƿh þ ſáf ða lacnunge[20] of him afceace · ꝉ æftef þƿim tidum gelæd hýne to bæþe ꝉ hýne[21] pel gebaþa he býþ alýfed.

[22] CLXXIII.

Ðeof pýƿt þe man[23] epinguf ꝉ obƿum naman nemneþ haƿað hnefce leaf[24] þonne heo æfeft acenned[25] býþ · ꝉ ða beoð pefede on[26] ƿpæce ·[27] ꝉ hi man þigeþ ƿpa oðƿe pýƿta[28] fýððan hý beoð fceaƿpe ꝉ ðýƿnihte[29] ꝉ heo haƿað stelan hƿitne[30] oððe gƿenne on ðæf heahnyƿƿe uƿepeaƿðƿe[31] beoð acennede[32] fceaƿpe ꝉ[33]

[1] H. omits three words. [2] ylcán, H. [3] -mænc-, H. [4] alefeſt, H. [5] hpá, H. [6] on nypepýtte, H., on erasure. [7] genim, H. [8] recelf, O. [9] ón-, H. [10] -nyſſe, O. [11] bifúnge, H. [12] habbe, H. [13] þanne, O. [14] ealla ýfele, O. [15] Half a line in V. is gone. [16] þudubeð, H. [17] -beð, H. [18] eác, H. [19] þóne, H. [20] lác-, H. [21] hiñe, H. [22] afatrefcehere, B., by later hand. [23] mán, H., omitting three useless words. [24] leáf, H. [25] acænneð, H. B. [26] ón, H. [27] ƿpæcce, B. [28] pýƿta, H.

2. For the fever which cometh on a man on the third and on the fourth day, take juice of this same wort aglaophotis, mingled with rose oil, smear the sick; indubitably thou shalt release him. Art. clxxi.

3. If any one suffer stormy weather, in rowing, let him take this same wort, set ablaze for incense; the rough weather will be countermanded.

4. For cramps, and for quiverings, let *the patient* take this same wort, let him have it with him; then if any one beareth it with him, all evil ones will dread him.

WOODBIND,[a] *falsely.* CLXXII. *Convolvulus.*

1. For sore of milt, take a root of this wort, which which is hight capparis, and by another name woodbind, pound to dust, and work to a poultice, lay to the milt, it drieth it; but notwithstanding, wrap up the man, lest he through the sore, shake the leechdom off him, and after three hours lead him to the bath, and bathe him well; he will be released.

Sea holly.[b] CLXXIII. *Eryngium, various species.*

1. This wort, which one nameth ἠρύγγιον, and by another name *sea holly,* hath nesh leaves when it is first grown, and they be sweet of savour, and one partaketh of them as of other worts. It is at a later period of its growth, sharp and thorny, and it hath a stalk white or green, on the very top of which are

[a] The name woodbind must have been set upon the page by one who had in view a drawing of the *Capparis spinosa, Bot.* The fig. in MS. V. compared with that in Flora Græca, 486, appears correct.

[b] The original was Dioskorides, iii. 24.

[29] ðýþmihte, H. [30] hþítne, B. [31] úþe-, B. [32] acænneðe, B. [33] ꝛ, B. omits.

þýrnýhte pilar · ⁊ heo haran lancne[1] pýrtruman ⁊ þone utepeardne rpeartne · ⁊ rē bið zodes rpæces ·[2] þeos pýrt býþ cenned[3] on feldon[4] ⁊ ōn piðerræðon[5] ſtopum.

Þið þæs miȝþan aſtýrunge zenim þas ýlcan pýrte þe pe esinziuſ nemðun[6] zecnucude[7] rýle ðrincan on pine nā þ an[8] þ heo þone miȝþan asrýreþ · āc eac[9] ſpýlce ða monoþlican ⁊ ðæs innoðes asrýrunge[10] ⁊ toðundenýſſe heo tolýreþ · ⁊ eac pið liren reocnýſſe[11] ⁊ pið næddrena rlitas heo pel rremað.[12]

Eac[13] rpýlce pið mænizfealde leahtras þæra[14] innoða heo pel rremað[15] zeþized mid þære[16] pýrte ræde þe man oliratrum nemneþ.

Þið þæra[17] breoſta[18] zerpel zenim ðas ýlcan pýrte to clýþan zeporhte leze to ðam breoſtan[19] ealle þa ýfelan zezaderunzæ[20] on butan[21] þa breoſt heo to-fereð.

Þið rceorrioner ſtinzc[22] ⁊ pið ealra næddercýnna[23] rlitas ⁊ eac[24] pið pede hunder rlite zenim þaſ ýlcan[25] pýrte pýrc to plasrte leze to ðære[26] punde rra þ reo punð rra þeah æreſt mid irerne zeopenud[27] rý ⁊ rýððan þærto zeled[28] ſpa þ re reoca þone ſtenc[29] ne onzite. Eac[30] rpýlce þeos rýlfe pýrt pið oman pel rremaþ[31] on þas ýlcan pirran zemetezud[32] ⁊ eac[33] heo fotadle zelidizað[34] zýf hý[35] man æt frýmþe to zelezeþ.[36]

[1] lanzne, B. [2] rpæcces, B. [3] cænneð, B. H. [4] relðum, H. [5] -ðum, B. [6] -ðon, B. [7] zecnocode, B. [8] án, H. [9] eác, H. [10] áſtýr-, H. [11] reóc-, H.; -nerre, B. [12] rpamað, H. [13] Eác, H. [14] þapa, B. [15] rpamað, H. [16] þare, B. [17] þapa, B. [18] -ton, B. [19] -rton, B. [20] -unze, H.; -unza, B. [21] -ton, B. [22] ſtenze, H. [23] næddre, H. [24] eác, H. [25] H. omits two words. [26] ðare, B. [27] -nod, B. [28] þar zeléð, B. [29] ſténe, H. [30] Eác, H. [31] rpamað, H. [32] -zod, B. [33] eac, H., omits. [34] -ezað, B. [35] hí, B. [36] -lezð, B.

produced sharp and thorny hairs, and it hath a long root, and the outward part swart, and it is of a good smack. This wort is produced on fields, and in stubborn places. SEA HOLLY. Art. clxxiii.

2. For stirring of the mie *or urine*, take this same wort, which we named eryngium, pounded, give it to drink in wine; not only doth it stir the mie, but also similarly the καταμήνια, and it relieves the stirring and swelling[a] of the inwards; and it also is of good effect against liver sickness and against bites of adders.

3. It also, moreover, taken with seed of the wort which one nameth olusatrum,[b] is of much benefit against manifold disorders of the inwards.

4. For swelling of the breasts, take this ilk wort, wrought into a poultice; lay it to the breasts; it removes all the evil gatherings about the breasts.

5. [c] For sting of scorpion, and for bites of all sorts of serpents, and also against bite of mad hound, take this same wort, work it to a plaster, lay it to the wound, so that the wound, however, be first opened with iron, and (the application be) afterward so thereto laid, that the sick man may not perceive the smell. This same wort also is of good advantage against erysipelatous swellings, tempered in this same wise; and it also mollifies gout, if one layeth it to at the beginning.

[a] Ἐμπνευματώσεις, *inflations.*

[b] Σταφύλινον, one of the carots; olusatrum is ἱπποσέλινον, *alexanders, smyrnium olusatrum.*

[c] This paragraph has but little from Dioskorides.

CLXXIV. [Clate. MS. O.]

Ðaſ pýnte man ꝑhýlantꝑopoſ[1] nemneþ ꝓ ýſ on[2] upe ȝeþeode[3] menluꝑiȝende[4] ꝓoꝑðý[5] heo pýle hꝑædlice to ðam[6] men ȝeclýꝑian ⁊ heo haꝓað ꝓæd ȝelic manneſ naꝓolan[7] þa man eac[8] oþꝑum naman clate nemneð[9] ⁊ heo oꝓ hýꝑe maneȝa boȝaſ[10] aꝓendeþ[11] ⁊ þa lanȝe ⁊ ꝓeopeꝑecȝe ⁊ ýſ ſtið on leaꝓon ⁊ heo haꝓað ȝꝑeatne[12] ꝓtelan ⁊ hꝑite bloſtman[13] ⁊ heo haꝓað heaꝑð[14] ꝓæd ⁊ ꝓinepealt ⁊ on middan[15] hol spa pe æꝑ cꝑædon þam[16] ȝemete þe býð manneſ naꝓla.[17]

Þið nædꝑena[18] ꝓlitaſ[19] ⁊ pið þeꝑa[20] pýꝑma ðe[21] man[22] ſpalanȝioneſ hateþ[23] ȝenim[24] þýſſe pýnte pos ȝecnucuð[25] on pine ſýle ðꝑincan[26] hyt ꝓemað.[27]

Þið eaꝑena[28] ꝓaꝑe ȝenim þýſſe[29] ýlcan pýnte poſ ðꝑýpe on ꝓ eaꝑe hýt ȝehæleþ ꝓ ꝓáꝓ.

CLXXV.

Ðeoſ pýꝑt þe man achillea[30] ⁊ oðꝑum naman[31] nemneþ býþ cenneð[32] on beȝanum ꝓtopum ⁊ neah pætepe[33] ⁊ heo haꝓað ȝeolupe bloſtman[34] ⁊ hꝑite.

Þið nꝑe punda ȝenim þýſſe pýnte cꝑoppaſ ȝecnucude[35] leȝe to ðam pundum heo ꝓ ꝓáꝓ ȝenimð ⁊ heo ða punda ȝeðeodeþ[36] ⁊ þone blodþýne ȝepꝑið.[37]

[1] ph., H. B. [2] ón, H. [3] þeode, V. [4] mæn-, H. [5] ꝓoꝑðiȝ, B. [6] þám, H. [7] -olán, H. [8] eác, H. [9] némmeð, H.; ⁊ engle hatað clate? O. [10] maneȝa boȝár, H. [11] aꝑændeð, B. [12] ȝꝑeátne, H. [13] hꝑítne bloſtmán, H.; hꝑíte bloꝑman, B. [14] ꝑead for heaꝑð, H. [15] middán, H. [16] þam, H. [17] naꝓola, H. B. [18] -ðrane, O. [19] ꝓlitaꝑ, H. [20] ðæꝑa, H.; þaꝑa, B. O. [21] þ, O.; *quos*. [22] mán, H. [23] háteð, B. [24] ȝením, H. [25] ȝecnocoð, B. O. [26] -ca, O.; ðꝑíncan, H. [27] ꝓꝑamað, H. [28] earane, O. [29] þýꝑꝑe, omitted in H.; the three last letters eaten away in V. [30] acýlleia, O. [31] H. omits the idle words. [32] cænneð,

Clote, clite, clivers.[a] CLXXIV.

Galium aparine.

1. This wort is named φιλάνθρωπος, and is in our language menloving, because it will readily cleave to a man, and it hath a seed like a mans navel. One also nameth it by another name clote, and it from itself sendeth forth many boughs, and those long and four edged, and it is stiff in leaves, and it hath a great stalk, and in the middle is hollow, as we before said, in the manner in which a mans navel is.

2. For rends of adders, and of the worms which one calleth φαλάγγια, *or tarantulas*, take wash of this wort, pounded in wine, give it to drink; it will be of benefit.

3. For sore of ears, take ooze of this ilk wort, drip on the ear; it healeth the sore.

Sneezewort and yellow milfoil.[b] CLXXV.

Achillea magna, A. tanacetifolia, A. abrotanifolia, A. tomentosa.

1. This wort, which is named ἀχίλλειος, and by another name *yellow milfoil*, is produced in cultivated places, and nigh water, and it hath yellow and white blossoms.

2. For new wounds, take heads of this wort, pounded, lay to the wounds; it taketh off the sore, and it unites the wounds, and stancheth the blood-running.

[a] Dioskor., lib. iii. cap. 104. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 a, "is a neat representation of Asperula odorata" (H.); but as that is not a burr plant, we take its next of kin. Philanthropos is Lappa in Isidorus, and the mediæval synomyms in Dioskorides.

[b] Dioskor., lib. iv. cap. 36. The drawing is very faulty, MS. V., fol. 64 b.

H. B. [33] þæteþe, H. [34] -mán, H.; blopman, B. [35] ȝecnocoðe, B. [36] ȝeðeðeð, H. [37] ȝe, inserted after first writing in B.

Gif pif of ðam[1] gecýndelican[2] limon[3] þone flepfan þæf pætan[4] þolizen[5] genim[6] þaf ýlcan pýrte[7] gefo-ðenc geleze unden þam pifon[8] fittenðum[9] ealne[10] þone[11] pætan[12] of hýfe æþme heo gefþrið.[13]

Eac[14] ðeof fýlfe pýrt on pætefe gedruncen[15] þið utþriht pel fremað.[16]

[17]Ðeof pýrt ýs achilleas gecpeden forþan þe if fæð-þ achilleð[18] fe ealdorman hýfe gelomlice bruean fceolde punda to gelacnizenne.[19]

CLXXVI.

Þið hazol ȝ hneohnýffe to apendenne[20] gýf ðu þaf pýrte ðe man micinum ȝ oðrum naman[21] nemneð on þinre æhte[22] hafaft oððe[23] hýfe fæd on þin huf ahehft[24] oððe on fpa hpilcefe ftope fpa þu hý hafaft oððe hýfe fæd heo apendeð[25] hazolef hneoh-nýffe[26] ȝ gýf þu hý[27] oððe hire fæd on fcýp ahehft to þam pundorlic[28] heo if þ heo ælce hneohnýffe[29] gefmýlteþ· þaf pýrte þu fcealt niman[30] þuf cpeþende· Herba micinum pnecor uti adrif meif incanta-tionibus[31] & aueftaf ȝnandinef ·[31] fulȝoma · et omnef tempeftatef · pef nomen omnipotentif dei qui te iuffit nafci · þ if ðonne on ufe geþeode · pýrt micinum ic biddе þ þu ætfý minum fanȝum ȝ þ ðu apende[32] hazolaf ȝ liȝhæfceaf[33] ȝ ealle[34] hneohnýffa[35] þurh naman[36] ælmihtiȝef ȝodef fe þe het beon

[1] on ða, O. [2] -licon, B.; ȝecund-, O. [3] límon, H.; O. omits some words by error. [4] pætán, H.; pætan, B.; -ten, O. [5] -ize, H. [6] nim, O. [7] þeof p., O. [8] pifon, B.; pýf, O. [9] fitt-, H.; -den, O. [10] ealle, O. [11] þane, O. [12] pætán, H.; -te, O. [13] ȝefýrð, O. [14] Eác, H. [15] -druncen, B.; -can, O. [16] fpa, H., an unfinished writing; -með, O. [17] V. is here in a bad state from corrosion. [18] H. omits six words. [19] lacnizende, H.; see Narratiunculæ, p. 78, notes. [20] apænd-, B. [21] H. omits the attempt at an English name. [22] hæte, O. [23] oþþer, O. [24] ahezft, B. [25] apændeð, B. About fifty letters are here fretted

3. De naturalibus fluxum humoris mulieribus patientibus, eandem herbam sumtam atque coctam sedentibus subiicito; omnem humorem per vaporem suum cohibebit. YELLOW MILFOIL. Art. clxxv.

4. Also, this same wort drunken in water, is of good use against diarrhœa.

5. This wort is called Achillea, since it is said that Achilles, the alderman, *or chieftain*, frequently should use it for curing of wounds.

The Croton oil plant.[a] CLXXVI.

Ricinus communis. Bot.

For hail and rough weather, to turn them away, if thou havest in thy possession this wort, which is named ricinus, and *which is not a native of England*, or if thou hangest some seed of it in thine house, or have it or its seed in any place whatsoever, it turneth away the tempestuousness of hail, and if thou hangest its seed on a ship, to that degree wonderful it is, that it smootheth every tempest. This wort thou shalt take thus speaking, Herba ricinus, precor uti adsis meis incantationibus, et avertas grandines, fulgora et omnes tempestates, per nomen omnipotentis dei qui te iussit nasci: that is, in our language, Wort ricinus, I pray that thou be at mine songs, and that thou turn away hails and lightning bolts, and all tempests, through the name of

[a] The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 c, as much as remains, is clearly intended for the plant.

away in V. [26] hpéohnerre, B. [27] hig, B. [28] -hice, H. [29] -nerre, B. [30] nimán, H. [31] incántatiónibur, H.; also gpán-binef. The first is of value to determine the meaning of these marks. [32] apænde, H. B. [33] -rcar, B.; -perc-, H.; -ræceaf, O. [34] helle, O., for ealle. [35] -nerra, B. [36] þur nama, O.

acenneð .[1] ⁊ þu ſcealt clæne beon þonne þu ðaſ þýſte nimeſt.[2]

CLXXVII.

[3]Ðeoſ þýſt ðe man polloten ⁊ oþſum naman poſ-ſum nigſum nemneþ ⁊ eac ſume men[4]
hatað ýſ þyſnihton ſtelan[5] ⁊ ſpeaſton[6] ⁊ ſuzum ⁊ bſaðſan leaſon þonne leac[7] ⁊ ſpeaſtſan[8] ⁊ þa ſýndon ſtſanzeſ ſpæceſ[9] ⁊ hýſe miht ýſ ſceaſp.

Þið hundeſ ſlite[10] zenim þýſſe þýſte leaſ[11] mið realte zecnucude[12] leze to þam pundum[13] hit hæleþ pundoſlice.

Eft þið punda zenim þýſſæ[14] ylcan þýſte leaſ[15] mið hunize zecnucude[16] leze to þam pundum[17] ælce punde hýt[18] zehæleþ.

Netele. CLXXVIII.

Þið ſoſcillede punda[19] zenim þýſſe þýſte ſeaſ[20] þe man uſticam ⁊ oðſum naman[21] netele nemneþ mið ele ðſoſnum[22] zemenczeð[23] ⁊ ſumne dæl realteſ ðæſto[24] zedon leze to þæſe[25] punde binnan[26] þſim dazum heo biþ hal.

Þið zeſpel do þ ſylfe þ ýſ þonne þa ylcan zemete leze to þam zeſpelle hýt bið zehæled.

Gýf ðonne æniz dæl þæſ lichaman zeſlezen ſý zenim þaſ ylcan þýſte uſticam zecnucude[27] leze to[28] þæſe[29] punde heo[30] býð zehæled.

[1] acænneð, H. B. [2] nýmſt, B. [3] O. abridges, fol. 23=65. [4] H. omits the words that prove idle. [5] ſtelon, B.; ſtelán, H. [6] ſpeaſtū, B. [7] leác, H. [8] -tſ̄an, H. [9] ſpæcceſ, B. [10] slíte, H. [11] léaſ, H. [12] -code, O.; zecnocode, B. [13] pundúm, H. [14] þiſſe, B. [15] leáf, H. [16] -code, O.; zecnocode, B. [17] þan pūda, O. [18] he, H., wrongly. [19] pundá, H. [20] ſeaſ, omitted by V. [21] namán, H.; namon, B. [22] ðſ́oſnum, H. [23] -mænc-, H.; -mænz-, B. [24] þaſ, B. [25] þaſe, B. [26] binnon, B. [27] zecnocode, B. [28] to, V. omits. [29] þaſe, B. [30] he, H., of the patient.

Almighty God, who hight thee to be produced; and thou shalt be clean when thou pluckest this herb. THE CROTON OIL PLANT. Art. clxxvi.

Black horehound. CLXXVII. *Ballota nigra. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named βαλλωτή, and by another name porrum nigrum, *black leek*,[a] and which also is hight , is of thorny stalk, and swart and rough, and broader leaves than a leek has, and swarthier, and they are of a strong scent, and its might is sharp.

2. Against rent by hound, take leaves of this wort, pounded with salt, lay to the wounds; it, *that is, the process*, healeth wonderfully.

3. Again, for wounds, take leaves of this same wort, pounded with honey; lay to the wounds; it will heal each wound.

NETTLE.[b] CLXXVIII. *Vrtica.*

1. For chilled wounds, take juice of this wort, which is named urtica, and by another name nettle, mingled with lees of oil, and some portion of salt thereto added; lay to the wound; within three days he will be hale.

2. For a swelling, do the same; that is, in the same manner lay to the swelling; it will be healed.

3. If, further, any part of the body be stricken, take the same wort urtica, pounded, lay *it* to the wound; it will be healed.

[a] In translating Dioskorides (iii. 117), Plinius, the author of this error, read πράσον, *leek*, for πράσιον, *horehound*. Polo-ten, cpapan leac, Gl. Brux. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 d, is more a leek than a horehound.

[b] Based on Dioskorides (iv. 94). The drawing indicates the plant, MS. V., fol. 68 a.

About ten letters are illegible in V.

Ꝑiꝺ liꝺa ꝼaꝛe ȝẏꝼ hẏ[1] oꝼ hꝓẏlcum belimpe oꝺꝺe oꝼ cẏle oꝑꝺe oꝼ æniȝum ꝑincȝe ȝeꝼaꝛiȝuꝺe[2] beoꝺ· ȝenim ꝓẏꝛꝛe ẏlcan ꝓẏꝛte ꝼeaꝓ ꝝ eleꝼ eꝼenmẏcel toȝæꝺeꝛe ȝepẏlleꝺ ꝺo ꝓonne ꝓæꝛto ꝓæꝛ[3] liꝺ ꝼꝛiꝺoꝼꝺ ꝺeꝛiȝe binnan[4] ꝓꝛim ꝺaȝon ꝺu hẏne ȝehælꝼꝺ.[5]

Ꝑiꝺ ꝼule ꝼunꝺa[6] ꝝ ꝼoꝛꝛꝛoꝺuꝺe ȝenim ꝓaꝼ ẏlcan[7] ꝓẏꝛte uꝛꝺicam ȝecnucuꝺe[8] ꝝ ꝓæꝛto[9] ꝼumne ꝺæl ꝼealꝺeꝼ ȝeꝓꝛiꝺ to ꝓæꝛe[10] ꝼunꝺe binnan[11] ꝓꝛẏm ꝺaȝon[12] heo[13] biꝓ hal.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝓiꝼeꝼ ꝼlepꝼan ȝenim ꝓaꝼ ẏlcan ꝓẏꝛte on moꝛtere pel ȝepunuꝺe[14] oꝺ ꝑ heo pel liꝓi[15] ꝼẏ ȝeẏc ꝓonne ꝓæꝛtō[16] ꝼumne ꝺæl hunizeꝼ nim ꝼẏꝑꝑan ꝓæte[17] pulle ꝝ ꝓa pel ȝetæꝼeꝺe ꝼmẏꝛe[18] ꝺonne ꝓa ȝepealꝺ miꝺ ꝓam læceꝺome ꝝ ꝼẏꝑꝑan hẏne ꝓam ꝓiꝼe ȝeꝼẏle ꝑ heo hẏne[19] hẏꝛe unꝺeꝛ ȝelecȝe ꝑẏ ꝼẏlꝼan ꝺæȝe hẏt ꝓone ꝼlepꝼan beluceꝺ.

Ꝑiꝺ ꝑ ꝓu cẏle ne ꝓoliȝe ȝenim ꝓaꝼ ẏlcan ꝓẏꝛte uꝛꝺicam on cle ȝeꝼoꝺene ꝼmẏꝛe[20] ꝺonne ꝓæꝓmiꝺ[21] ꝓa hanꝺa[22] ꝝ ealne ꝓone licaman[23] ne onȝitſt ꝺu ꝓone cile on eallum ꝓinum licaman.[24]

CLXXIX.

Ðeoꝼ ꝓẏꝛt ꝓe man ꝓꝛiapiꝼci ꝝ oꝺꝛum naman uica peꝓuica nemneꝺ to maneȝum[25] ꝓinȝon[26] pel ꝼꝛemaꝺ·[27] ꝑ ẏꝼ ꝓonne[28] æꝛeꝼt[29] onȝean ꝺeoꝼol ꝼeocnẏꝼꝼa[30] ꝝ miꝺ næꝺꝛan[31] ꝝ miꝺ milꝺeoꝛ[32] ꝝ miꝺ attru ꝝ miꝺ ȝehẏlce[33] behatu· ꝝ miꝺ anꝺan ꝝ miꝺ oȝan·[34] ꝝ ꝑ ꝺu ȝiꝼe hæbbe· ꝝ ȝiꝼ ꝺu ꝓaꝼ[35] ꝓẏꝛte miꝺ ꝓe haꝼaꝼt ꝺu biꝼt ȝeꝛælıȝ·

[1] hiȝ, B. [2] -ȝaꝺe, B. [3] ꝓaꝛto ꝓaꝛ, B. [4] binnon, B.
[5] ȝehæleꝼt, B. [6] punꝺá, H. [7] ẏlćan, H. [8] ȝecnocoꝺe, B.
[9] ꝓaꝛ, B. [10] ꝓaꝛe, B. [11] -non, B. [12] ꝺaȝum, B.
[13] he, H., of the man; hit, B., the case. [14] -noꝺe, B. [15] liꝓe, H.; liꝓiȝ, B. [16] ꝓaꝛ, B. [17] ꝓæte, H. B. [18] -ꝑa, B.
[19] hẏne, H. omits. [20] ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [21] ꝓaꝛ, B. [22] hánꝺa, B.
[23] -hóm-, H. [24] H. omits the four last words. [25] mánegan, H.
[26] ꝓinȝe, O. [27] ꝛꝛamaꝺ, H. [28] ꝓāne, O. [29] æꝛeſt ón, H.

Nettle. Art. clxviii.

4. For sore of joints, if they be made sore from anything befallen, or from chill, or from any cause, take juice of this same wort, and an equal quantity of oil, boiled together; apply then thereto where it most annoys; within three days thou healest him.

5. For foul and rotted wounds, take this same wort urtica, pounded, and therewith some portion of salt; bind to the wound; within three days it will be hole.

6. Ad mulieris fluxus, herbam hanc in mortario tusam, ita ut omnino lenta fiat, sumito, deinde aliquantulum adiice mellis, lana denique madida atque decerpta unge naturalia medicamento; postea autem mulieri tradito ut idem sibi subiiciat; eodem die fluxum comprimet.

7. In order that thou may not suffer by cold, take this same wort urtica, sodden in oil; then smear therewith the hands and all the body; thou shalt not perceive then the cold on all thy body.

Vinca maior. Bot.

Periwinkle.[a] CLXXIX.

This wort, which is named priapiscus, and by another name vinca pervinca, is of good advantage for many purposes, that is *to say*, first against devil sicknesses, *or demoniacal possessions*, and against snakes, and against wild beasts, and against poisons, and for various wishes, and for envy, and for terror, and that thou may have grace, and if thou hast this wort with

[a] Drawn, MS. V., fol. 68 c, like enough. ("No." H.)

[30] -nerra, B. O. [31] næðrán, H. [32] ðeór, H. [33] hrýlce only, H.
[34] oxán, H.; óxan, B. [35] þeof, O.

ȝ ſẏmle ȝecpeme ·[1] ðaſ[2] pẏrte þu ſcealt niman þuſ cpeþende.

Te pɹecoɹ uica peɹuica multiſ utilitatibus habenda ut ueniaſ að me hilapiſ ſloɹenſ cum tuiſ uiɹtutibus ut ea mihi pɹeſtef ut tutuſ et ſelix ſim ſempeɹ a uenenif et ab ipacundia inleſuſ · þæt ẏſ þonne[3] on uɹe ȝeþeoðe ic[4] biðde þe uica peɹuica mânezum nẏtlicnẏſſum[5] to hæbenne[6] þ ðu ȝlæd to me cume[7] mid þinum mæȝenum[8] blopende þ ðu me ȝeȝeapɹie ·[9] þ ic[10] ſẏ ȝescẏld ȝ ſẏmle[11] ȝeſælig ȝ unȝeðeɹeð[12] ſɹam attɹum ȝ ſɹam ẏɹſunȝe[13] ðonne[14] ðu þaſ pẏrt niman[15] pẏlt ðu ſcealt beon clæne pið æȝhpẏlce unclænnẏſſe · ȝ ðu hẏ[16] ſcealt[17] niman þonne se mona bið nigon[18] nihta[19] ealð ȝ endlẏfon[20] nihta ȝ ðɹeottẏne[21] nẏhta ȝ ðɹittig nihta ȝ ðonne[22] he bẏð anɹe nihte ealð.

CLXXX.

Ðeoſ pẏrt ðe man litoſɹeɹmon ȝ oðɹum naman [ſunð coɹn[23]] nemneð bẏð cenneð[24] in italia · ȝ ſeo ſẏɹmeſte in cɹeta · ȝ heo haſað[25] maɹan leaſ ðonne þuðe ȝ ða þihte ȝ on ðæɹe[26] hehnẏſſe[27] heo haſað[25] ſtanaſ hɹite ȝ ſinepealte ſpẏlce meɹeȝɹotu[28] on pẏſna[29] mẏcelnẏſſe[30] ȝ ða beoð on ſtaneſ heaɹðnẏſſe[31]

[1] –man, O. [2] cpæme þa, H. [3] ðonné, H. [4] íc, H. [5] nẏtlícn–, H. [6] hæbenne, H. [7] cúme, H. [8] mæȝnū, B. [9] ȝeȝeaɹɹiȝe, H. B.; –ɹie, O. [10] hic, O. [11] to f., O. [12] –ɹoð, O. [13] ɹɹám ẏɹɹúnȝe, H. [14] þāne, O. [15] nime, O.; nimán, H. [16] hiȝ, B. [17] ſcéalt, H. [18] neoȝa, O. [19] V. omits four words. [20] ænluɹon, H.; –enl–, O. [21] þɹeottene, B. [22] þon, H. [23] ſunðcoɹn, in V. is in a later hand; H. had not so read, for it omits the phrase for an English synonym. Litoſperimon. i. ſuncorn. Gl. Laud, 567. [24] cænneð, H. B. [25] H. omits from haɹað to haɹað. [26] þaɹe, B. [27] hyhneɹɹe, B. [28] ȝɹotan, H. [29] pẏɹena, H. B. [30] –neɹɹe, B. [31] –neɹɹe, B.

[a] There is a strong concurrence of evidence that sunðcoɹn is saxifrage, as in art. xcix. The present article is from

thee, thou shalt be prosperous, and ever acceptable. This wort thou shalt pluck thus, saying, "I pray thee, vinca pervinca, thee that art to be had for thy many useful qualities, that thou come to me glad, blossoming with thy mainfulnesses; that thou outfit me *so*, that I be shielded, and ever prosperous, and undamaged by poisons and by wrath;" when thou shalt pluck this wort, thou shalt be clean from every uncleanness, and thou shalt pick it when the moon is nine nights old, and eleven nights, and thirteen nights, and thirty nights, and when it is one night old.

PERIWINKLE. Art. clxxix.

Gromel.[a] CLXXX.

Lithospermon officinale.

1. This wort, which is named λιθόσπερμον, and by another name sundcorn (*read rather gromel*), is kindled in Italy, and the foremost in Creta, and it hath greater leaves than rue,[b] and them straight, and in the height *of it* it hath stones, white and round as pearls, of the mickleness of peas, and they are of the hardness of

Dioskorides, iii. 158. Saxifrage is, however, allied to Sedum, the English name of which is Stonecrop, which answers closely in its signification to λιθόσπερμον or *stone-seed.* Among his synonyms for Lithospermon, Dorsten (1540, A.D.) has Saxifragia alba, but he draws Gromel. Florio (1611, A.D.) has "Litospermo, Greimile or Grumell. Some take it for stonecrop." But the botanists are plainly right in calling the plant known as Gromell, Lithospermon. The figure in MS. V. is *L. officinale.*

[b] Dioskorides says olive. Rue is not an English plant, nor are the leaves appropriately compared here. Gromel leaves are lanceolate, as in the olive.

ȝ cac[1] ſpẏlce hẏ[2] toȝædepe ȝeclıꝑıȝen[3] ȝ hẏ beoð ınnan hole ȝ ðonne þ̄ ſæð þæꝑon[4] ınnan.

Þıð þ̄ ſtanaſ on blædꝑan[5] pexen ȝ þıð þ̄ man ȝemıȝan ne mæȝe ȝenım oꝑ ðẏſum[6] ſtanum ꝑıꝑ peneȝa[7] ȝepıhte ſẏle ðꝑuncan on pine ða ſtanaſ tobꝑẏcð ȝ ðone mıȝþan ꝑoꝑð ȝelædeþ.[8]

CLXXXI.

Đeoſ pẏſt þe man ſtauıſ aȝꝑıa ȝ oðꝑum naman[9] nemneð haꝑað leaꝑ ſpẏlce ꝑınȝeaꝑð ȝ ꝑıhte ſtelan ȝ heo haꝑað ſæð on ȝꝑenum coddum on ðæꝑe[10] mẏcele þe pẏſan ȝ þ̄ bẏð þꝑeohẏꝑne.[11] ȝ hẏt bẏþ aꝑoꝑ[12] ȝ ſpeaꝑt bẏð ſpa þeah ınnan hꝑıt.[13] ȝ bıtepꝑe[14] on bẏꝑȝıncȝe.[15]

Read mẏcel-nẏſſe ?

Þıð þone ẏꝑelan pætan þæſ lıchaman ȝenım þẏſſe pẏſte ſæðeſ ꝑıꝑtẏne[16] coꝑn ȝecnucuðe[17] on lıðan[18] beoꝑe ſẏle ðꝑuncan hẏt þone lıchaman[19] ðuꝑh ſpꝑðan aꝑeoꝑmað ȝ æꝑtep ðam[20] þe he ðone ðꝑenc[21] ȝeðꝑuncan[22] haꝑað he ſceal ȝan ȝ hẏne[23] ſtẏꝑıan æꝑ ðam þe he hẏne aſſ̄ıpe ȝ þonne he hıne[24] ſpıꝑan onȝınneþ he ſceal ȝelomlıce lıðne pætan beoꝑeſ þıcȝean[25] ði læſ ſeo ſtꝑenȝð[26] þæꝑe[27] pẏſte þa ȝoman bæꝑne ȝ ſoꝑðẏlme.

Þıð ſcꝑuꝑ[28] ȝ þıð ſceb[29] ȝenım þẏſſe ſẏlꝑan pẏſte ræð[30] ȝ ꝑoꝑan cnuca[31] tō̄ſomne leȝe to ðam ſcuꝑꝑe he bẏð ȝehæleð.

[1] eāc, H. [2] hıȝ, B. [3] ȝeclıꝑıan, B.; clıꝑıen, H. [4] þaꝑon, B. [5] blædꝑan, H. [6] ðẏſſum, H. [7] pæneȝa, H. B. [8] alædeð, B. [9] H. omits the search for an English equivalent. [10] þaꝑe, B. [11] hẏſne, B. [12] áꝑoꝑ, H. [13] hꝑít, B. [14] bıtep, B. [15] -ınȝe, B. [16] ꝑıꝑtene, B. [17] ȝecnocoðe, B. [18] hðon, H. [19] -hom-, H. [20] þon, B. [21] ðꝑẏnc, B. [22] -cen, B. [23] hẏne, B. omits. [24] V. has some holes in the leaf, but must have omitted five words. [25] þıcȝan, B. [26] ſtꝑænȝð, H. [27] þaꝑe, B.

stone; and moreover also they cleave together, and they are within hollow, and then the seed *is* therein within. GROMEL. Art. clxxx.

2. In case that stones wax in the bladder, and in case that a man may not mie, take of these stones by weight of five pennies, give to drink in wine; it breaketh to pieces the stones, and forth leadeth the mie.

Staves acre.[a] CLXXXI.

Delfinium stafis agria. Bot.

1. This wort, which one nameth σταφὶς ἀγρία, and by another name *lousebane*, hath a leaf as a vine, and a straight stalk, and it hath seed in green pods of the size of peas, and it is three cornered, and it is austere and swart; it is, however, within white, and bitterish to the taste.

2. For the evil humours of the body, take fifteen grains of the seed of this wort, pounded in lithe beer; administer it to be drunk; it purgeth the body through spewing; and after that *the sick* hath drunken the drink, he shall go, *that is, walk about*, and bestir him before that he speweth, and when he beginneth to spew, he shall frequently swallow some lithe liquor of beer, lest the strength of the wort burn the throat, and choke him.

3. Against scruf or scurf, and against scab, take seed of this same wort and roses, pound *them* together; lay to the scurf; it will be healed.

[a] This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 156. The painting, MS. V., fol. 69 b, is *Bryonia cretica*. Σταφυλὴ ἀγρία would be *wild vine*. MS. T. has a drawing degenerate from the true figure.

[28] ꝛcuꝑꝑ, H. B. [29] ꝛcæb, B. [30] H. omits from ꝛæð to ꝛæð in the next paragraph, confounding two leechcrafts. [31] cnoca, B.

Þið toþa ſaþe ⁊ toðþeomena ȝenim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte ſæd ſeoð on ecede healde þonne on hiſ[1] muð oþ ðam ecede lanȝe hpile ðæþa[2] toða ſáþ ⁊ ðæþa[2] toðþeomena[3] ⁊ ealle þæſ muðeſ ſoþþotuðnýſſa[4] beoð ȝelacnude.[5]

CLXXXII.

Ðeos pýrt ðe man ȝoþȝonion ⁊ oðrum naman[6] nemneþ býð cenneð[7] on diȝlon ſtopum[8] ⁊ on pæton · be ðýſſe pýrte iſ ſæd þ hýþe pýrt-tpuma ſý ȝeanlicuð þæþe[9] nædþan heaſde ðe man ȝoþȝon nemneð ⁊ ða telȝþan[10] habbað þæſ ðe eac[11] iſ ſæd æȝðeþ ȝe eaȝan ȝe noſa[12] ȝe nædðrena hiþ.[13]

Eac[14] þe pýrttpuma[15] ȝehpylcne man him ȝeanlicað hpilon on[16] ȝoldeſ hiþe[17] hpilon on[16] ſeolſþeſ ⁊ þonne ðu þaſ pýrte mið hýþe pýrttpuman niman pylle ðonne paþna þu þ hý na ſunne[18] ne[19] beſcine ðý læſ hýþe hiþ[20] ⁊ hýþe miht ſý apend[21] þuþh ðæþe[22] ſunnan beoþhtnýſſe ·[23] ſoþceoþſ[24] hý[25] þonne mið[26] anum poȝan ⁊ ſpýþe heaþdon[27] iſeþne · ⁊ ſe þe hý[28] ceoþſan[29] pylle ðonne ſý he ſþam apend ·[30] ſoþðý[31] hit nýſ alýſed þ man[32] hýþe pýrtpuman ānpealh ne[33] ȝeſeon mote. Se þe þaſ pýrte[34] mið him haſað æȝhpylce ýſele ſot ſpaðu[35] him onȝean[36] cumende he ſoþbuȝeþ · ȝe ſoþ ðon ſe ýſela man hýne ſoþcýþþeþ oððe him onbuȝeþ.

[1] híſ, H. [2] þæþá, H.; þaþa, B., twice. [3] þeomeña? H. [4] -nýſſe, H.; -neſſa, B. [5] -node, B. [6] H. leaves out the equivalent seeking words. [7] cænneð, H. B. [8] diȝlū ſtópū, B., also þætū. [9] þaþe, B. [10] telȝþán, H. [11] eác, H. [12] noſan, B. [13] híþ, B. [14] Eác, H. [15] -þtþ-, H. [16] oþ, V., twice. [17] híþe, B. [18] -nan, H. [19] ne, H. B., but V. omits. [20] híþ, B. [21] apænð, H. B. [22] þaþe, B. [23] -neſſe, B. [24] ⁊ ſ, H. adds; ſoþ, B. omits. [25] hiȝ, B. [26] míð, H. [27] -ðan, B.; heaþdón, H. [28] hiȝ, B. [29] ceoþſán, H. [30] ſþám ȝeþænð, H.; apænð, B. [31] ſoþþiȝ, B. [32] mán, H. [33] H. makes "anpea[l]hne" one word; which alters the construction. [34] pýſte, H. [35] ſpáðu, H. [36] onȝeande, an error, H.

4. For sore of teeth and of gums, take seed of this same wort, seethe it in vinegar; let him hold then in his mouth some of the vinegar for a long while; sore of the teeth and of the gums, and all the rottenness of the mouth shall be leechened. STAVES ACRE. Art. clxxxi.

Sea holly.[a] CLXXXII.

Eryngium maritimum.

1. This wort, which is named γοργόνιον, and by another name *sea holly*, is born in secret places, and in wet ones. Of this wort, it is said that its root is compared to the head of the monster which men name the Gorgon, and the twigs* have, as is also said, both eyes and nose, and colour of serpents.

* That is, the root suckers.

2. Also the root will make any man resemble itself, whilom of hue of gold, whilom of silver. And when thou wilt take up this wort with its roots, then beware thou that no sun shine upon it, lest its hue and its might be spoiled through the brightness of the sun. Carve it off then with a crooked and very hard iron, and he who will carve it, then let him be averted, for it is not permitted that man may see his root unharmed. He who hath this wort with him, avoideth every evil footswathe *or track* coming on against him; yea, for it the evil man turneth himself about, or giveth way to him.

[a] In the mediæval marginal notes to Dioskorides, γοργόνιον is a name, and a not unsuitable one, for the *Sea holly*, *Eryngium maritimum*. Though the drawings in MS. V. and the Vienna MS. are quite different, each has a head of Medusa forming, or ending, the root.

CLXXXIII.

Ðeoſ ſýſt þe man mılotıſ[1] ȝ oðꝛum naman[2] nemneð býð cenneð[3] on beȝanum ſtopum ȝ on pætum · þaſ ſýſte þu ſcealt nıman[4] on panıȝendum[5] monan[6] on ðam monþe þe man auȝuſtuſ hateð ȝenım þonne þone[7] ſýſttruman[8] þýſſe ſýſte ȝ ȝepꝛıð[9] to anum heꝑel[10] þıæde[11] ȝ ahoh to ðınum ſpýꝛan[12] þý ȝeaꝛe ne onȝıtſt þu ðýmnýſſe þınꝛa eaȝena[13] oððe ȝıſ heo þe belımpeð[14] heo hꝛæðlıce ȝeſꝛıceð ȝ þu býſt hal · þeſ læcecꝛæft[15] ýſ aꝑanðuð.[16]

Þıð sına tozunȝe ȝenım þýſſe ylcan ſýſte pos ſmýꝛe[17] þæꝛmıð[18] hý[19] beoð ȝelıðeȝude ·[20] eac[21] ýſ be þýſſe ſýſte[22] ſæð þ heo on ȝeaꝛe tꝛıȝea[23] blope.[24]

CLXXXIV.

Ðeoſ ſýſt þe man bulbuſ ȝ oþꝛum naman[25] nemneþ ýſ tꝛeȝea[26] cynna[27] þonne ýſ þeoſ ꝛeað[28] ȝ þıð þæſ maȝan[29] ſaꝛe ꝑꝛemȝendlıc ·[30] þonne ýſ oðeꝛ býtenne on býꝛȝınȝe[31] ꝛeo ýſ ſcıllodeſ ȝecpeðen[32] eac[33] þam maȝan nýtlıeꝛe æȝþeꝛ haꝑað ſtꝛanȝ[34] mæȝen ȝ hý to mete ȝeþıȝede mycelon ðone hehaman[35] ȝeſtꝛanȝıað.

[1] In margin, melilotis, H. [2] H. omits the ineffectual phrase; O., fol. 14=56 b, condenses. [3] cænneð, H. B. [4] nıme, O. [5] -ðe, O. [6] mona, O. [7] þane, O. [8] -me, O. [9] ȝeþýꝛþ, O. [10] heꝛelð, H. B. [11] bræde, O. [12] ſpeoꝛán, H. [13] on þınū eaȝe, O. [14] be, O. omits. [15] hal þæſ ðæſ l., H. [16] -ðoð, B.; afonðon, O. [17] ſmýꝛa, B.; ſmure, O. [18] þaꝛ, B. [19] hıȝ, B. [20] -ȝoðe, B. [21] eác, H. [22] pyſt, O. [23] tꝛıꝛa, H.; tupa, B. [24] boge, O. [25] H. omits what comes to nothing; O. omits two lines. [26] tꝛeȝꝛa, H. B. [27] cýn̄na, H. [28] ꝓeað, H. [29] máȝan, H. [30] ꝛꝛamȝeðlıc, H. [31] -ınȝe, B. [32] ȝecpeþen, O., fol. 38=10. [33] eác, H. [34] ſtꝛænȝ, H.; omitting mæ, writing ȝen. [35] líchoman, H.

CLXXXIII.

Melilotus[a] *officinalis?*

1. This wort, which is named milotis, and by another name , is produced in cultivated and in wet places. This wort thou shalt take up in the waning of the moon, in the month which hight August; take then the root of this wort, and bind it to a yarn thread, and hang it to thy neck; that year thou shalt not feel dimness of thine eyes, or if it befall thee, it suddenly shall depart, and thou shalt be hale. This leechcraft is a proved one.

2. For tugging of the sinews, take ooze of this ilk wort, smear therewith; *the spasm* shall be alleviated. It is also said of this wort, that twice in the year it blossometh.

[b] CLXXXIV.

1. This wort, which is named βολβός, and by another name , is of two kinds; the one is red, and beneficial for sore of the maw; the other is bitterish to the taste; it is called σκιλλώδης; it is also more profitable for the maw; either *of them* hath strong main *or virtue*, and when partaken of for meat, they much strengthen the body.

Hyacinthus comosus (Sibthorp), otherwise *Muscari comosum.*

[a] The gloss in H., "*mellilotif corandreg*," and the officinal character of the herb, favour this identification. The figure, MS. V., fol. 65 a, does not make one think of it. Dioskorides, iii. 48, has no such tales.

[b] This article came originally from Dioskorides, ii. 200, on the βολβὸς ἐδώδιμος. The figure in MS. V. is fantastic.

Þiþ ȝerpel ꝛ þið ꝓoꝛ adle ꝛ þið ȝehþẏlce ȝedeꝛednẏſſa[1] ȝenim þaꝛ þẏꝛte ꝛẏlꝓe ȝecnucude[2] oððe mid hunigе ȝemencȝede[3] leȝe[4] to ðam ꝛaꝛe þe man þonne beþurꝓe.

Þið pætep ꝛeocnẏrre[5] ȝenim þaꝛ ẏlcan[6] þẏꝛte ꝛꝓa þe æꝛ cpædon ȝecnucude[7] leȝe to þam innoðe · eac[8] hẏ[9] mid hunigе ȝecnucude[10] hunda ꝛlitaꝛ ȝelacniað ·[11] ꝛ hẏ eac[12] ꝛþẏlce mid pipoꝛe ȝemencȝede[13] ꝛ toȝelede[14] hẏ þæꝛ lichaman ꝛꝓat ȝeppiðaþ ·[15] ꝛ eac[16] ſꝓa ꝛome hẏ þæꝛ maȝan ꝛáꝛ[17] ȝeliðigað.[18]

Þið pundela þe þuꝓh hẏ ꝛẏlꝓe[19] acennede[20] beoð ȝenim þẏrra pẏꝛta[21] pẏꝛtꝛuman[22] ȝecnucude[23] mid ele ꝛ mid[24] hpætenan[25] melupe ꝛ mid[24] ꝛapan ðam ȝemete þe þu clẏðan[26] pẏꝛce leȝe to ðam pundum · eac[27] hẏt[28] áꝛeoꝛmaþ[29] ðone[30] leahtoꝛ þe ȝꝛecaꝛ hoſtopẏtuꝛas hatað ·[31] þ ẏꝛ ꝛcuꝛꝓ þæꝛ heaꝛdeꝛ · ꝛ eac[32] þone[33] þe hẏ[34] achoꝛaꝛ nemnað þ ẏꝛ ꝛceb[35] ꝛe ꝛoꝛ oꝛt þ heaꝛod ꝓexe[36] beꝛeaꝓað · eæc[37] ꝛþẏlce mid ecede oðde[38] mid hunigе[39] ȝecnucude ·[40] hẏ oꝛ þam andꝓlitan[41] nebcoꝛn aꝓeoꝛmaþ.

Eac[42] ꝛꝓa ꝛome[43] on ecede ȝeþigede hẏ[44] þæꝛa[45] innoða toðundennẏrre[46] ꝛ toboꝛꝛtenẏſſe[47] ȝehæleð.

be[48] þẏrre pẏꝛte[49] ẏf ſæð þ heo oꝛ dꝛacan[50] blode acenned[51] beon ꝛceolde[52] on[53] uꝓepeaꝛdum[54] muntum[55] on þiccon beaꝛꝓum.[56]

[1] ȝedꝛecedneꝛꝛa, B.; ȝeȝadeꝛunȝe, H.; ȝegædereðnẏſſæ, O. [2] –code, O.; ȝecnocode, B. [3] –mænȝede, H. B.; ȝemeggeð, O., a method of expressing the sound frequently seen in old English. [4] le, H., *lay*. [5] ꝛeóc–, H.; –neꝛꝛe, B. [6] ẏlcan, H. omits. [7] ȝecnocode, B.; ȝecnude, H., by contraction. [8] eác, H. [9] hiȝ, B. [10] ȝecnocode, B. [11] –cnað, H. [12] eác, H. [13] –mænȝ–, B. H.; of this, two letters are omitted in V. [14] –léde, B. [15] ȝeppíðað, B. [16] eác, H. [17] ꝛápe, V.; ꝛaꝓ, H. [18] –eȝað, B. [19] þurþ he fulfe, O. [20] acænnede, H. B. [21] þiꝛꝛe piꝛte, B. [22] –ma, O. [23] ȝecnocode, B.; cnuc, O., imperative. [24] H. omits from mid to mid. [25] –nū, B.; fætune, O. [26] clẏþam, O. [27] eác, H. [28] heo, O. [29] áꝛ–, H. [30] þane, O. [31] hátað, B.; hætað, O. [32] eác, H. [33] þaⁿ, O. [34] hiȝ, B. [35] ꝛcæb, B. [36] ꝛeaxe, B.

2. For swelling, and for gout, and for any injury, take this wort, pounded by itself, or mingled with honey; lay it to the sore, for which a man needeth it. Art. clxxxiv.

3. For water sickness or dropsy, take this ilk wort pounded as we before said; lay it to the inwards. Also pounded with honey, it cures the rendings of hounds; and also further mingled with pepper, and laid on, restraineth sweating of the body; and it also similarly alleviates sore of the maw.

4. For wounds which come of themselves, take roots of these worts, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice; lay to the wounds. It also purgeth the defect which the Greeks hight πίτυρα,[a] that is, scurf of the head, and also that which they name ἀχῶρας, that is, scab, which often robbeth the head of the hair. Also, it likewise pounded with vinegar, or with honey, purgeth away face flecks from the countenance.

5. Also, in like wise swallowed in vinegar, they heal inflation and fracture.[b]

6. Of this wort, it is said that it was produced out of dragons blood, on the top of mountains, in thick forests.

[a] Καὶ πίτυρα καὶ ἀχῶρας ἀποσμήχουσι σὺν ὀπτῷ νίτρῳ, Diosk. So that the syllables hoꝛto are unaccountable.

[b] Ῥήγματα, Dioskor.

[37] eác, H.; eac, B. [38] oddɐr, O. [39] hunig, B. [40] ȝecnocoðe hiȝ, B.; -coðe, O. [41] anpitan, O., as in other places, neglecting consonants which required an effort to utter. [42] ɛác, H. [43] ɹame, B. O. [44] hiȝ, B. [45] þapa, B. O.; þæƿa, H. [46] toðunnẏɹɹe, V. [47] -neɹɹe, B. [48] Bi, O. [49] pẏƿte, H.; pẏrt, O. [50] óꝼ ðpacán, H. [51] acænneð, H. B. [52] ɹcolðe, B. [53] oń, H. [54] upearðen, O.; úꝼonpeapðon, H. [55] múntúm, H.; mute, O. [56] beapepúm, H.

CLXXXV.

Ðeos ƿyrt þe[1] man colocynþig agnia þ yr cucurbita agnefteg þe[2] man eac[3] fnigillam nemneþ heo eal fpa oðer cynfætte[4] pið þa eorðan[5] hyfe telgnan[6] tobnæðeþ[7] ȝ heo[8] hafað leaf cucumefe ȝelice ȝ tofliten ȝ heo hafaþ pæftm finepealtne ȝ byteffne fe yf to nymenne[9] to þam timan þonne he æftef hig ȝnennyffe[10] fealpað.[11]

Þið innoðef afty̆nunge ȝenim þy̆fef[12] pæftmef hnefcny̆ffe[13] innepeafde butan[14] þam cy̆nlun tpeȝea[15] peneȝa[16] ȝepihte on liðan[17] beofe ȝecnucude[18] fy̆le ðrincan hy̆t afty̆feþ[19] þone innoð.

[1] þa, B. [2] þa, B. H. [3] eác, H. [4] -fette, H. B.
[5] eorðann, V. [6] telgna, B. [7] -bnebeð, B. [8] he, V.
[9] nimene, H. [10] -nefre, B. [11] fealuþað, H. B. [12] þy̆fef, H.
[13] -nefre, B. [14] butun, B. [15] -lum tpeȝipa, H.; tpeȝpa, B.
[16] pæneȝa, B. [17] liðon, H. [18] ȝecnocode, B. [19] -það, B.

Colocynth.[a] CLXXXV.

Cucumis colocynthis.

1. This wort, which is named κολοκυνθὶς ἀγρία, that is, cucurbita agrestis, *wild gourd*, which is also named frigilla,[b] just as another gourd spreadeth abroad its stems upon the earth, and it hath leaves like the cucumber, and deeply cut (*lobed and serrated*), and it hath a spherical fruit and bitter, which is to be gathered at the time when it is turning its greenness to fallow.

2. For stirring of the inwards, take the inward neshness of this fruit, without the kernels, by weight of two pennies; give it, pounded in lithe beer to be drunk; it stirreth the inwards.

[a] Our text is originally from Dioskor., iv. 178. Not figured in MS. V.

[b] Frigilla, gl. Laud, 567, fol. 60 c, also.

꞊AꞒAÐ[1] ÐÆT ÆꞒẏPta cẏninꞩ[2] ıdpaɹtuɹ[3] pæɹ haten ·[4] octauıano þam caɹepe hıɹ ɹꞱeonde[5] hælo[6] bodade[7] þẏɹɹum[8] poɹdum þuɹ cpeðende · Monegum[9] bırenum[10] ıc eom ꞩepıɹ þınɹa mægena[11] ꞅ ɹnẏtɹo ꞅ hpæþepe[12] ıc[13] pene þ̄ þu næfɹe to ðuɹ mẏcleɹ[14] mægneɹ læcedomum become ſpẏlcum ·[15] ɹpa ıc ꞩefɹıeꞩn[16] ða pe ɹꞱam æɹcolapıo ɹeɹdon · Ic[17] þ̄ þa ɹoɹ ðınɹe cẏðde · ꞅ þe peoɹðne pıɹte þẏɹeɹ to ꞩepıtanne þ̄ ẏɹ be pẏldeoɹa[18] læce cɹæftum · ſpa þ̄ pel ꞩesæd ẏɹ.[19]

Medicina de taxone. I.

Sum ɹẏþeɹɹete nẏten ıɹ þ̄ pe nemnað taxonem þ̄ ẏɹ bɹoc[20] on enꞩlıɹc[21] ꞩefoh þ̄ deoɹ ꞅ hım þonne oɹ cpıcum þa tēþ oɹ āðō[22] þa þe he mæɹte hæbbe ꞅ þuɹ cpeð · on naman þæɹ ælmıhtıꞩan[23] ꞩodeɹ ıc þe oɹɹlea[24] ꞅ þe þıne teþ oɹ abeate · ꞅ þonne hẏ ɹẏðdan on lınenum[25] hpæꞩle bepınd · ꞅ on ꞩolde oþþe on ɹeolɹɹe[26] bepẏɹc þ̄ hıo[27] ne mæꞩen[28] þınum hıce æthɹınan[29] haɹa mıd þe ðonne ne ɹceþþeð[30] þe · ne tunꞩol ·[31] ne haꞩol · ne ɹtɹanꞩ ɹtoɹm · nē ẏɹel man · ne polbeɹendeɹ āpıht ·

[1] hep SAꞒAÐ, H. [2] cẏnınc, B. [3] þe egypta þe ıdpartuſ; so O. opens. Iapartus, Lat. MS. Harl. 4986. [4] háten, H. [5] ɹꞱeonda, B.; frunde, O. [6] hæle, B. [7] bodode, H. [8] þırū, B. [9] monꞩū, B.; monıgum, H. [10] bırnū, B. [11] mægna, B. [12] hpæðɹe, B. [13] íc, H. [14] myceleɹ, H. [15] ɹpẏlce íc, H., on erasure. [16] ꞩeɹɹıenꞩ, B.; ꞩeɹɹæꞩn, H. [17] Ić, H. [18] pẏldeopa, B. [19] This sentence is incomplete, a verb is wanting, as ɹende, ɹpıte. [20] bpóc, H. [21] enꞩlıſc, H. [22] aðó H. [23] namán ælmıhtıꞩeɹ, H. [24] oɹaɹlea, B. [25] -núm claðe, then omitting four words, H. [26] ɹeolɹɹe, H.

PAPYRIENSIS.

1. They say that a king of the Egyptians, Idpartus he was highten, boded *or sent a message of* health to the Cæsar Octavianus, his friend, thus queathing *or saying*: "By many examples I am aware of thy virtues and prudence, and yet I ween that thou never camest to know leechdoms of thus mickle main, *or* such as I learn *are* those which we obtained from Æsculapius. I then make it known for thine instruction, and for that I wist thee worthy of this, to wit, that is, of leechcrafts of wild deer *or wild beasts;*" as far as it is well said.

Drawing of a brock. I.

2. There is a four-footed neat, which we name taxonem,[a] that is brock in English; catch that deer, and do off the teeth from him *while yet* quick *or alive*, those which he hath biggest, and thus say: In the name of[b] . . . I thee slay, and beat thy teeth off thee; and then subsequently wind them up in a linen rail *or garment*, and work them in gold or in silver, that they may not touch thy body: have them with thee, then shall scathe thee neither heavenly body, nor hail, nor strong storm, nor evil man, nor

[a] In mediæval Latin ;=Italian, Tasso ; *a gray, a brocke, a badger* (Florio) ; French, Taisson ; Spanish, Tejon.

[b] There is no need to imitate the irreverence of the text.

[27] hı, B. [28] maȝon, B. [29] -hþínan, B. [30] þcæððeð, B. [31] ƀungal, H.

ne þe ænigef[1] yfelef onhfine[2] defeþ · oððe gyf þe[3] hfæt ýfelef bið hfaþe hýt býð tofliten · fpa pæf abdiaf gyfdelf þæf fitegan · Nim þonne þone fpýþfan[4] fot þone fufdfan[5] ðifffum[6] pofdum ⁊ þuf cpeþ · on naman þæf lifigendan godef · ic[7] þe nime to læcedome · þonne on fpa hpylcum geflite oððe gefeohte fpa ðu bift[8] figefæft · ⁊ þu ꝑ gedigeft · gif þu ðone[9] fot mid þe hafaft · mid hif gelýnde fmýfie[10] þa hoff þa þe fýn[11] on feofpe[12] oþþe on ænigne adle hio him fnam ahýldeþ[13] ⁊ lifef tid him ofef býð · ⁊ þeah hýt mycel adl fý hfaþe heo on peg gefiteþ.

Wenig[14] hýf blod þýþ lýtlum fealte hoffum ⁊ mulum ⁊ ælcum fibefpetum neate[15] þe on pole pinnen[16] oþþe on ænigum ýfle[17] do þufh hofn on muð æftef þæf deofef mihte ⁊ efne ymb þreo niht hý[18] beoð hale. Wif bfægen gefeoð on þfim fefffum[19] elef on nifon[20] cfoccan oð ꝑ þfýdda dæl fý bepeallen fætelfa · ⁊ healð hýt gif hfa fý on heafod pfæce afteft bæþe fmýfe[21] mid on þfim nýhtum[22] he býð gehæleð ·[23] ⁊ fpa eac[24] þa fet · ⁊ þeah man fý on hpylcne unigependendlicne[25] adle ⁊ unhalpendlicne ·[26] feo pife hine hæleð ⁊ lacnað · Nim hif lifne to dæl ⁊ bedealf[27] æt þam ymbhpýfftum þinfa landgemæfa · ⁊ þinfa bufhftaðola ⁊ þa heoftan[28] æt þinum bufhgeatum behele ·[29] þonne þu ⁊ þine beoð alýfde hale to fefanne[30] ⁊ ham to

[1] ænigef, B. [2] anfynene, H.; onfyne, B. [3] þe, V. B. omit. [4] fffiþfan, H. [5] fufð fán, H. [6] þyfū, B. [7] ic, H. [8] The construction required þu bift twice, but not so in MSS.; fymle, inserted in margin, H.; fffá, B. [9] ðoñ, V. [10] fmýfa, B. [11] fýn, B. [12] fefofe, B. [13] áh–, H. [14] Wænge, H. B. [15] néate, B. [16] punien, H. [17] ýfele, B. [18] hig, B. [19] feftfef, B. [20] nifū, B. [21] fmýfa, B. [22] oþfum nihtefine, H., the latter word having been tampered with. [23] gehæleð, B. [24] eác, H. [25] –ðedl–, H. [26] –fænð–, H. [27] –delf, H. B. [28] heofte, B. [29] behela, B. [30] fafenne, B.

aught of pestilential, nor shall the touch of any evil damage thee, or if somewhat of evil be to thee, rathely it shall be torn asunder, as was the girdle of Obadiah[a] the prophet. Then take the right fore foot with these words, and thus say: In the name of the I take thee for a leechdom; then in whatsoever conflict or fight thou shalt be, *then* thou shalt be victorious, and thou shalt do well in it, if thou hast the foot with thee. With his suet smear the horses which are in a fever, or in any ailment; it shall retire from them, and the hour of life shall be prolonged to them,[b] and though it be a mickle ailment, quickly it shall depart away.

3. Mingle his blood with a little salt for horses and mules, and any four-footed neat which are struggling with pestilence, or with any evil; put it by means of a horn on the deers (*beasts*) mouth, and so for about three nights; they will be hale. Seethe his brain in three sextarii of oil in a new crock, till that the third part be boiled away; bottle off, and preserve it. If any one be troubled with head-racking pain after the bath, smear him therewith for three nights; he will be healed. And so also the feet. And though a man be in any chronic[c] and incurable disease, this manner will heal and cure him. Take his liver, divide it, and delve it down at the turnings round of thy land boundaries, and of thy borough wall foundations,[d] and hide the heart at thy borough

[a] Jeremiah ? chap. xiii. Not in the Latin.

[b] "Dumtaxat si uita superet," Latin. *If they are not downright dead.* The not very clear Saxon text does not say that, at least.

[c] "Comitiali morbo," Latin.

[d] "Circa fundus," Latin.

cýnnenne[1] eall pol býþ apeg agtýred · ⁊ þ æn gedon pæg naht gceþþeð ·[2] ⁊ býþ lýtel fnecne[3] fnam fýne ·[4] Cuþ ýg eac[5] þ hig hýð ig bnýce[6] hundum ⁊ eallum[7] fiþeneftum nýtenum niðpolег gepinne on to donne haga þæne[8] hýde[9] fellgticceo[10] on þinum gceon ·[11] ne gefelegt[12] þu gepin on þinum fotum ðu halgugta cageне · ic[13] pýlle þ ðu gelýfe · þ þig nild deon[14] pell fnemað[15] gif þu þinum clænfung dagum þæn[16] þu fæneft[17] geond eaniðan ymbhpýnft[18] hýg flæg[19] ge-foden eteg ⁊ þigegt hýt býþ god þe ⁊ þinum peonuðum.[20]

Gif hpam hpæt ýfeleg gedon bið þ he[21] ne mæge hýg pýnlugta bnucan · geoðe þonne hig gceallan[22] on ýnnenðum pýlle pætene · ⁊ on hunige ⁊ ðicge þonne fægtende þnýd[23] dagag gona he bið gebeted.[24]

Arts 5, 6, 7, 8, are thus placed in the MSS., but are not in the Latin, and do not belong to the badger.

Nið bloðeg flegan · þonne eallum mannum sý geo-gontýne nihta ealð mona æftegn gunnan getl gange æn monan upnýne[25] cýme to þam tneope þe man hateþ monbeam ⁊ of ðam nim æppel mið þinne pýnftnan handa · mið tpam fingnum þ ig mið þuman[26] ⁊ mið[27] hnung fingne hnitne[28] æppel þe þonne gýt[29] ne neaðige aheне hýne þonne upp ·[30] ⁊ upp anig[31] he bið bnice to[32] ðam ufenan dæle þæg lichaman ·[33] Eft do hýne aðune ⁊ on lut[34] he bið beheне to ðam neoðnan[35] dæle þæg lichoman[36] æn ðon[37] þu þýfne æppel nime.

[1] cýnanne, H. [2] gcæþþeð, H. B. [3] gnæcne, H. B. [4] gene, H. [5] eác, H. [6] An erasure, bnýce omitted, H. [7] ealðúm, H. [8] þane, B. [9] hýde, V. omits. [10] –gticce, B. [11] gcón, B. [12] gefelft, H. [13] íc, H. [14] nildeón, H. [15] gnamað, H. [16] þan, B. [17] genefte, H.; fængt, B. [18] hpýngt, H. [19] flæg, B. [20] H. adds till; penuðum, B. [21] hé, B. [22] gcallan, B. [23] þnig, B. [24] No further goes the Latin "de taxone." [25] úp–, H. [26] þúman, B.; mið hig þumán, H. [27] mið hig, H. [28] hnítne, B. [29] gít, B. [30] úpp, H. [31] ánígr, H.; up anig, B. [32] to, H., interlined.

gates; then thou and thine shall be released[a] in health to go about and home to return; all pestilence shall be driven away, and what was ere done shall naught scathe, and there shall be little mischief from fire. Known also it is that his hide is useful to hounds, and to all four-footed neat, to put upon them *as a preservative* against the peril of pestilence. Have fell pieces of the hide on thy shoes; thou shall never feel distress in thy feet, thou holiest Cæsar! I will that thou shouldst believe that this wild deer benefits well, if thou on thy cleansing days, where thou travellest through earths circumference, eatest his flesh sodden, and partakest of it; it shall be good to thee and to thy hosts.[b] BROCK. Art. i.

4. If to any one anything of evil has been done,[1] so that he may not enjoy his lusts, then seethe a coillon of the brock in running spring water and in honey, and let him partake of it, fasting for three days; soon he will be mended. [1] By a knot.

5. [c] For flux of blood; when to all men the moon is seventeen nights old, after *the* setting of *the* sun, ere the uprising of the moon, come to the tree which is hight morbeam, *or mulberry tree,* and from it take an apple, *that is, a berry,* with thy left hand with two fingers, that is, with the thumb and the ring finger, a white apple *or berry,* which as yet is not ruddy; then lift him up, and up arise; this is useful for the upper part of the body. Again put it down, and lout down over it; it is behoveful for the nether part

[a] Per quam tu ire et redire soles. Our text interprets solveris.

[b] Varies from the Latin.

[c] Not in the Latin, MS. Harl. 4986, nor ed. 1538.

[33] þam hchoman, H. [34] lúr, H. B. [35] næoðeþan, H.; nýðeþan, B. [36] -haman B. [37] eþ þonne, H.

Cpeð þonne þaſ poſþ · apſ · apſ · apſ · ſpaþaþe þoſe pþoſpaſam · emoſþaȝiam pantoſani · opum temeſ[1] ſtaneſ · þonne þu þaſ poſþ ȝecpeden hæbbe · ȝenim þone æppel ⁊ hine þonne bepinð on peolc þeaðum[2] ȝoðpebbe · ⁊ ſeoð þonne eſt mið ſceate oþþeſ ȝoð-pebbeſ ⁊ behealð þ þeſ læcedom ne hþine ne pætelieſ ne eoþðan þonne neaðþeaþſ[3] ſý ⁊ ſe uſepa dæl þæſ lichoman[4] on æniȝum ſaþe · oððe on eaþſeþum[5] ȝeſþince þþið on þone andþlitan[6] ȝýſ hýt ſý on þam neoðþan[7] dæle þþið on þa pambe.

Þið piſeſ ſlepſan ȝenim þone camb þe heo ana hýþe heaſoð mið cembe[8] ⁊ næniȝ[9] man æþ mið cembe[10] ne æſtep cembe.[11] Undeþ ðam tpeope moþbeame cembe[11] þæþ[12] hýþe ſeax[13] þ þæþ[14] on þam cambe[15] ȝeholȝe ȝeſomniȝe ⁊ aho[16] on upſtandende tpiȝ þæſ moþ-beameſ ⁊ eſt ymb hpile clæne hi[17] toȝeſomniȝe ⁊ ȝehealde[18] þ hýþe bið læcedom þæþe[19] ðe hýþe heaſoð þæþ[20] cembeþ.[21]

Eſt ȝiſ heo pylle þ ðæt hýþe blodþýne cyme to cembe[22] eſt hýþe heaſoð undeþ moþbeame ⁊ þ ſeax þe on þam cambe cleoſiȝe[23] ſomniȝe.[24] ⁊ do on aune[25] telȝþan ðe ſý aduncc[26] ȝecýþþed ⁊ ȝeſamniȝe[27] eſt þ hýþe býþ læcedom.

Gýſ ðu pylle þ piſ sý ȝeclænſod þe næſþe mihte clene[28] beon[29] pýþe hýþe ſealſe oſ[30] þam ſeaxe ⁊ hit æt hpeȝo aðniȝ[31] ⁊ do ón hýþe lic[32] þonne býþ heo ȝeclænſod.

[1] æmeſtateſ, H.; æmeſtaneſ, B. [2] -ðan, H. [3] neot, H., understand ne æt-. [4] líc-, H.; -haman, B. [5] -ſoð-, B. [6] -platan, H. [7] nýþeþan, B. [8] cǣðe, H. [9] mænig, H., comically. [10] cæmðe, H. B. [11] cæmðe, B., twice. [12] þaþ, B. [13] ſex, B. [14] þaþ, B. [15] cæ̈mbe, H. B. [16] ahó, B.; áho, H. [17] hī, V. [18] ȝehéalðe, B. [19] þaþe, B. [20] þaþ, B. [21] cæmbeð, B.; cæm, H., half a word. [22] cæmbe, H. B. [23] clýſiȝe, B. [24] ſom, H.,

of the body. Ere thou take this apple *or berry*, say these words: ἄψ, ἄψ, ἄψ, ὡς φάρμακον αἴρω σε πρὸς πᾶσαν αἱμορῥαγίαν παντὸς αἵματος πᾶν τε αἱμοσταγές.[a] When thou hast said these words, take the apple *or fruit*, and then wind it up in a fine purple cloth, and then bag it again in a piece of some other fine linen, and have a care that this leechdom touch neither water nor earth. When there is need, and the upper part of the body labours in any sore, or any difficulties, bind *it* upon the forehead; if it is on the nether part, bind it on the wamb.

6. Ad mulieris fluxum. Take the comb with which she alone combed her head, and with which no other man has combed nor shall comb. Under the tree morbeam, there let her comb her hair; let her gather what is lost in the comb, and hang it on an upstanding twig of the morbeam, and again after a while, when clean, let her gather it from the twig and preserve it. That shall be a leechdom for her, for the one who there combeth her head.

7. At si hoc optaverit, ut menstrua fluant, let her comb her head again under the mulberry tree, and let her collect the hair that cleaveth upon the comb, and let her place it on a twig which is turned downwards, and let her collect it again; that is her leechdom.

8. If thou will that a woman be cleansed, who never might be clean, work her a salve from the hair, and dry it somewhat, and put it on her body; then shall she be cleansed.

[a] The words πρὸς πᾶσαν αἱμορῥαγίαν are clearly right. It was my duty to attempt to read the rest.

omitting half the word. [25] ænne, B. [26] aδúne, B. [27] -ɾan-, H., carelessly. [28] clæne, H. B. [29] beón, H. [30] óɾ, H. [31] áδɾiʒ, H. [32] líc, H.

II. Medicina de ceruo. [MS. O.]

Þiþ nædran[1] slite · heortes horn hafað mægen ælcne þætan to adrigenne ·[2] for þam hit man bruceþ on eagsealfe.[3]

Þiþ heafod safe heortes hornes axan[4] fif penega[5] gepæge[6] drinc[7] nim anne[8] sestes pines 7 tpegen pætenef nim þæs æghpylce dæge scenc[9] fulne 7 drince þes drenc eac[10] þambe sas gehaþenað.

Þiþ toþa pagunge heortes horn gebærnes 7 gecnucoð þa teð getrymeþ gif hit man pirlice bruceð.[11]

Þið pifes flepsan heortes horn to durte gebeaten 7[12] drince on pine sona him[13] býþ sel.

Þið pýrmas to cpellenne[14] heortes horn gebærnedne drince on hatum[15] pætene þa pýrmas he ácpelleð 7 út apeorpeþ.[16]

Nædran eac[17] to acpellanne[18] nim þæs hornes acxan[19] 7 stred þær hi sýn hi[20] fleoð sona on peg.

Þið pifa eaforðnýssum[21] þas uncýrte gnecas hatað hýrtem cepnizam · heortes hornes þæs smælertan durtes[22] bruce þrý[23] dagas on pines drince gif he[24] feforiz sý drince þonne on peasmum pætene · þ bið god læcecræft.

Þiþ miltan sase heortes horn gebærnedne þicge on gerpettum drince ·[25] he þa miltan adrigeð · 7 þ sas on peg afýrneþ.[26]

[1] nædrán, H. [2] -gg-, B.; ádr-, H. [3] æg-, H. [4] hórnes áxan, H. [5] pænega, H. B. [6] gepége, B. [7] drínc, H. [8] ænne, B. [9] scænc, B. [10] þæs drænc eác, H. [11] brúceð, B. [12] H. omits 7; but V. B. accept it. [13] hýre, B.; *πρὸς τὸ σημαινμενόον*. [14] acr-, H. [15] hátū, B. [16] út apýrreð, B. [15] eác, H. [18] -lenne, H. [19] axan, H. B. [20] þar hig sýn hig, B. [21] eafroð-, V.; -nesrū, B. [22] dústes, B. [23] þrig, B. [24] heo, more properly. [25] drínce, B. [26] gesýrneð, B.

Painting of a hart. II.

1. Against bite of snake;[a] a harts horn hath main *or power* to dry up every wet; hence it is used for an eye salve.

2. Against sore of head, drink by weight of five pennies[b] of ashes of harts horn; take one sextarius of wine, and two of water; take of this every day a cup full, and drink this drink. It also restraineth[c] sore of wamb.

3. Against wagging of teeth, harts horn burnt and pounded steadieth the teeth, if one wisely useth it.

4. Ad mulieris fluxum. Harts horn beaten to a dust, let her drink it in wine; soon she shall be well.

5. For worms, to kill them, drink burnt harts horn in hot water; it killeth and casteth out the worms.

6. Also to quell snakes, take ashes of the horn, and spread *them* where *the snakes* are; they soon flee away.

7. For the difficulties of women; this disorder[d] the Greeks hight ὑστερικὴ πνίξ, use the smallest dust of harts horn for three days in a drink of wine; if she be feverish, then let her drink it in warm water. That is a good leechcraft.

8. For sore of milt, take burnt harts horn in a sweetened drink; it shall dry up the milt, and put far away the sore.

[a] This title is in the MS. G., Latin: "Ad omnes homines;" "humores," ed. 1538.

[b] "Dragmam unam," Lat.

[c] "Sedat," Lat.

[d] "Nequissimi Græci," Lat., MS. G. But nequissimum uitium was the reading of ed. 1538.

Ꝑiꝺ tetep heoꝛtep hoꝛn[1] ȝebæꝛnebne menȝ[2] piꝺ eceꝺ ꝛmẏꝛe[3] miꝺ[4] þam hꝛæꝺlice him cẏmeþ bo̅t.

Ꞓꝛt piꝺ tetep oꝛ anꝺꝛlitan to̅ ꝺonne[5] heoꝛteſ hoꝛn ȝebæꝛnebne menȝ[6] piꝺ ele ꝛmẏꝛe[7] ⁊ þonne ꝑ be-ꝺꝛuȝuꝺ[8] sẏ eꝛt þu hit ȝenꝛa · ꝺo þiꝛ on ꝛunnan upȝanȝe[9] hꝛæꝺlice hit hæleþ.

Ꞓꝛt piꝺ þam ẏlcan heoꝛtep[10] hoꝛn ȝebæꝛnebne nigon[11] peneȝa[12] ȝepæȝe ꝺo þæꝛto ·[13] ⁊ ȝeꝛpẏꝛꝛep[14] oꝛ ꝛeolꝛꝛe ꝛẏx peninga[15] ȝepæȝe · ȝemenȝ[16] ⁊ ȝeȝniꝺ[17] ꝛpiþe pel ⁊ ȝepẏꝛc to clẏþan · ⁊ ꝛmẏꝛe[18] miꝺ hẏt hæleþ[19] pel ꝑ ꝛa̅ꝛ.

Ꝑiꝺ cẏꝛnlu patella · ꝑ ẏꝛ heoꝛtep heaȝoꝛꝛinꝺ[20] ȝiꝛ þu haꝛaꝛt miꝺ þe · ne̅ apiꝛaꝺ þe cẏꝛnlu ⁊ þa þe ǣꝛ[21] apiꝛon[22] miꝺ hẏꝛ æthꝛine · hẏ[23] on peȝ ȝepitaꝺ.

Ꝑiꝛ ȝemanan to̅ apeccanne Nim[24] heoꝛtep ꝛceallan[25] ꝺꝛẏȝ pẏꝛc to ꝺuꝛte ꝺo̅ hẏꝛ ꝺæl on pinep ꝺꝛinc ·[26] ꝑ apeccep[27] piꝛ ȝemanan[28] luꝛt.

[29] Ꝑiꝺ ꝑ ẏlce · nim heoꝛtep · ꝛcẏtel ⁊ cnuca to ꝺuſte · ꝺo on pinep · ꝺꝛu̅nc hẏt hælæꝺ · þæt ẏlce.

Ꝑiꝺ næꝺꝛan bite heoꝛtep ȝecẏnꝺlimu[30] ꝺꝛiȝ to ꝺuꝛte · ⁊ ȝeꝺo[31] ꝛoꝛan ꝺuꝛt þæꝛto[32] þꝛeoꝛa peninga[33]

[1] hoꝛ, H., from carelessness. [2] mænȝ, H. ; mænȝc, B. [3] ꝛmẏra, B. [4] ðæꝛmiꝺ, H. [5] ꝺónne, B. [6] mæng, H.; mænȝc, B. [7] ⁊ ꝛmẏꝛa, B. [8] beꝺꝛuncen, B. [9] súnnan úp-, H. [10] héoꝛtep, H. [11] nẏȝón, H. [12] pæneȝa, H. B. [13] þaꝛ, B. [14] ȝeſpeaꝛꝛeſ, B. [15] pæneȝa, H. B. [16] -mænȝ, H; -mæȝc, B., *so.* [17] ȝniꝺ, B., no ȝe. [18] ſmẏꝛa, B. [19] hæleð, B. [20] héaȝospínꝺ, H. [21] ǣꝛ, B. [22] apiſoń, H. [23] hiȝ, B. [24]ním, H. [25] ꝛcallan, B. [26] ꝺꝛénc, H. [27] apeceð, H. [28] -nán, H. ; -mánan, B. [29] This leechdom is not in V. The stops are in H. given throughout in this ænigmatic manner. [30] -leomo, H. [31] ȝeꝺó, H. [32] þaꝛ, B. [33] pæneȝa, H. B.

9. Against tetter, mingle with vinegar harts horn burnt; smear with that; quickly cometh bote *or amendment* to him.

10. Again, to get a tetter off the face, mingle with oil burnt harts horn; smear, and when that is dried, renew thou it again. Do this at the upgoing of the sun; quickly it healeth.

11. Again, for the same, apply thereto burnt harts horn by weight of nine pennies, and by weight of six pennies of the filing of silver, *that is, of litharge;*[a] mix and rub together very well, and work to a poultice, and smear therewith; it healeth the sore well.

12. Against churnels or kernels, *or swollen glands*, if thou hast with thee the patella,[b] that is, a harts cheek, the churnels will not arise, and those that before arose, at the touch of it, will depart away.

13. Ut coitus appetitus excitetur; sume cervi testiculos, siccatos ad pulverem redige, partemque in vini poculum indito; ita appetitum ad congressum cum muliere excitabis.

14. For that ilk; take a harts sharn, and pound it to dust; put *the dust* into a drink of wine; it will heal that ilk.

Painting of a snake.

15. Against bite of adder, dry to dust a harts membra genitalia, and add thereto dust of rose by

[a] Litharge is a gloss in MS. H.; "Spuma argenti," Lat.

[b] Patella is *knee cap:* the Latin adds, hoc est, genuinum, that is, grinder tooth. Of the signification of heaȝoþpinð, though Lye and Somner give no proofs, no one can have a doubt, who looks at the glossary printed by Somner, p. 70 b, line 12, and reads p. 71 a, line 33, with the necessary correction of þpinð for þpinð; þpinð is in the transcript by Junius, which is the original of the printed text; cf. also Wachter, ȝenas · heaȝaspen. gl. unpublished, also the Lorica. Articles 13, 14, are not in the Latin of MS. G.

ȝepæȝe on[1] ðrince ⁊ þicȝe on dæȝe ſceaſplice[2] ſe ðrenc[3] hæleþ nædran bite.

Þið ſtede ⁊ foſtȝebinde heoſtef hæſ[4] beoð ſpiðe ȝode mid to ſmeocanne piſmannum.

· Þið piſef ȝeeacnunȝe ban bið ſunden on heoſtef heoſtan hpilum[5] on hpiſe þ ylce[6] hýt ȝeȝeaſpað[7] ȝif ðu þ bán on piſmannef eaſm ahehſt[8] ȝeppiðeſt ſceaſplice hpæþe[9] heo ȝeeacnað.

Þið innoþa pſæce ⁊ ȝif ȝebind men býþ heoſtef meaſh ȝemýlted ſýle him on peaſmum pætefe hpæðlice hýt hæleþ.

Þið nædrena[10] aſliȝenȝe[11] heoſtef meaſh[12] ȝebæſned oð þ hýt ſmeoce oþþe þu hit mid þe hæbbe hit aſliȝeþ ða nædran.

Þið laðum lælum[13] ⁊ pommum[14] heoſtef ſmeoſo[15] ȝemýlted[16] ⁊ mid oftoſrcýllum[17] ȝecnucud[18] ⁊ ȝemenȝed[19] ⁊ to ſealſe ȝedon ⁊ onȝefeted[20] pundoſlice hýt hæleþ.

III. Medicina de wlpe. [MS. O.]

De uulpe testiculus eius dexter .. tritus et in potu superspersus amoris est potus mulieribus datus ; et sinister uiris. MS. H. margin.

Þið piſa eaſfoðnýſſum[21] þe on heoſa[22] inpeſdlicum[23] ſtopum eaſfeþu þſopiað foxef leoþu[24] ⁊ hif ſmeoſu[25] mid ealdon[26] ele ⁊ mid týſpan pýſc him to ſealſe do on[27] piſa ſtope hpaþe hit þa eaſfeþu ȝehæleþ.

Þið heafod ſafe þam ȝelice þe hýt hef buſan[28] ȝecpeden[29] ýf ſmyſe[30] þ heafod hýt hæleþ pundoſlice.

[1] ón, H. [2] ⁊ ſc–, H. [3] ðpænc, H.; ðpýnc, B. [4] hæſ, B. [5] hſilū, B.; þhilum, H., may be suspected of a late date. [6] þylce, H., carelessness? [7] –puð, H. [8] áhohſt, H., ⁊ is not given. [9] hpaðe, H. B. [10] nædpán, H. [11] –ȝce, H. B. [12] meaſȝ, H. [13] lǽlū, B. [14] ponnum, H. [15] ſmeſo, B.; ſmeſu, H. [16] ȝemýl, H., half a word. [17] ſtoſ–, V. [18] ȝecnocoð, B. [19] –mænȝ–, B. [20] onȝe-ſettte, H.; with fem. termination? [21] –neſſū, B. [22] hýſa, B. [23] –peaſð–, H. [24] hoðu, B.; hðu, H. [25] ſmeſa, H.; ſmeſu, B. [26] –ðan, H. [27] ón, H. [28] buſon, H. B. [29] cpeð, H., *quoth.* [30] ſmyſa, B.

weight of three pennies in a drink, and let *the sick* take of it on *the* day; the drink sharply healeth the adders bite.

16. For strangury and harmful binding,[a] harts hairs are very good for women, to smoke them therewith.

17. For a womans conception, a bone is found in a harts heart, sometimes in its belly; that same effects it; if thou hangest that bone on a womans arm, and tiest it sharply, rathely she conceiveth.

18. For pain of inwards, and if a man have binding *or constipation*,[b] give him a harts marrow melted in warm water; quickly it healeth.

19. For putting of snakes to flight, a harts marrow burnt till it smokes, or do thou have it with thee; it putteth the snakes to flight.

20. For loathly weals and flecks,[c] harts grease melted and pounded with oyster shells, and mixed up, and reduced to a salve, and applied; wonderfully it healeth.

III. *Painting of a fox.*

1. For troubles of women, who suffer troubles in their inward[d] places, work for them into a salve a foxes limbs and his grease, with old oil and with tar;[e] apply to the womens places; quickly it healeth the troubles.

2. For head sore, smear the head with the like to what is here above said; it healeth wondrously.

[a] "Ad stranguiriam et aborsum. Ex pilis ceruinis suffumigabis, et mulier sanabitur," Lat. MS. G. In the old English text I do not see that sense.

[b] "Ad intestinorum dolorem si turminata fuerint," Lat.; which has not the sense of our text: but *if the bowels be griped.*

[c] "Ad perniones," Lat., *chillblains.*

[d] "Inferioribus," Lat. MS. G.

[e] "Bitumine," Lat. "Loca" is a frequent eufemism.

Þið eaþena þaþe eft ȝelice þon[1] þe heþ buþan[2] ȝecpeden iþ ȝenim þa ýlcan þealfe hluttre ðnýpe on þ eaþe punðoþlice hýt hæleþ.

Þið miltan þaþe þoxeþ lunȝen[3] on[4] hattre æþcan ȝeþoden ·[5] ȝ æþ ȝecnucuð[6] ȝ to ðnence[7] ȝeðon þa miltan[8] hýt punðoþlice ȝehæleþ · þpa ðeþ hýþ liþeþ þ ýlce.

Þið peaþtan ȝenim þoxeþ þceallan[9] ȝeȝnið þniþe oft þæþmið[10] þa peaþtan hnaþe hýt hý[11] tobneceþ ȝ on peȝ aðeþ.

Þið neaþþne þpoþetunȝe · þoxeþ lunȝen ȝeþoden ȝ on ȝeþpettum pine ȝeðon · ȝ ȝeþealð punðoþlice hit hæleþ.

Þið þaþe cýþnlu[12] þoxeþ þceallan[13] ȝenim · ȝ ȝnið mið ȝelome hnaþe hi beoð hale.

Þið ȝomena[14] þaþe þoxeþ þína ȝenim ȝ on hunize ȝepæt ȝ ȝnið mið þa ȝoman þniþe oft · þona him býþ þel þæþ bnoceþ.

Þið heaþoð ece ȝenim þoxeþ ȝecýnð ýmþoh[15] þ heaþoð utan hnaþe þæþ heaþoðeþ[16] þáþ býþ apeȝ[17] aþýþþeð.

To piþ þinȝum þoxeþ tæȝleþ þe ýtemæþta ðæl on eaþm ā̆hanȝen þu ȝelýfeft þ þiþ þy to piþ þinȝum on býþmæþ[18] ȝeðon.

Þið liþ able ȝenim cpicenne[19] þox ȝ þeoð þ þa ban ane beon læþeð aþtiȝe[20] þæþin[21] ȝelomlice ȝ[22] in oþeþ bæð ðo he þpa þniþe oft · punðoþlice hit hæleþ ȝ æȝhpýlce[23] ȝeaþe · þýþne[24] þultum he him þceal[25]

[1] þon, H. omits. [2] buþon, B. [3] lucȝen, B. [4] ón, H. [5] ȝeþoðone, B. [6] ȝecnocoð, B. [7] ðnænce, H. [8] -tán, H. [9] þcallan, B. [10] þaþ, B. [11] hiȝ, B. [12] þaþelu with ne cý over written, H.: it would baffle conjecture. [13] þcallan, B. [14] ȝem-, H. [15] ýmb-, H. B. [16] heaþðeþ, H. B. [17] onpeȝ, H., an older form. [18] abýrmeþ, H., crasis of preposition; birmeþ, B. [19] cpicne, H. [20] ȝ þtiȝe, H. [21] þaþ, B. [22] ȝ, H. omits. [23] -hpyl, H., half a word. [24] þýþ, V., but þirne, B. H. [25] þ́eal, H.

3. For sore of ears; again, like what is here above said, take the same salve *when* clear; drip it into the ear; wondrously it healeth.

4. For sore of milt, a foxes lung sodden in hot ash, and pounded before *that*, and reduced to a drink, healeth wonderfully the milt; so doth his liver that ilk.

5. For warts,[a] take a foxes coillon; rub the warts very often therewith; quickly it breaketh them up, and removeth them away.

6. For oppressive hard drawn breathing,[b] a foxes lung sodden, and put into sweetened wine, and administered, wonderfully healeth.

7. For sore churnels,[c] take a foxes coillon, and rub often therewith; soon they will be hole.

8. For sore of fauces, take a foxes sinews,[d] and wet them in honey, and rub the fauces with them oft; soon *the sufferer* will be well of that plague.

9. For head ache, take a foxes naturam; surround the head on the outside; quickly the sore of the head will be banished far away.

10. Ad congressus cum muliere; the extremest end of a foxes tail hung upon the arm; thou believest that this is done for a mockery upon the sacra veneris.[e]

11. For disease of joints, take a living fox, and seethe him till the bones alone be left; let *the man* go down therein frequently, and into another bath; let him do so very oft; wonderfully it healeth; and

[a] "Ad parrotidas," Lat., *glandular swellings about the ears.*

[b] "Ad suspirium," Lat.

[c] "Ad inguinum dolorem." The same mistake in II. 12.

[d] "Renes," Lat.

[e] "Irritamentum ad coitum," Lat. MS. G.

ȝeȝeaɲɲian • ȝ ele ðo þæɲto[1] ðonne he hine ɾeoðe ȝ hiɲ þýɾɾum[2] ȝemete to þeaɲfe bɲuce.

Þið eaɲena ɾaɲe ȝenim foxeɾ[3] ȝeallan menc[4] pið ele ðɲýpe on þa eaɲan[5] hýt pel ȝehæleþ.

Þið eaȝena ðýmnýɾɾe ȝenim foxeɾ[6] ȝeallan ȝemencȝeð[7] mið ðoɲan hunɪȝe ȝ on eaȝan[8] ȝeðon[9] hýt hæleþ.[10]

Þið eaɲena ɾaɲe ȝenim foxeɾ[11] ȝelýnde ȝemýlteð ðɲýpe on þa eaɲan[12] him cýmð[13] ȝoð hæl.

Þið fot ppæce ȝiɾ ɾe inneɲa dæl þæɾ ɾceoɾ[14] býþ fixenhýð • ȝ ȝýf hit ɾý fotaðl ɾmýɲe[15] mið ele þa fet hý[16] habbaþ þæɾ þe leohtɲan ȝanȝ.[17]

IV. Medicina de lepore. [MS. O.]

Þið offeɲflæpe haɲan bɲæȝen on pine ȝeɾealð to ðɲence[18] pundoɲlice hýt beteþ.

Þiþ eaȝena ɾaɲe haɲan lunȝen onȝeɾeteð ȝ þæɲto[19] ȝeppiþen þ̄ ɾ̄aɾ býþ ȝehæleð.

Þið fotfpýlum ȝ ɾceþþum[20] haɲan lunȝen uɲan[21] on ȝ neoþan[22] toȝeppiþen pundoɲlice þa ȝonȝaɾ beoð ȝehæleðe.[23]

Ðam piɲum þe him hýɲa beoɲðoɲ losie haɲan heoɲtan aðɲiȝe ȝ[24] pýɾc to ðuſte ȝ þɲiddan dæl ɲecelɾeɾ ðuɾteɾ sýle ðɲincan ɾeoɾon daȝaɾ on ɾciɲum pine.

Þam þonne þe[25] hýt oft oðfealleþ xxx^{ti}ȝ[26] daȝa ȝe on pine ȝe on pýɲtunȝe.

[1] þaɲ, B.; þæɲto, H. [2] ðýɾum, H. B., more correctly. [3] ɾóxes, H. [4] mænȝc, B.; mænȝ, H. [5] ðæt eaɲe, H., singular number. [6] ɾóxeɾ, H. [7] –mænȝ–, H. B. [8] eaȝon, B. [9] ðo, B., imperative. [10] hælð, B. [11] ɾóxeɾ, H. [12] –ɲán, H. [13] cymeð, H. [14] ɾcoɾ, B. [15] ſmeɲa, B. [16] hiȝ, B. [17] ɾet, B., for ganȝ. [18] ðɲænce, H. [19] þaɲ, B. [20] scæþðum, H. B. [21] uɾon, B. [22] niðon, B. [23] –leð, H. [24] hý for ȝ, H. [25] þe þon̄ ðe, H. [26] tiȝ, H. B. omit.

every year he shall prepare himself this support, and let him add oil thereto, when he seetheth him; and let him use in this manner according to his need.

12. For sore of ears, take a foxes gall; mingle with oil; drip into the ears; it healeth well.

13. For dimness of eyes, take a foxes gall mingled with honey of dumble dore,[a] and applied to the eyes, it healeth.

14. For sore of ears, take foxes loin fat[b] melted; drop it into the ears; good health will come to them.

15. For acute pain of foot, if the inner part of the shoe be vixen hide; and if it be foot addle *or gout,* smear the feet with oil; they will have so much the lighter walk.

Painting of a hare. IV.

1. For oversleeping,[c] a hares brain in wine given for a drink; wonderfully it amendeth.

2. For sore of eyes, a hares lung set on and bound fast thereto; the sore will be healed.

3. For foot swellings and scathes, a hares lung bound on above and beneath; wonderfully the steps are healed.

4. [d] For the women, whose burthen *or fœtus* perishes, *by abortion,* dry a hares heart, and work it to dust, and a third part of frankincense dust; administer it to be drunk for seven days in clear wine.

5. To them whom this oft befalleth, *administer* for thirty days, either in wine, or in a preparation of worts.

[a] "Cum melle attico," Lat.; read as "attaci" by the Saxon.

[b] "Adeps," Lat.

[c] "Ad submegilos," Lat. This word is rightly interpreted in VIII. 12. Did our author read somniculosos?

[d] The Latin has differences.

Đonne þam piſum þe æfter beoriþre on ſumum ſtopum ſpincen þ ylce dō[1] to dpence[2] fæſtendum on peapmum pætepe ſona hýt býþ ȝehæled.

Þið eaȝena dýmnýſſe[3] hapan ȝeallan pið hunig ȝemencȝed[4] ȝ mid ȝeſmýſned þa eaȝan ȝebeoptiȝeaþ.[5]

Đam mannum þe ſpinclunȝe[6] þnopiað[7] hapan lunȝen ȝ ſeo liſer ſomod ȝemencȝed[8] ȝ feoper peneȝa[9] ȝepæȝe mýſtnan ȝ ðneopa beoper[10] ȝ aneſ hunigef þiſ ſceal beon apylled on ȝodum ecede • ȝ ſýþþan mid ȝeſpettton[11] pine ȝepefed • ȝ æfter þam ðpince[12] ſona hýt hæleþ.[13]

Þið blædpan[14] ſape hapan ſina ȝedpiýȝede ȝ mid fealte ȝebpæddе[15] ȝ ȝehýſtte ſceaf[16] on hiſ ðpinc[17] pundoplice hýt hæleþ.[18]

Þið attopicoppan bite hapan ſina ȝeȝýpe ȝ him ſýle þicȝan[19] eac hýt ip ældtæpe ȝýf hi mon hpeape ſpýlȝeþ • eac[20] pið plættan hi beoð ȝode ȝefodene.

Þiþ feallendum feaxe hapan pambe feoð oþþe bpæd on pannan on ȝodum ele ſmýpe[21] þ feax ȝ þ heafod þonne nimeþ þ feax[22] to ȝ ſeo fealf ȝenýdeð þ hýt peaxeþ.

To þan þ piſ cenne[23] pæpned cild hapan hpif[24] ȝedpýȝed[25] ȝ ȝefceafen[26] oðde ȝeȝnided on ðpinc ðpincen butu •[27] ȝif þ piſ ana hýt ðpinceþ ðonne cenð[28] heo andpiozinem ne býþ þ to nahte nafer ne fer ne piſ.

[1] þ þæt dó, H. [2] dpýnce, H. [3] -nefſe, B. [4] -mænȝ-, B. [5] -tiað, B. [6] ſpinȝ-, B. [7] þpópiað, B. [8] -mænȝed, H. B. [9] pæneȝa, H. B. [10] befopef, H. B., *of beaver;* V. shews erasures of the ſ. [11] -tū, H. [12] For ðpincan, plural, "sanabuntur." [13] hæld, B.; bid ȝehæled, H. [14] bp-, H. [15] -ȝede ȝebpæded, H. [16] fceapfa, B. [17] ðpínc, H. [18] hæld, H. [19] ðincȝan, H. [20] eác, H. [21] ſmefa, B. [22] fex, H. [23] cænne, H. B. [24] hpíf, H. [25] -ðpiȝȝ-, B. [26] ȝefcafen, B. [27] buto, H. [28] cænð, H.; cænneð, B.

6. Next for the women, who, after child-birth are ill at ease in some places; reduce that ilk to a drink, for them fasting, in warm water; soon *the case* will be healed.

7. For dimness of eyes, a hares gall mingled with honey, and smeared with, brighteneth the eyes.

8. For the men that suffer giddiness, a hares lung and the liver mingled together, and myrrh by weight of four pennies, and three of beer,[a] and one of honey; this shall be boiled in good vinegar, and subsequently infused with sweetened wine, and after that let them drink; soon it healeth.

9. For sore of bladder, shive into *the mans* drink a hares sinews,[b] dried, and roasted with salt, and fried; wonderfully it healeth.

10. For bite of spider, prepare a hares sinews,[c] and give them *the man* to eat; it is also good if one swallow them raw. Also they be good against nausea, if sodden.

11. For falling hair, seethe or dress on a pan in good oil a hares wamb; smear the hair and the head; then the hair holdeth on, and the salve compels that it shall grow.

12. In order that a woman may kindle a male child, a hares belly dried, and cut into shives *or slices,* or rubbed into a drink; let them both, *man and wife,* drink it: if the wife alone drinketh it, then will she kindle an ἀνδρογύνην; that is as naught, neither man nor woman.

[a] Beer, "Castorei," Latin.
[b] "Renes," Lat.
[c] "Renes," Latin.

Eft to þam ylcan hafan fceallan[1] pife æftef hýfe clænfunge fýle on pine ðfincan þonne cenð[2] heo pæpneð cild.

Fíf to geeacnigenne.[3] hafan cýflýbb[4] feopef peneza[5] gepæge fýle on pine ðfincan þam pife of pife. ⁊ þam pefe of pefe. ⁊ þonne ðon hýfa[6] gemanan. ⁊ æftef þon hý fofhæbben.[7] þonne hfaþe geeacnað[8] heo ⁊ fof mete[9] heo fceal fume hpýle fpamma bfucan. ⁊ fof bæð fmýfenýffe fundofhce heo geeacnaþ.

Fið fcofpionef bite ⁊ næðfan fhte hafan cýflýb gefealð on pinef ðfince þ pel gehæleþ.

Fið þ cildum butan[10] fafe teð pexen hafan bfæzen gefoden gnið gelome mið þa toð feoman hi beoð clæne ⁊ unfafe.

Fið pambe pfæce[11] genim hafan helan[12] bef on þinum heð clafe fundofhce hit hæleð.

Fið eazena fafe hafan lifef gefoden ýf god on pine to ðfincenne[13] ⁊ mið þam bfoþe ða eazan to[14] beþianne.

Ðam mannum[15] þe fþam þæfe teofan tide[16] ne gefeoð þæf ylcan ðfincef[17] fmýc[18] heofa eazan[19] on fon ⁊ mið þam bfoþe fecen. ⁊ þa life pæten ⁊ gniden ⁊ mið fmýfgen.[20]

Fið blod fýne gebæfneð hafan lifef ⁊ gegniden ⁊ on gefteðeð hfaþe hýt gefteilleþ.

[1] fcallan, B. [2] cænð, B. H. [3] -eacnenne, H. [4] cíf, B. [5] pæneza, H. B. [6] hýfe, B. [7] habban, B. [8] -eácn-, H. [9] met, B. [10] buton, B. [11] pfece, H. [12] hælan, H.; hælan, B. [13] gedfuncen, B., *if drunk*; ðfince, H., *drink it.* [14] beðigeanne, H. [15] manū, V. [16] tidé, H. [17] ðfincef, H. [18] fm̄ic, H. [19] eazon, B. [20] fmýfpen, V., with g over p; fmefpen, H.; fmýfigen, B.

13. Again, for that ilk, after her cleansing, give in wine to drink a hares coillons to the woman; then will she conceive a male child.

14. To make a woman pregnant, give to drink in wine a hares runnet by weight of four pennies,[a] to the woman from a female *hare,* to the man from a male *hare,* and then let them do their concubitus, and after that let them forbear; then quickly she will be pregnant; and for meat she shall for some while use mushrooms, and, instead of a bath, smearings; wonderfully she will be pregnant.

Painting of a scorpion.

15. For bite of scorpion and rent by snake, let *the man* drink a hares runnet administered in wine; that healeth well.

16. In order that for children their teeth may wax without sore, a hares brain sodden; rub frequently therewith the gums; they will be clean and unsore.

17. For pain of wamb, take heels[b] of hare, bear them on thy frock;[c] wonderfully it healeth.

18. For sore of eyes, a hares liver sodden is good to drink in wine, and to bathe the eyes with the broth.

19. For the men who from the tenth hour *of the day* see not, let them receive with their eyes the smoke of the same drink, and reek them with the broth; and let them wet the liver, and rub and smear therewith.

20. For blood running, hares liver burnt, and rubbed and spread on, quickly stilleth it.

[a] "Ad dragmas iiii., Latin.

[b] "Talum," Latin.

[c] "Uentrem," Latin. Whence Lye interprets hebclaþ, *ventrale;* it was however, as I learn from a gl. unpublished, a thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble.

v. [Medicina de caprea.]

Þið bloð þýne oþ nebbe fiþgin buccan þ ýþ puðu bucca oððe gat·[1] þæþ lýfeþ[2] gebrýtteð pið eceðe· ȝ on næþþýþl bertungen pundorlice hraþe hýt ðone blodþýnc gertilleþ.

To eagena beorhtnýrre[3] puðu buccan gealla[4] gemencgeð[5] pið felðbeona[6] hunige· ȝ ongermýrneð[7] reo beorhtnýſ him to cýmð.[8]

Þæt ylce mæg pið gomena rare gemeng[9] þonc geallan ȝ hunig toromne· hrin þa goman mið hýt hælð.[10]

To eallum uncýſtum þe on gomum beoð acenneð[11] puðugate geallan mið felð beona hunige gemengeð[12] þæþ[13] rceal eac[14] gelice apegen mýrre ȝ pipor ȝ cnoh reoð eall on pine[15] oþ þ hýt rý pel to realfe gerporht· rmýrne[16] þonne þa rapan goman mið ðaga gehpylce[17] oð þ hý[18] haligen.[19]

Þið eagena ðýmnerre puðu gate geallan ȝ lýtel pineþ meng[20] to romne rmýrne[21] mið ðripa þonne beoð hi[22] gehælede.[23]

Þið ðrophfagum andplatan[24] puðubuccan[25] geallan oððe gate gemencgeð[26] pið pætere· ȝ on germýrneð hraþe hit gelacnað.[27]

Þið nebcorn þe pexað[28] on þam andplatan rmýrne[29] mið gate geallan ealle þa nebcorn he of þam andplitan aclænrað ȝ ealne þone pom he geðýnnað.

[1] gát, B. [2] hrre, B. [3] -nerre, B. [4] -llan, H. [5] -mæng-, B. H. [6] -ner, B. [7] -rmer-, H. [8] cymeð, H. [9] -mæg, so, H.; -mængc, B. [10] hæleð, H. [11] acænneð, H. B. [12] -mæng-, B. [13] þar, B. [14] eác, H. [15] to romne, for on þ., H. [16] fmýrna, B. [17] -lcne, B. [18] hig, B. [19] halıen, H.; hálıgen, B. [20] mængc, H. B. [21] rmýrna, B. [22] hig, B. [23] hale, H.; *hole, whole.* [24] -plit-, H. [25] bucan, V.

v. *Painting of a common he goat.*

1. For blood running from the nose, a mountain buck, that is, a wood buck or goat, a liver of this, broken up with vinegar, and thrust into the nostril, wonderfully rathely it stilleth the blood running.

2. For brightness of eyes, gall of a wild buck mingled with field bees[a] honey, and smeared on; the brightness cometh to them.

3. That ilk may, *or, is strong,* against sore of fauces, mingle the gall and honey together; touch the fauces therewith; it healeth.

4. For all inconveniences that be produced in the fauces, a wood goats gall mingled with honey of field bees,[b] there shall *be added,* weighed to a like weight, myrrh, and pepper, and crocus, *or saffron;* seethe all in wine, till it be well wrought into a salve; then smear the sore chops therewith, each day, till that they heal.

5. For dimness of eyes, mingle together a wood goats gall and a little of wine; smear therewith thrice; then be they healed.

6. For a spotted face, a wood bucks gall, or a goats, mingled with water, and smeared on; quickly it cureth.

7. For granulations which wax upon the face, smear with goats gall; it will cleanse all the specks off the face, and diminish all the unsightlyness.

[a] "Cum melle attico," Latin.

[b] It, in the neuter, refers to the process, not the gall. Gall belongs to a verb suppressed.

[26] -mænȝ-, H. B. [27] Here H. fails us. [28] peaxað, B. [29] ſmẏþa, B.

Wið eaxena sæce ȝ sweȝe wudu ȝate ȝealla mid neowum[1] ele oððe æppeles seape plæc ȝemencȝeð[2] ȝ on þa eaxan ȝedon hýt hæleþ.[3]

Wið toþ ece wudu ȝate ȝeallan mencȝ[4] wið ele smýre[5] mid sweþe ȝelome þonne beoð hi[6] hale.

Wið heafod[7] býlȝes sæce oððe wunde sweȝate ȝeallan menȝ[8] wið hunig do to þam sæce hit hæleþ wel.

To wixes willan þæs buccan ȝeallan menȝ[8] wið necels · ȝ wið netelan sæd · smýre[9] þone teoxs mid æs soxan to þæs nest ȝemanan · þ wix onfehð[10] þæs willan on ðam hæmede.

Þý læs cild sý hreoxende þ is fýlle seoc oþþe scinlac mete fýreȝate bræȝen teoh þurh ȝýldenne hring[11] sýle þam childe swelȝan æs þam hýt meolc onbýrȝe hýt býþ ȝehæled.[12]

VI. [Medicina de hirco.]

Wið homum nim ȝate horn ȝ leȝe to fýre þ he býrne on fýre[13] do þonne of þa scýlle on nipe fæt cnuca hýt þonne swiþe wið sceaxpum ecede · do on þa homan oþ þ hý hale syn.

To slæpe ȝate horn under heafod ȝelæd[14] seccan[15] he on slæpe[16] ȝecýrreþ.

[1] nýpū, B. [2] –mænȝeð, B. [3] hæleð, B. [4] mænȝc, B. [5] smýra, B. [6] hiȝ, B. [7] hýrð, B. [8] mænge, B., twice. [9] smýra, B. [10] onfeh, V. [11] hríne, B. [12] B. omits these words. [13] sýre, thus, MS. O; syrle, V. [14] ȝeléð, B. [15] sæccan, B. [16] slæp, B.

8. For sore of ears, and sounding *in them*, a wood goats gall mingled with new oil, or with apples juice,[a] and lukewarm; put into the ears; it healeth *them*.

9. For tooth ache, mingle a wood goats gall with oil; smear very frequently with that; then they, *the teeth*, shall be hole.

10. For sore or wound of the orchis bag,[b] mingle a mountain goats gall with honey; apply to the sore; it healeth well.

11. [c] Ad mulieris voluptatem *augendam;* cum ture capreoli fel commisceto, et cum urticæ semine; hoc unge veretrum ante quam ad tori concubitum iverint; sic in ista copulatione mulier voluptatem percipiet.

12. Lest a child be falling, that is, be sick of *epilepsy*, the falling sickness, or dream of an apparition, draw a mountain goats brain through a golden ring; give it to the child to swallow before it tastes milk; it will be healed.

VI. *Painting of a goat, a he goat.*

1. For erysipelatous inflammations, take a goats horn, and lay it to the fire, so that it may burn at the fire; then remove the incrustations to a new vessel; then pound it thoroughly along with sharp acid; apply to the erysipelatous eruptions, till they be hole.

2. To get sleep, a goats horn laid under the head turneth waking into sleep.

[a] "Porri," Latin; read as pomi.

[b] "Ad ueretri exulcerationes," Latin misunderstood; see viii. 2.

[c] This article is not found in the Latin. It is Latinized pudoris causa.

[d] "Ad sacrum ignem," Lat.

Wið cýnnla sare smeoc þone man mid gate hæsum[1] hnaþe he byþ þæs sares hal.

Wið bloðryne of nosum aðryg gate blod ⁊ gnid to ðuste do on þ næsþýrl[2] hýt wiðstandeþ.

Wið eagena hætan ⁊ stice · nipe gate cýse ofergeseted mid þa eagbræpas him býþ hræðlice bot.

Wið heafod ece nipe gate cýse þæsto gepniþen hýt hæleþ.[3]

Wið fot adle gate cýse nipe ongelegð þ fær gehðegað.

Wið næðran slite sceaf[4] gate hosn on þry[5] scenceas ·[6] ⁊ þase ylcan gate meolc wið pine gemencgede[7] on þry[8] siþas ðrince · sýllice hýt[9] þ attor torceaðeþ.[10]

Wið innoðes flepran gate hosn gesceafen[11] ⁊ wið hunige gemencgeð[12] ⁊ gegnideu[13] ⁊ æftes þam geþigeð þæne[14] pambe flepran he fornþrýceð.[15]

Wið hneofe[16] ⁊ wið torlogen lic genim þ pætes þe innan gæt býþ · ⁊ heo hpilum[17] ut geoteð menge[18] þone pætan wið[19] hunige ⁊ sealte ⁊ sýmle on æfenne his heafod[20] ⁊ his lic mid þý þpea[21] ⁊ gnide.[22]

Wið innoðes heaðonýsse[23] sua hpæt sua he ete[24] menge[25] wið þone pætan · ⁊ þone ylcan ðrince wið þæs innoðes heaðonýsse[26] þ seo getogene pamb sý alýsed ·[27] sua he mæ ðrinceð sua hýt fuliðor clænsað.

Wið þone pætan do him eac ðrince[28] gate blod pel þ hýne hæleþ.

[1] hæsū, B. [2] nos, B. [3] hælð, B. [4] scaf, B. [5] þrig, B. [6] scæncaf, B. [7] –mængc–, B. [8] þrig, B. [9] hýt, B. omits. [10] torcaceð, B. [11] gescafen, B. [12] –mængc, B. [13] gecpeden, V. [14] þafe, B. [15] þpicceð, B. [16] Read hneofle. [17] hpilon, B. [18] mængce, B. [19] mid, B. [20] héafod, B. [21] þpéa, B. [22] gnide, B. [23] –nesse, B. [24] ete is omitted in V. [25] mængce, B. [26] –nesse, B. [27] onlýsed· B. [28] ðrincan, B.

3. For sore of churnels,[a] smoke the man with goats hairs; rathely he will be hole of that sore.

4. For blood running from the nose, dry goats blood and rub it down to dust; apply that to the nostril; it withstandeth.

5. For heat and pricking of eyes, new goats cheese set upon the eyes with the eyelids; quickly will be amends for him, *the man.*

6. For head ache, a new goats cheese thereto bound; it healeth.

7. For foot disease,[b] a new goats cheese laid on relieveth the sore.

Painting of a snake.

8. For bite of snake, shave off shavings of a goats horn into three cups, and let *the man* drink at three times milk of the same goat mingled with wine; rarely doth it scatter the venom.

9. For flux of inwards, a goats horn shaven and mingled with honey, and rubbed *fine,* and after that swallowed, suppresses the flux of the wamb.

10. For leprosy,[c] and for a beaten body, take the water which is inside a goat, and which it at whiles outpoureth; mingle the wet with honey and salt, and always at even wash, and rub *the mans* head and his body with that.

11. For hardness of the inwards,[d] whatsoever he eateth let him mingle with the wet, and let him drink the same for hardness of the inwards, that the tightened wamb may be relieved; according as he more drinketh, so it further cleanseth.

12. Against the *evil* humour, have him drink goats blood; that will well heal him.

[a] "Inguinum," Latin,
[b] "Ad pedum dolorem," Latin.
[c] "Ad peduclosos," Latin.
[d] "Uentrem strictum," Lat.

Gif mnoð þinde nim gate blod mid hine smeorpe •[1] ⁊ beiene grýta[2] gemeng[3] ⁊ on pambe utan geprið pundorlice hýt hælþ.[4]

Þið ælcef cýnnef næddran bite gate smeoro[5] ⁊ hýne torð ⁊ peax mýlt • ⁊ gemeng[6] toromne pýne sra hit man gehal forsrpelgan mæge onfo se þe him ðearf sý þonne bið he gehæled.

Þe[7] man se þe him seo pætel adl gæten smeoro[8] geþýð to porlum spelge ⁊ drince[9] mid cealð pætel ⁊ somoð spelge ⁊ drince[9] æftel[10] þam gate blod hým býþ hræd bot.

[11]ðrince eft buccan micgan ⁊ ete nafdef eaf • ⁊ pælþýhte moran seloft ýf se micga[12] þ he sý oftoft mid feded.

Þið eafena safe gate micgan do on þ eafe þ sãf gelidigað gif þæf[13] þýrmf inne bið hýt þ ût apýrþð.

Þið cýnnlu gate torð menge[14] þið hunige smýne[15] mid sona bið sel.

Þið þeoh þræce gate torð cneð sprýþe þ hýt sý spýlce sealf • ⁊ smýne[16] mid þa þeoh sona hý beoð hale.

Þið liþa safe nim gate torð meng[17] þið sceaspum ecede ⁊ smýne[18] mid • pel hýt hæleþ • ⁊ smeoce[19] mid hæþe ⁊ þ ýlce on pine drince.

Þið cancre gate torð gemenged[20] þið hunige ⁊ on þa punde gedon[21] hnaþe hýt hæleþ.

Þið sprýlaf gate torð smýne[22]. mid þa sprýlaf hýt

[1] smeppe, B. [2] gnitta, B. [3] gemænc, B. [4] hæleð, B.; V. has hælþ. [5] smero, B. [6] –mæng, B. [7] Se, B. The þ in V. is a rubric letter. [8] smero, B. [9] B. omits from drince to drince. [10] æftt̄, B. [11] V. omits D. [12] migga, B. [13] þar, B. [14] mænge, B. [15] smýna, B. [16] smýna, B. [17] mænge, B. [18] smýna, B. [19] smoca, B. [20] –mængd–, B. [21] gedón, B. [22] smýna, B.

13. If the inwards puff up, take goats blood with grease[a] of the same, and mingle barley groats, and bind *this* outside on the wamb; wonderfully it healeth.

14. For bite of any sort of serpent, melt goats grease, and her turd[b] and wax, and mingle together; work it up, so that a man may swallow it hole; let him, who hath need thereof, lay hold[c] thereon; then shall he be healed.

15. Let the man on whom may be water addle *or dropsy*, swallow goats grease squeezed to pills, and let him drink therewith cold water, and let him at the same time swallow, and after that drink goats blood;[d] he will soon have amends.

16. Again, let him drink bucks mie, and eat nards ear, *or spike nard*, and more *or root* of wall wort; best is the mie, that he be very often fed therewith.[e]

17. For sore of ears, apply goats mie to the ear; it relieveth the sore; if ratten be therein, it casteth that out.

18. Against churnels, mingle a goats turd with honey; smear therewith; soon it will be better.

19. For thigh pains, knead thoroughly a goats turd, so that it be as it were salve, and smear the thighs therewith; soon they be hole.

20. For sore of joints, take goats turd, mingle with sharp acid, and smear therewith, it healeth well; and smoke with heath, and drink the same in wine.

21. For cancer, a goats turd mingled with honey, and applied to the wound; quickly it healeth.

22. Against swellings, a goats turd; smear there-

[a] "Cum resina et polline," Lat.
[b] "Sandaraca," Lat.
[c] "Accipiat," Lat.
[d] "Lotium," Latin.
[e] "Melius est lotium si idem (ebulum) pasti fuerint," Lat.

hý todpiꝼð · �. zehæleþ ·[1] �. zedeþ þ hý[2] eꝼt ne apiꝼað.

Þið ꝼina zetoze zate topð menz[3] pið ecede ꝼ ꝼmýꝼe[4] mid þ ꝼáꝼ hýt hælþ.

Þið ꝼꝼpinzum[5] zate topð menz[6] pið hunize ꝼmýꝼe[7] ꝼ on zeleze eac þa ꝼꝼpinzaꝼ þe beoð on manneꝼ innoðe acenned[8] hýt todpiꝼeþ.

Gate zeallan on pine zedpuncen piꝼa halan[9] him oꝼadeþ ꝼ hi[10] zehæleþ.

[VII.] Medicina [*de*] ariete. [MS. O.]

Þiþ peapꝼaꝼ ꝼ pið ꝼpýlaꝼ blacu ꝼammeꝼ pul[11] on pætepe zedýꝼed ꝼ æꝼteꝼ þam on ele · ꝼ ꝼýþþan[12] aled[13] on þa ꝼaꝼan ꝼtope · þ ꝼaꝼ heo on pez[14] aꝼýꝼꝼeþ ꝼ zýꝼ hýt bið mid zepeced þa toꝼhtenan punda heo ꝼoꝼþꝼýcceþ.

Þa peapꝼaꝼ ꝼ ða ꝼpýlaꝼ þe beoð on manneꝼ handum oðde on oþꝼum limum oðde ýmb þone utzanz ꝼmýꝼe[15] mid þam pætan þe dꝼype oꝼ[16] healꝼꝼodenꝼe[17] ꝼammeꝼ lunzenne[18] hꝼaþe heo hý[19] onpez[20] aꝼýꝼꝼeð.

Þið pundꝼꝼpinzum ꝼ[21] anplatan ꝼammeꝼ lunzen ꝼmel[23] to coꝼꝼen ꝼ to þam ꝼaꝼe zeled[22] ꝼona hýt zehælþ.

Þið ꝼcuꝼꝼum ꝼammeꝼ ꝼmeoꝼu[24] ꝼ menz[25] ðæꝼto[26] ꝼot[27] ꝼ realt ꝼ ꝼand ꝼ hýt pulla on pez · ꝼ æꝼteꝼ ꝼmýꝼe[28] hýt býþ eꝼt liðꝼe.

[1] zehæleð, B. [2] hiz, B. [3] mænzc, B. [4] ꝼmýꝼa, B.
[5] ſꝼpinzaꝼ, B. [6] mænzc, B. [7] ꝼmýꝼa, B. [8] acænneð, B.
[9] I would read hamlan. [10] híz, B. [11] pull, B. [12] ꝼiðð, B.
[13] aléð, B. [14] apez, B., the preposition coalescing. [15] ſmyꝼa, B.
[16] oꝼ h., V. omits. [17] ꝼoðenan, B. [18] lúnzene, B. [19] hiz, B.
[20] apez, B. [21] Read on ? or add a word? [22] ꝼmæl, B.
[23] zeléð, B. [24] ꝼmeꝼu, B. [25] mænzc, B. [26] þaꝼ, B.
[27] ꝼót, B. [28] ſmýꝼa, B.

with the swellings; it driveth them away, and healeth them, and bringeth about that they arise not again.

23. For tugging of sinews, *or spasm,* mingle a goats turd with vinegar, and smear therewith; it healeth the sore.

24. Against carbuncles, mingle a goats turd with honey; smear, and lay on. It also driveth away the ulcers which be on a mans inwards.

25. Goats gall, drunken in wine, removes womens afterbirth for them, and healeth them.

VII. *Painting of a ram.*

1. Against ulcerations of the skin, and against swellings, black rams wool dipped in water, and after that in oil, and then laid on the sore place,[a] removes away the sore, and if *the sore* is reeked, *or fumigated,* therewith, it contracts lacerated wounds.

2. [b] Against ulcerations of the skin, and the swellings which be on a mans hands, or on other limbs, or about the anus,[c] smear with the wet which droppeth from a half sodden lung of a ram; quickly it removes them away.

3. For ulcerous wounds on the face,[d] a rams lung carven up small and laid to the sore, soon healeth it.

4. For scurfs; rams grease; and mingle[e] therewith soot, and salt and sand, and wipe it away with wool, and afterwards smear; it will be after this smoother.

[a] "Ad locorum dolorem," Lat.; a euphemism; and "prolapsa uulnera," properly "prolapsam uuluam," as in ed. 1539.

[b] "Ad glauculos et cauculos," Lat., also "clauculos," which, as appears in the same MS., fol. 68, is calculos.

[c] "Aut in ueretro," Lat., see Quadr., v. 10.

[d] "Ad liuores et sugillationes," Lat.

[e] "Admixta sandaraca," Lat.

[VIII.] Medicina de apro. [MS. O.]

Wið ælc wæs bæres bræzen zesoden ⁊ to drence zesoliht[1] on wine ealle wæs hit zelicezaþ.

Wið hæþena[2] wæte ⁊ teolwes bæres bræzen menz[3] wið hunz ⁊ wið on wundorlice hit hæleþ.

Wið næddran[4] bite bæres bræzen zesoden ⁊ zemenczed[5] wið hunz wundorlice hit zehæleþ.

Eft wið wætum ⁊ zewundedum[6] wotum bæres lunzen zebeaten wiðe wmale ⁊ wið hunz zemenzed[7] ⁊ to wealfe[8] zedon hwæþe heo þ wæs zehæleþ.

Wið innoðes flewan nime[9] bæres liffe fyrhe to drence[10] on wine ⁊ þonne drince[11] wona him bið wel.

[12]Onæs on weg to adonne[13] nim bæres liffe • ⁊ wrecfe apuldrewunde fyl tosomne on wine zemenzed •[14] ⁊ drince hwaðe hit[15] fleoð on weg fram him.

Gif earan fyn innan wæte ⁊ þær[16] fyrmð[17] fy ondō þa ylcan wealfe heo yt sfyþe zoð to þam.

Wesed fylla to zefremmanne nime bæres zeallan ⁊ smyrne[18] mid þone teolh ⁊ þa hæþan[19] þonne haswð he mycelne lust.

Wið fylle weocum men bæres sceallan[20] fyrhe to drence[21] on wine oðde on wætere • we drenc[22] hyne zehæleþ.

Wið spirdan[23] ⁊ plættan ⁊ hnappunze zenim bæres zelynde ⁊ weoð on þrim wetrum[24] wæteres oþ þ we

[1] ȝsorh, V. [2] hyrðena, B. [3] mænzc, B. [4] næddrena, B., plural. [5] -mænz-, B. [6] -dodū, B. [7] -mænz-, B. [8] wealte, V. [9] nife, O. [10] drince, B. [11] drínce, B. [12] O, the rubricator of V. omitted. [13] adonne, B., with a inserted. [14] -mænz-, B. [15] hiz, B. [16] þar, B. [17] worms, B. [18] smyrna, B. [19] hyrðan, B. [20] scallan, B. [21] drynce, B. [22] dren, V.; drync, B. [23] spirdan, O. [24] rystres, B.

VIII. *Drawing of a boar.*

1. For every sore, a boars brain sodden and wrought to a drink in wine alleviateth all the sore.

2. For sore of the coillons and of the yard,[a] mingle a boars brain with honey, and bind it on; wonderfully it healeth.

Drawing of a snake.

3. For bite of snake, a boars brain sodden and mingled with honey, wonderfully healeth.

4. Again, for sore and wounded feet, a boars lung beaten very small, and mingled with honey, and reduced to a salve; quickly *this salve* healeth the sore.

5. For flux of inwards, work to a drink in wine a new liver of boar, and then let *the man* drink; it will soon be well with him.

6. To do away the seams of wounds,[b] take a boars liver, and some sweet apple-tree rind;[c] boil them together in wine, when mingled, and let *the man* drink; quickly they flee away from him.

7. If ears are within sore, and matter be there, apply the same salve; it is very good for that.

8. [d] Ut viri voluptas perficiatur, sume apri fel, quo unge penem et testiculos; ita ingentem libidinem habebit.

9. For a man who has the falling sickness, work to a drink a boars coillons in wine or in water; the drink will heal him.

10. Against spewing and nausea, and napping, take boars suet, and seethe in three sextariuses[e] of water

[a] "Ad ueretri dolorem," Lat.; misunderstood in VII. 2., v. 10.

[b] "Flegmata," Lat.

[c] "Mali punici," Lat.

[d] This article is not found in the Latin; it is here latinized quo minus erubescamus.

[e] "Eminis," Lat., that is, heminis.

ðꝛiddа[1] ðæl ꝛý bepeallen ðo þæꝛto[2] baꝛeꝛ ꝑam[3] ⁊ ðꝛince he býþ hal · ⁊ he sýlꝑ punðꝛað ⁊ peneð ꝓ hýt ꝛý oþeꝛ læcedom ꝓ he ðꝛanc.

Þið ꝛtede · ⁊ þið blæddꝛan ꝛaꝛe ȝenim eoꝑeꝛeꝛ blæðꝛan mid þam micȝan aheꝑe upp · ⁊ abid oþ ꝓ ꝛe þæta oꝑ aꝑlozen[4] ꝛý ꝛeoð ýðdan ⁊ ýle etan þam þe eaꝛꝑoþo þꝛopie[5] punðoꝛlice hit ȝehæleþ.

Þam þe undeꝛ hý[6] miȝað baꝛeꝛ blædꝛe ȝebꝛædeð[7] ⁊ ȝeꝛealð to etanne þa unhæle[8] heo ȝehælþ.

Þið homum[9] baꝛeꝛ ꝛceaꝛn[10] ⁊ ꝛpeꝑel ȝeȝnoden on pine ⁊ ȝelome ðꝛince þa homan hýt beteþ.[11]

IX. Medi[*ci*]na [*de*] lupo. [O.]

Þiþ ðeoꝑulꝛeocnýꝛꝛe[12] ⁊ þið ýꝑelꝛe ȝeꝛihðe pulꝑeꝛ[13] ꝑlæꝛc pel ȝetapoð ·[14] ⁊ ȝeꝛoden ꝛýle etan ðam þe þeaꝛꝑ ꝛý · þa ꝛcinlac þe him æꝛ æt ýþon ne ȝeunꝛtillað hý[15] hine.

To ꝛlæpe[16] pulꝑeꝛ heaꝑoð leȝe undeꝛ þone pýle ꝛe unhala ꝛlæpeþ.[17]

Giꝑ þu ȝeꝛýxt[18] pulꝑeꝛ ꝛpoꝛ æꝛ[19] þonne hýne · ne ȝeꝛceþþeð[20] he þe ȝiꝑ ðu haꝑaꝛt[21] mið þe pulꝑeꝛ hꝛycȝ hæꝛ[22] ⁊ tæȝl hæꝛ þa ýtemæꝛtan on ꝛiðꝑæte butan ꝑýꝛhtu þu ðone ꝛið ȝeꝑꝛemeꝛt ac ꝛe pulꝑ ꝛoꝛȝað ymbe hiꝛ[23] ꝛið.

[1] ꝓ þrmðan, O. [2] þaꝛ, B. [3] ꝑám, B. [4] aꝑlopen, B. [5] -þiȝe, B. [6] hiȝ, B. [7] -bꝛæð-, B. [8] -leð, B. [9] oman, O. [10] ꝛceaꝛu, V. [11] ȝebeteð, B. [12] -neꝛꝛe, B. [13] ꝛulfeꝛ, O., and so on. [14] ȝetápoð, B. [15] hiȝ, B. [16] ꝛlæpe, B. A later hand in V. has interlined hundeꝛ, but ꝛulꝛeꝛ is required, and so B. [17] unhála ſlæpeð, B. [18] ȝeꝛihꝛt, B. [19] æꝛ, B. [20] ꝛcæðdeð, B. [21] háꝛaꝛt, B. [22] hæꝛ, B. [23] hiꝛ, B., but V. omits.

till that the third part is boiled away; add thereto boars foam, and let *the man* drink; he will be hole. And he himself will wonder, and will ween that it be some other leechdom that he drank.

11. For strangury and sore of bladder, take a boars bladder with the mie, heave it up, and abide until that the wet is flown off; afterwards seethe it, and give it to eat to him who suffers the trouble; wonderfully it healeth.

12. For them who mie under them, *and cannot retain,* a boars bladder roasted and given to be eaten, healeth the misease.

13. For erysipelatous inflammations,[a] let *the man* drink frequently a boars sharn and sulphur rubbed down into wine; it amendeth the erysipelatous eruptions.

IX. *Painting of a wolf.*

1. For devil sickness and for an ill sight,[b] give to eat a wolfs flesh, well dressed[c] and sodden, to him who is in need of it; the apparitions which ere appeared to him, shall not disquiet him.

2. For sleep, lay a wolfs head under the pillow; the unhealthy shall sleep.

3. If thou seest a wolfs spoor ere than thou seest him, he will not scathe thee, if thou hast with thee a wolfs ridge (*back*) hair, and tail hair, the extremest part thereof, on thy journey; without fright thou shalt perform the journey, and the wolf shall sorrow about his journey.

[a] "Ad coxios," Lat., *having sciatica,* from Coxa, *hip.* "Coxus, claudus," (Du Cange). "Coxendica," Ed. Sexti, 1539.

[b] "Umbrosos," also, "a demonibus uel umbris quæ per fantasmata apparent," Lat.

[c] "Conditam," Lat., *seasoned.*

Gaʒþræc on þeʒ to donne ʒenim pulfeþ þýþre eaʒe · ⁊ hýt toþtinʒ[1] ⁊ ʒeþniþ to ðam eaʒon hit ʒepanaþ þ þaþ ʒýf hýt ʒelomlice þæfmiþ[2] ʒefmýþeþ býþ.

Þiþ miltþræce cpicef hundef miltre abfeþ of þýfe to ðfience[3] on pine fýle ðfincan hýt hæleþ.[4] Sume nimaþ hpelpef ıNýlfe[5] ⁊ þniðaþ on.

Þiþ piþefpeafð hæf onpeʒ to adonne ʒif þu nimeft pulfef meafh ⁊ fmýfeft[6] miþ hpaðe ða ftope þe þa hæf beoð of apulluþ[7] ne ʒeþafaþ feo fmýfunʒ þ hý eft pexen.

Se pifman fe þe[8] hæbbe deaþ beafn on innoðe · ʒif he[9] ðfinceð pýlfene meolc miþ pine ⁊ hunize ʒemenʒeþ[10] ʒelice efne fona hýt hælð.

Biccean[11] meolc ʒif ðu ʒelome cilda toð feoman[12] miþ fmýfeft ·[13] ⁊ æthfineft butan[14] faſe hý pexaþ.[15]

Þeafþaf ⁊ peaftan on þeʒ to donne nim pulle ⁊ þæt miþ biccean hlonde þniþ on þa peaftan ⁊ on þa þeafþaf hnaþe hi beoð apeʒe.

Þam mannum þe maʒon hpon[16] ʒehýfan hundef[17] ʒelýnde ⁊ þefmodef feap miþ ealdum ele ʒemýlt ðfýp on þ eafe[18] hýt þa deafan ʒebeteþ.

Þiþ þedef[19] hundef flite nim þa pýfmaf þe beoð undefi þede hundef tunʒan fniþ on þeʒ ymb læd utan fic tfeop fýle þam þe tofliten fý he biþ fona hal.

[20]Þiþ feforfe nim blæcef hundef deadef þone fpýþfan foten fceancan[21] hoh[22] on eafm he tofceaceð[23] þone feforf.

[1] ſtínʒ, B. [2] þaf, B. [3] ðfýnce, B. [4] hǽleð, B. [5] milte, B., for ınýlfe. [6] fmýfaft, B. [7] -loð, B. [8] þat, O., *qui*. [9] heo, O. [10] -mænʒ-, B. [11] Biccan, B. [12] hpéoman, B. [13] -þaft, B. [14] -ton, B. [15] peaxað, B. [16] hpón, B. [17] húndef, B. [18] ćafe, B. [19] þede, B. [20] *F*. in B. is omitted. [21] fotfcancan, B. [22] hóh, B. [23] fcacað, B.

4. To remove away eye pain,[a] take a wolfs right eye, and prick it to pieces, and bind it to the *suffering* eye; it maketh the sore to wane, if it frequently be smeared therewith.

5. For milt pain, snatch away the milt of a living hound, work it to a drink in wine, administer it to be drunk; it healeth. Some take a whelps intestines[b] and bind them on.

6. For contrarious hairs, to do away with them, if thou takest a wolfs marrow[c] and smearest therewith suddenly the places from which the hairs have been pulled, the smearing alloweth not that they again wax.

7. The woman who may have a dead bairn in her inwards, if she drinketh wolfs milk mingled with wine and honey in like quantities, soon it healeth.

8. If thou frequently smearest and touchest childrens gums with bitches milk, the teeth wax without sore.

9. To do away callosities and warts, take wool and wet it with bitches stale, bind it on the warts and on the callosities; quickly they be away.

10. For the men who hear but little, melt with old oil, hounds suet and juice of wormwood; drop it into the ear, it amendeth the deaf.

11. For tear of mad hound, take the worms which be under a mad hounds tongue, snip them away, lead them round about a fig tree, give them to him who hath been rent; he will be soon hole.

12.[d] For a fever, take the right foot shank of a black dead hound, hang it on the arm; it shaketh off the fever.

[a] "Ad glaucomata," Lat.

[b] "Incisum fissumque catulum," Lat.

[c] "Laccanicus," Lat. "Lacca, *sura, tibia*," Du Cange. Lucanicam hardly.

[d] Arts. 12 to 18 are not in the Latin.

Þarna ðe þ ðu ne miȝe þæp[1] ye hund ȝemah yume men yecȝað þ þæp[1] oncýynne mannep lichama þ he ne mæȝe þonne he cýmeþ to hiy pipe hýne miþ ȝepeptan.

Scinpeocum men pýnc ðpenc[2] of hpitep[3] hundep þoptе on bitepe leȝe pundopnlice hýt hæleð.

Wnite y pynmap on peȝ to ðonne ðe on cilðum beoð· bæpn hundep ðopt y ȝniþ ymale menȝe[4] pið huniȝe· y ymýpe[5] miþ· peo pelf[6] aðeþ ða pýnmap on peȝ· nim eac þ ȝnæp þæp[7] hund ȝeðpiteþ cnuca pnið on hnaðe[8] hyt hælð.[9]

Pið pætep aðle nim ðniȝne hundep þoft pýnc to ðnence[10] he hæleð pætep peoce.

Ðneonȝ on[11] peȝ to ðonne hpitef hundef þoft ȝecnucaðne[12] to ðuyte y ȝemenȝeð[13] pið meolope[14] y to cicle abacen ýle etan þam untpuman men æp þæne[15] tiðe hýy tocýmey ypa[16] on ðæȝe ypa on nihte ypæþep[17] hýt ý hiy toȝan bið ðeaple ytpanȝ· y æftep þam he lýtlað y on peȝ ȝepiteþ.

Pið pætep aðle hundep ypipþan leȝe y pnið on þam innoðe þuph þone utȝanȝ seo pætep aðl ut[18] aflopeð.

X. *Medicina de leone.*

Ða þe ycinlac þnopien etan leonflæyc ne þnopiað hý[19] ofep þ æniȝ ycinlac.

Pið eapena yape nim leon ȝelýnðe[20] mýlt on ycýlle ðnýpe[21] on þ eape yona him býþ yel.

[1] þap, B., twice. [2] ðpýnc, B. [3] hpítep, B. [4] mænȝc, B. [5] ſmýpa, B. [6] ycalf, B. [7] þap, B. [8] hpæðe, B. [9] hæleð, B. [10] ðpince, B. [11] ðneoph ón, B. [12] ȝecnocoðne, B. [13] ȝemænȝeð, B.; ȝemenȝen, V. [14] melupe, B. [15] þæp, V.; þape, B. [16] ypa, V. [17] ypa hþep, B. [18] út, B. [19] hiȝ, B. [20] ȝelýnðe, B. [21] ðnip, B.

13. Beware thee that thou mie not where the hound mied; some men say that there a mans body changeth so that he may not, when he cometh to his wife, bed along with her. Art. ix.

14. For a man haunted by apparitions, work a drink of a white hounds thost, *or dung,* in bitter ley; wonderfully it healeth.

15. To do away with nits and insects which be on children, burn a hounds thost and rub it small, mingle it with honey and smear therewith; the salve doth away with the worms. Also, take the grass where a hound droppeth his dirt, pound it, bind on; quickly it healeth.

16. For water addle, *or dropsy,* take dry hounds thost, work it to a drink; it healeth the watersick.

17. To do away a dwarf,[a] give to *the troubled man* to eat thost of a white hound pounded to dust and mingled with meal and baked to a cake, ere the hour of the dwarfs arrival, whether by day or by night it be; his access is terribly strong, and after that it diminisheth and departeth away.

18. Against water addle, *or dropsy,* lay a hounds vomit upon and bind it upon the inwards; the water addle floweth away through the outgang, *or anal discharge.*

x. *Drawing of a lion.*

1. Let those who suffer apparitions eat lion flesh; they will not after that suffer any apparition.

2. For sore of ears, take lions suet, melt it in a dish, drop it into the ear; it will soon be well with it.

[a] These are the dwarves of the old mythology of the Gothic races. The disease meant is convulsions.

Þið ælcum ſaþe ȝemýltеð leon[1] ȝelýnde · ⁊ þæȝmið[2] ȝeȝmýneð[3] æle ſaþ hýt ȝelhðiȝað.[4]

Þið ſina ⁊ pið cneopa leoðа ſaþum nim leon ȝelýnde · ⁊ heopteȝ meaþȝ[5] mýlt ⁊ ȝemenȝ[6] toȝomne ſmýþe[7] mið þ ſáþ ðæȝ lichoman,[8] ſona hýt býþ hal.[9]

XI. *Medicina de tauro.*

Þið næddþena eaþðunȝe ⁊ aþlýȝennýſſe · ſeaþþeȝ hoþn ȝebæþnedne to acȝan ſtþeð þæþ næðþan eaþðien hý ſleoð onpeȝ.

Þommaȝ oþ andplatan to ðonne ſmýþe mið ſeaþþeȝ blode ealle þa þommaȝ hýt oþ ȝenimeþ.

Feaþþeȝ ȝeallan pið eaȝena þýſtþu ⁊ ȝenipe menȝ pið ſelð beona huniȝ ðo on þa eaȝan punðoþlice hýt ȝehæleþ.

Þambe to aſtýþiȝenne nim ſeaþþeȝ ȝeallan ſomna on pulle þþið undeþ þ ſetl neoðan ſona he þa þambe onlýſeþ · ðo þ ylce cilðum oþeþ ðone naþolan he peoþ-peþ ut þa þýþmaȝ.

Þið eaþena ſaþe ſeaþþeȝ ȝeallan menȝ pið huniȝe ⁊ ðþýpe on ða eaþan ſona him býþ ſel.

Þið cýþnlu ðe beoþ on manneȝ andplatan ſmýþe mið ſeaþþeȝ ȝeallan ſona he býþ clæne.

Þið apan bite oððe manneȝ ſmýþe mið ſeaþþeȝ ȝeallan ſona heo[10] bið hal.

Þið ælce heaþðnýſſe ſeaþþeȝ ſmeþu mýlt pið týþþan

[1] léon, B. [2] þaþ, B. [3] –það, B. [4] –eȝað, B.
[5] meaþh, B. [6] –mænc, B. [7] ſmýþa, B. [8] –haman, B.
[9] A folio in B. was here cut out before the time when Junius made his transcript. [10] bite should be masculine.

3. For any sore, melted lion suet, and smeared therewith; it relieveth every sore.[a]

4. For sores of sinews and of knee joints, take lion suet and harts marrow, melt them and mingle together; smear therewith; the sore of the body will soon be well.

XI. *Drawing of a bull.*

1. Against the dwelling *by one* of snakes, and for their removal; scatter a bulls horn burnt to ashes where the snakes dwell, they will flee away.

2. To remove ugly marks from the face, smear with bulls blood; it taketh away all the marks.

3. Mingle with field bees honey[b] a bulls gall, against obscurity and darkness of the eyes, put it upon the eyes; wonderfully it healeth.

4. To stir a wamb, take a bulls gall, collect it on wool, bind it under the seat, *or rump*, below it; soon it relaxeth the wamb; do that ilk to children over the navel, it will cast out the worms.

5. For sore of ears, mingle a bulls gall with honey, and drip it on the ears; soon it will be well with them.

6. For churnels[c] which are upon a mans face, smear them with bulls gall; soon he will be clean.

Painting of an ape.

7. For bite of ape or of man, smear with bulls gall; soon it will be hole.

8. For every hardness, melt bulls grease with tar,[d]

[a] This sentence is ill worded in the Saxon text. "Adeps leonis remissus statim inunctus omnem dolorem sedat," Lat., ed. 1539. I do not know that þæpmiƀ can mean *statim*.

[b] "Melle attico," read as "attacorum."

[c] "Lentigines," Lat.

[d] "Resina," Lat.

ȝ leȝe on · ealle þa ſ̄a ȝ þ̄ heaꝛıde hẏt ȝelıðıȝað ȝ ȝehneꝛceaþ.

Ꝑıþ ꝓoꝛtoȝonẏſſe ꝓeaꝛꝛe[ꝛ] meaꝛıȝ on ȝehættum ꝑıne ðꝛınce þ̄ beteþ.

Ꝑıð ælcum ꝛaꝛe ðꝛınce ꝓeaꝛꝛeꝛ ȝoꝛ on hatum pætepe ꝛona hẏt hælþ.

Ꝑıð bꝛẏce ꝓeaꝛꝛeꝛ ȝoꝛ peaꝛm leȝe on þone bꝛẏce ꝛẏþþan hım bıð ꝛel.

Ꝑıð pætepeꝛ bꝛẏne oððe ꝓẏꝛeꝛ bæꝛn ꝓeaꝛꝛeꝛ ȝoꝛ ȝ ꝛceaþ þæꝛ on.

Gẏf þu ꝑẏlle ðon beoꝛhtne anðꝛlıtan nım ꝓeaꝛꝛeꝛ ꝛcẏtel cnuca ȝ bꝛẏt ȝ ȝnıð ſꝛıðe ꝛmale on eceð ꝛmẏꝛe mıð þone anðꝛlatan ðonne bẏð he beoꝛht.

Ꝑıf ȝemanan to ðonne nım ðꝛıȝe ꝓeaꝛꝛeꝛ ꝛceallan pẏꝛc to ðuꝛte oððe elcoꝛ ȝnıð on ꝑın ȝ ðꝛınce ȝelome he bıð þẏ ȝeaꝛꝛa to ꝑıfþınȝum.

XII. *Medicina de elephanto.*

Ꝑıð ȝehꝑẏlce ꝑommaꝛ oꝓ lıchoman on peȝ to nımenne ȝenım ẏlpen ban mıð hunıȝe ȝecnucuð ȝ to ȝeleð · punðoꝛlıce hẏt þa ꝑommaꝛ[1] oꝓȝenımeð.

Ꝿꝓt ꝑıð ꝑommaꝛ oꝓ anðꝛlatan to ðonne ȝẏf ꝑıꝛman mıð þam ꝛẏlꝓan ðuꝛte · ðæȝhꝑamlıce hẏꝛe anðꝛlatan ꝛmẏꝛeð heo þa ꝑommaꝛ aꝓeoꝛmaþ.

XIII. *Medicina de cane.*

Ꝑıð ealle ꝛaꝛ ȝẏf þu on ꝓoꝛepeaꝛðon ꝛumeꝛa þıȝeꝛt hꝑẏlcne hꝑelꝑan ꝑonne ȝẏt unȝeꝛeonðne[2] ne onȝıteſt þu æniȝ ſ̄a.

[1] pommaſ, O. [2] geꝛeonðne, V.

and lay on; it will make lithe and nesh all the sores and the hard *flesh.*

9. For bad spasm,[a] let *one* drink in wine a bulls marrow in heated wine; that amendeth.

10. For every sore, let *one* drink bulls dung in hot water; soon it healeth.

11. For a breach, *or fracture,*[b] lay bulls dung warm on the breach; afterwards it will be well with him (*the sufferer*).

12. For waters burning or fires, burn bulls dung and shed thereon.

13. If thou will make a face bright, take bulls sharn, pound and break up, and rub it very small in vinegar, smear therewith the face; then will it be bright.

14.[c] Ad concubitum perficiendum; testiculos tauri siccatos in pulverem redige: aut etiam alterutrum; in vino comminutos crebris ille haustibus ebibat, qui hoc philtro indiget; ita promptior ad venerem erit atque citatior.

XII. *Painting of a somewhat fantastic elephant.*

1. For any ill spot, to take it from the body, take elephant bone, *or ivory,* pounded with honey and applied; wonderfully it removes the disfiguring marks.

2. Again, for blemishes, to remove them from the face, if a woman with the same dust daily, smeareth her face, she will purge away the spots.

XIII. *Painting of a dog.*

1. For all sores, if thou in the early part of summer takest for food any whelp, being then still blind, thou shalt not be sensible of any sore.

[a] "Ad torminosos," Lat.

[b] "Ad alopicias," Lat., *baldness.*

[c] This article is not in the Latin. Caput velamus.

Wið forttogenyssse brince hundes blod hyt hæleþ. pundorlice.

Wið gesspel þæra gecyndlima hundes heafodpanne gecnucad ⁊ to geleged pundorlice heo hæleþ.

Wið cynelice adle pede hundes heafod gecnucud ⁊ mid pine gemenged to drence hyt hæleþ.

Wið cancor pund hundes heafod to acxan gebærned ⁊ on gesttredeð hit þa cancor punda gehæleþ.

Wið scurfendum[1] nædlum gebærned hundes heafod ⁊ seo acxe þærón gedón þa ungesundu hyt on þeg afyrreþ.

Wið pede hundes slite hundes heafod gebærned to acxan ⁊ þær on gedon eall þ attor ⁊ þa fulnyssse hyt ut apyrreð ⁊ þa pedendan bitas gehæleþ.

Eft pede hundes heafod ⁊ hiss lifer gesoden ⁊ gesealð to etanne þam þe torliten bið pundorlice hyt hyne gehæleþ.

To gehpylcum bryce hundes bræden aled on pulle ⁊ þ todrocene to gesprinen feopertyne dagas þonne byþ hyt fæste gebatod ⁊ þær byð þeafs to fæstene gesprinennysse.

Wið eagþræce ⁊ stice todrec hundes heafod. gif þ sryþre eage ace. nim þ sryþre eage. gif þ pinstre eage ace. Nim þ pynstre ⁊ spið utan ón hyt hæleþ pel.

Wið tob spæce hundes tuxas bærn to acxan hæt scenc fulne pines do þ dust on ⁊ drince ⁊ do spa gelome þa teþ beoð hale.

Wið tob neomena gesspelle[2] hundes tux gebærned

[1] -endu, V. [2] Wið þ teþ pexon butan fare, O.

2. For griping,[a] let the sick drink hounds blood; it healeth wonderfully.

3. For swelling of the naturalia, a hounds head pan, *or skull*, pounded and applied, wondrously healeth.

4. For the kingly disease, *jaundice*, the head of a mad dog pounded and mingled for a drink with wine, healeth.

5. For cancer, the head of a mad dog burnt to ashes and spread on, healeth the cancer wounds.

6. For scurfy nails,[b] a burnt hounds head, and the ash thereon put; that *application* removes away the improprieties.

7. For a laceration by a mad dog, a hounds head burnt to ashes and thereon applied, casteth out all the venom and the foulness, and healeth the maddening bites.

8. Again, a mad dogs head and his liver sodden and given to be eaten to him who has been torn, wonderfully healeth him.

9. For any fracture, a hounds brain laid upon wool and bound upon the broken place for fourteen days; then will it be firmly amended, and there shall be a need for a firmer binding up.

10. For pain and pricking sensation in the eyes, break to pieces a hounds head; if the right eye ache, take the right eye; if the left eye ache, take the left eye, and bind it on externally; it healeth well.

11. For pain of teeth, burn to ashes the tusks *or canine teeth* of a hound, heat a cup full of wine, put the dust in, and let *the man* drink; and so do frequently, the teeth shall be whole.

12. For swelling of the gums, a hounds tusk burnt

[a] "Ad torminosos," Lat., ed. 1538.

[b] Thus "Ad scabiem unguium" among receipts MS. Sloane, 146, fol. 43.

ꝛ ꝛmale ȝeȝmiden ꝛ on ȝedon ꝺoþþeomena ꝛpýlaꝛ ȝedþæꝛceað.

Þið hunda neðnýſſe[1] ꝛ piðeþþæðnýþþe ·[2] se þe haƒað hundeꝛ heoꝛtan miꝺ him ne beoð onȝean hine hundaꝛ ceNe :

[1] hꝛeðnesꝛe, B. [2] –nesꝛe, B.

and rubbed small and applied, extinguishes swellings of toothrooms.

13. For savageness of hounds and contrariousness; he who hath a hounds heart with him, against him shall not hounds be keen.

End of Medicina de quadrupedibus.

FLY LEAF LEECHDOMS.

In a different hand.

Ðiſ iſ ſeo ſeleſte eahſalf pið chpæice • ⁊ pið miſte • ⁊ pið penne • ⁊ pið pýſmum • ⁊ pið ȝihðum • ⁊ pið teoſenðum eaȝum • ⁊ ælcum cuðum ſpile • ȝenim feſeſ fuȝean • bloſtman • ⁊ ðileſ bloſtman • ⁊ ðunoſclafian bloſtman • ⁊ hamoſ pýſte bloſtman • ⁊ tpeȝſa cýnna peſmoð • ⁊ polleȝian • ⁊ neoðepaſðe lilian • ⁊ hæpene ðile • ⁊ luſeſtice • ⁊ ðolhſunan • ⁊ ȝepuna ða pýſte • to ſomne • ⁊ pæl to ſomne in heoſteſ mæſiȝe • oððe on hiſ ſmeoſupe • ⁊ menȝ ele to ðo ſonne tealа mýcel in ða eaȝan • ⁊ ſmýſa utepaſðe ⁊ pýſm to fýſe • ⁊ ðeoſ ſalf[1] help pið æȝhpylcum ȝeſſelle to ſicȝanne • ⁊ to ſmýſianne • in ſpa hpylcum lime ſpa hit on bið;•

Ðiſ mæȝ to eahſalfe • ȝenim ȝeolupne ſtan ⁊ ſalt ſtan ⁊ pipoſ ⁊ peh on pæȝe • ⁊ ðſiſ ſuſh clað ⁊ ðo ealſa ȝelice micel • ⁊ ðo eal toȝæðeſe • ⁊ ðſiſ eft ſuſh linene clað • ſiſ iſ afanðan læcecſæft.

In a different hand.

Pið lunȝen adle • Genim hpite hafe hunan • ⁊ ýſopo ⁊ ſuðan • ⁊ ȝalluc • ⁊ bſýſe pýſt • ⁊ bſun pýſt • ⁊ puðe meſice • ⁊ ȝſunðe ſpýlian • of ælceſe ſiſſe pýſte • xx • peneȝa pilt • ⁊ ȝenim ænne ſeſteſ fulne ealðaf ealoð • ⁊ ſeoð ſa pýſtan • oððet ſe ſeſteſ ealoð ſý healf ȝeſoðen • ⁊ ðſinc ælce ðæȝ fæſtenðe neap fulne calðeſ • ⁊ on æfen ſeaſmeſ lætſt • hit iſ halupenðe bote.

[1] A later hand has inserted e to make realf. Read helpð.

1. This is the best eyesalve for eye pain, and for mist, and for pin, and for worms, and for itchings, and for eyes running with teardrops, and for every known swelling: take feverfue blossoms, and dills blossoms, and thunder clovers[a] blossoms, and hammer worts[b] blossoms, and wormwood of two kinds, and pulegium, and the netherward part of a lily, and coloured dill,[c] and lovage, and pellitory, and pound the worts together, and boil them together in harts marrow or in his grease, and mingle oil besides; put them a good mickle into the eyes, and smear them outwardly, and warm at the fire; and this salve helpeth for any swelling, to swallow it and to smear with it, on whatever limb it may be.

2. This is efficacious for an eyesalve: take yellow stone (*ochre*), and salt stone (*rock salt*), and pepper, and weigh them in a balance, and drive them through a cloth, and put of all equally much, and put all together, and drive again through a linen cloth; this is a tried leechcraft.

3. For lung disease, take white horehound, and hyssop, and rue, and galluc,[d] and brysewort, and brownwort,[e] and wood marche, and groundsel, of each of these worts twenty pennyweight, and take a sextarius full of old ale, and seethe the worts till the sester of ale is half sodden *away*, and drink every day a cup full of it cold, and at evening a very little of it warm, the last thing; it is a healing remedy.

[d] Herb. art. LX.

[a] *Aiuga reptans.* gl. [b] *Parietaria officinalis.*

[c] *Achillea tomentosa?*

[e] Various herbs are known by this name.

In a different hand of the XII. *century?*

Þið þot able · ȝ pið þone ðriopan · nim ðatuluf þa þýrt oðer nama titulofa · þ ir on ure ȝeþeoda þ ȝreata cnauleac · nim þef leacef heaþa · ȝ ðrýȝ friðe ȝ nim ðer of þriddan healuef peninczef ȝerihte ȝ perretreo · ȝ romanifce finda · ȝ cymen · ȝ þeorðan del laurerberian · ȝ þera oðera þýrta ælcef healuef peninczef ȝerihta · ȝ vj. piper corn · unpezen · ȝ ȝrind ealle to dufte · ȝ do pin tpa æȝ fcille fulle þif if foð læcæcræft fyle þan men ðrincan · of ðæt he hal fy.

In a different hand.

AD CORRVP[TI]ONEM COR[PORIS].

Polleio · Aneto · Centauria · minore · Ruta · Saluia · Grana pionie · de his equaliter fume & tribula cum uino aut ueteri ceruifa & da bibere ieiuno.

AD VOCEM uALIDFICANDAM.

Peretro · Cinamomo · Sinapif femine · Cumino affo · Pipero · de hif equaliter tere & confice cum melle despumato 7 uterif cum opus habueris.

AD FLUXUM Sanguinis.

Accipe de confirma hoc est confolida · & fac inde iuffum & da bibere femine patienti fluxum fanguinis · & fanabitur.

AD RECIPIENDAM menftruam.

Warantiæ[1] iuf cum uino da ei bibere aut de folif fraxini · Aliter · Accipe fatureiam & bulli cum lacte · & da ei bibere.

[1] glossed ppet.

4. Against gout, and against the wristdrop; take the wort hermodactylus, by another name titulosa, that is, in our own language, the great crow leek;[a] take this leeks heads and dry them thoroughly, and take thereof by weight of two and a half pennies, and pyrethrum and Roman[b] rinds, and cummin, and a fourth part of laurel berries (*one fourth as much*), and of the other worts, of each by weight of a half penny and six pepper corns, unweighed, and grind all to dust, and add wine two egg shells full; this is a true leechcraft. Give it to the man to drink till that he be hole.

[a] *Allium ursinum*. Leac is masculine: on the construction with þæt, see St. Marharete þe Meiden ant Martyr, p. 89.

[b] Cinnamon.

Þið innoþeſ aſtýſunge.

AD VERTIGINEM.

Nim betonica ⁊ pæll ſpýðe on pin oþþa on alð ealað · ⁊ pæſc þ heaſod mið þam poſe · ⁊ leg ſiððen þ pýſt ſpa pæſm abutan þ heaſod ⁊ ſſið mið claðe · ⁊ læt ſpa beon ealla niht.

Eft pið þæt ilce · nim ſauina · ⁊ betonica ⁊ peſmod · ⁊ meſc · ⁊ ſeoð on pin oððe on oðeſ pǣt ſpýðe · ⁊ nim calſtocceſ ⁊ bæſn to aſcen · ⁊ nim þonne þ poſ of þa pýſtaſ ⁊ ofeſgeot þa aſcen miðe ⁊ mac ſpa to legga ⁊ pæſc þa heaſod þæſmiðe · ⁊ nim ſiððon þa pýſtaſ pæſma alla piðutan ſauina · ⁊ bind to þam heaſðe alla niht.

AD PECTORIS DOLOREM.

Nim hoſſellenef ſota ⁊ eft gepæxen baſc · ⁊ ðſý ſpýðe · ⁊ mac to ðuſte · ⁊ ðſiſ þuſh clað · ⁊ nim hunig ⁊ ſeoð ſpýðe · nim ſiððen þ ðuſt ⁊ menig þæſto ⁊ ſtýſe ſpýðe togæðeſa ⁊ do on box ⁊ nota þenna neoð ſig. Eft pið þ ilce · nim ſeaðſtaleðe haſhuna · ⁊ ýſopo · ⁊ ſtemp ⁊ do on ænne neopna pott · an ſleſing of ða haſhuna ⁊ oðeſ of ýſopo · ⁊ ðniðde of feſſc butef · ⁊ eft þa pýſt ⁊ ſpa þa butſa ſoſð þ ſe pott beo full · ⁊ ſeoð hig ſpýðe togæðſa ⁊ ſſing ſiððen þuſh clað · ⁊ nota þonna þeaſf ſig · fæſtenðe calð · ⁊ on niht on hat ala oððe bſoð oððe pætef.

9. For giddiness.

Take betony, and boil thoroughly in wine or in old ale, and wash the head with the infusion, and then lay the wort, so warm, about the head, and wreathe with a cloth, and so let be all right.

10. Again, for the same: take savine, and betony, and wormwood, and marche, and seethe in wine or in other liquor thoroughly, and take cabbage stalks and burn them to ashes, and then take the infusion from the worts and pour over the ashes with it, and so make it into a ley and wash the head therewith; and afterwards take the worts warm, all except the savine, and bind to the head all night.

11. For pain in the chest.

Take elecampane roots and bark that has grown again, and dry thoroughly and make into a dust, and drive it through a cloth, and take honey and seethe it thoroughly; after that take the dust and mingle it therewith, and stir thoroughly together, and put into a box, and use when need be. Again, for the same, take redstalked horehound, and hyssop, and stamp, and put into a new pot, a layer of the horehound, and another of hyssop, and a third of fresh butter, and again the worts and butter, and so on till the pot be full, and seethe them thoroughly together, and afterwards wring through a cloth; and use when need be, fasting cold, and at night in hot ale, or broth, or water.

MS. Cotton. Titus, D. xxvi., fol. 16 b.

Ꝑiꝺ þa bleȝene ȝenim niȝon æȝþa ꝯ ſeoꝺ hiȝ þæſte ꝯ nim þa ȝeolcan ꝯ ꝺo̅ þ hpite apeȝ · ꝯ [ſ]mepa ꝺa ȝeolcan on anþe pannan ꝯ þþinȝ þ po̅ſ u̅t þuþh ænne claꝺ · ꝯ nim eall ſpa þela ꝺhopena þineſ ſpa ꝺæþa æȝþa beo ꝯ eall [ſpa] þela ꝺhopena u̅nhalȝoꝺeſ eleſ ꝯ eall ſpa þela hunigeſ ꝺhopena · ꝯ oþ þinoleſ more eall ſpa þela ꝺhopena ȝenim þonne ꝯ ȝeꝺo̅ hit call toſomne ꝯ þþinȝ u̅t þuþh ænne claꝺ ꝯ ſẏle þam menn e̅tan him bẏꝺ ſona ſel.

MS. Harl. 6258, fol. 42. [51].

Ꝑiꝺ eafoꝺ ece pollege þ on engliſ ꝺpẏrcȝe ꝺpoſle : pulle on ele · oꝺꝺer on clane butere · ⁊ ſmẏre þ heafoꝺ miꝺ.

De Beta.

Ꝑiꝺ ealꝺa ⁊ ſinȝalum heafoꝺ ece cnuca þa purꝺ þat bete hataꝺ ⁊ gniꝺ on þa þunpunge ⁊ ufan þ heafoꝺ · þu punꝺraſt þaſ laceꝺomeſ. Eft piþ þat ẏlce · cnuca cẏleþene on eceꝺe · ⁊ ſmi̅re miꝺ þ heafoꝺ · bufan ⁊a eaȝen ſona bẏꝺ hẏm ſæl. Ꝑiꝺ flapenꝺe hice · pẏrce bæꝺ. Nim þ mycele fearn niꝺepearꝺ · ⁊ eallan rinꝺe · cnuca to ſomne · ⁊ meꝺe ꝺroſna · ꝺo ⁊ar to · ⁊ beþpeh hi̅ne pel pearme. Gif ſẏna ſcri̅ncon · ni̅m mucgpẏrte ȝebeatene · ⁊ piꝺ ele ȝemengeꝺ · ȝelogoꝺe ſmẏre miꝺ. Mucgpẏrte ſeap · ſeoþ on ele · ſmi̅ra miꝺ. Ꝑiꝺ heafoꝺ ece · ȝeni̅m bettoni̅can ⁊ pipor ȝigni̅ꝺ to gaꝺere · læt ane niht hangie on claꝺe · ⁊ ſmira miꝺ þat heafoꝺ. Ꝑiꝺ ſceancena ſarnẏſſa · ⁊ fot ece · bettoni̅ca ⁊ ȝeorma

Against blains, take nine eggs and boil them hard, and take the yolks and throw the white away, and grease the yolks in a pan, and wring out the liquor through a cloth; and take as many drops of wine as there are of the eggs, and as many drops of unhallowed oil, and as many drops of honey; and from a root of fennel as many drops: then take and put it all together, and wring it out through a cloth, and give to the man to eat, it will soon be well with him.

For head ache, boil in oil, or in clean butter, pulegium, that is in English, dwarf dwosle, and smear the head with it.

Of Beet.

For old and constant head ache, pound the wort which hight beet, and rub upon the temples and top of the head, thou shalt wonder at the leechdom. Again, for the same, pound celandine in vinegar and smear the head therewith, above the eyes: the man shall soon be better. For a paralysed body, work a bath. Take the netherward part of the mickle fern,[1] and elder rind, pound them together, and add thereto dregs of mede, and wrap[2] the man up warm. If sinews shrink, take beaten mugwort mixed with oil; when settled, smear therewith. *Again*, seethe juice of mugwort in oil, smear therewith. For head ache, take betony and pepper, pound together, let them hang one night in a cloth, and smear the head therewith. For soreness of

[1] *Aspidium filix.*

[2] Read beppeh.

leaf · �sup finul · �sup rıbban · ealra efenfela · ꝸ ȝemeng pýð mýlc · ꝸ pýð pæter · ꝸ beþa mið. ¶ Ad tumorem neruorum. Plantaginis folia · contunde · cum modico sale · et bibe ieiunus. Bete nigre succus · et radicis minus dimidio melle admıxto · si naribus infundatur · ita ut palatum transeat : pituitas omnes defluunt et naribus et dentibus dolentibus prodest. Item ysopi satureie · sicce · orıgani fasciculos singulos in saponc optime per triduum macerabis · hoc per singulos menses · non solum capite sanus · sed et pectore et stomacho eris. ¶ Cui capud cum dolore findi uidetur. Succum edere cum oleo · miscetur et accetum · et unge nares · et statim sedabitur.

MS. Cott. Domit. A. 1, fol 55 b.

þaȝ pyꝛta ſceolon to penȝealfe · elene · ȝaꝛleac · ceꝛuille ꝓæðıc · næp · hꝛemneȝ ꝓot · hunıȝ ꝸ pıpuꝛ · cnucıȝe ealle ða pýꝛta ꝸ ꝓꝛınȝe þuꝛh clað · ꝸ pýlle þonne on þam hunıȝe.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 228, margin.

Þıð eahþꝛæce (altered to pæꝛce).

ȝenım læꝼꝛe neoðopeaꝛðe cnupa ꝸ ꝓꝛınȝ ðuꝛh hæꝛenne clað ꝸ ðo ſealt tó ꝓꝛınȝ þonne ın þam eaȝan.

shanks and foot ache; betony and mallow, and fennel and ribwort, of all equal quantities, and mingle with milk and with water; smear therewith.

These worts must do for a wensalve; inula, garlick, chervil, radish, turnip, ravens foot, honey, and pepper. Pound all the worts, and wring through a cloth, and boil them then in the honey.

For pain in the eye.

Take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it, and wring it through a hair cloth, and add salt; then squeeze it into the eye.

MS. C.C.C. 41., p. 226, in the margin.

Ne forstolen ne forholen nanuht þæs ðe ic ágе fe na[1] ðe mihte heofod ufne ðrihen. Ic gefohte fce Eadelenan· and ic gefohte crist on fode ahangen fpa ic þence ðis feoh to findanne· næs to of feorh ganne· ⁊ to fitanne næs to oðfýlceanne ⁊ to lufianne· næs to oðlædanne. Gafmund godes ðegen find þæt feoh· ⁊ fese þæt feoh and hafa þæt feoh· ⁊ heald þæt feoh· and fese ham þæt feoh· þæt he næfre nabbe landes þæt he hit oðlæde ne foldan þ hit oðfese ne hufa þæt he hit oð hit[2] healde gýf hýt hpa gedo· ne gedige hit him næfre binnan þrým mihtum· cunne ic his mihta· his mægen· and his mihta· and his mundcræftaf eall he feofnige fpa fýes[3] fudu feofnie· fpa bneðel þeo fpa þýftel· se ðe þis feoh oðfengean þence· oððe ðis ofs oðehtian ðence· amen.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 202, margin.

Þið ymbe.

nim eofþan ofeafreofor mid þinre fpíþran handa undes þinum fpiþran fet ⁊ cpet fo ic undes fot funde ic hit hpæt eofðe mæg þið ealfa pihta gehpilce ⁊ þið andan ⁊ þið æminde ⁊ þið þa micelan mannes tungan ⁊ þið on foffeofor ofes greot þonne hi fpiman ⁊ cpeð fittе ge fige þis figað to eofþan næfra ge pilde tu puda fleogan beo ge fra gemindige mines godes fpa bið manna gehpilc metes ⁊ cheleſ.

[1] Read ma. [2] Strike out hit. [3] Read fýes, fýs.

To find lost cattle.

Neither stolen nor hidden be aught of what I own; any more than Herod *could* our Lord. I remembered Saint Helena and I remembered Christ on the rood hung; so I think to find these beeves, not to have them go far, and to know *where they are*, not to work them mischief, and to love them, not to lead them astray. Garmund, servant of God, find me those beeves, and fetch me those beeves, and have those beeves, and hold those beeves, and bring home those beeves, so that he, *the misdoer*, may never have any land, to lead them to, nor ground to bring them to, nor houses to keep them in. If one do this deed, let it avail him never. Within three nights I will try his powers, his might, his main, and his protecting crafts. Be he quite wary, as wood is ware of fire, as thigh of bramble or of thistle, he, who may be thinking to mislead these beeves or to mispossess this cattle. Amen.

For *catching a swarm of bees.*

Take some earth, throw it with thy right hand under thy right foot and say, "I take under foot, "I am trying what earth avails for everything in the "world and against spite and against malice, and "against the mickle tongue of man, and against dis-"pleasure." Throw over them some gravel where they swarm, and say,—

"Sit ye, my ladies, sink,
"Sink ye to earth down;
"Never be so wild,
"As to the wood to fly.

"Be ye as mindful of my good as every man is of "meat and estate."

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

Þiſ iſ þinan ýþfe to bote.

[Sinz] ymb þin ýþfe ælce æfen him to helpe · AGIOS · AGIOS · AGIOS · [zenim tpezen] . . . lante ſticcan feðefieczede · ȝ þfiſt on æzðefine ſticcan [be] hpælcefie ecze: an pateſ noftef · oð ende · ȝ let þone [ſticc]an þone[1] be[pfiitenn]e on þa fiofie · ȝ þone oð[e]fine on ofef þam oðfium ſticc[a]n.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 292, margin.

Þið ealfia feo[n]ða zfiimneſſum.

Dextera domini fecit uirtutem dextera domini exaltauit me non moriar ſed uiuam et narrabo opera domini dextera glorificata est in uirtute dextera manus tua confringit inimicoſ et per multitudinem mageſtatiſ tuæ contreuisti adversarioſ meoſ miſiſti iram tuam et cōmedit eoſ ſic per uerba amedatio ſic eriſ inmundiſſime spiritus fletuſ oculorum tibi gehenna igniſ cedite · a capite · a capillis · a labiiſ · a lingua · a collo · a pectoribus · ab uniuerſiſ · compaginibus membrorum eius ut non habeant potestatem diabuluſ ab homine isto[a] · N. de capite · de capillif · Nec nocendi · Nec tangendi · nec dormiendi · Nec tangendi · nec infurgendi · nec in meridiano · nec in uiſu · nec in risu · nec in fulgendo Ne[c] ef fine. Sed in nomine domini noſtri iesu christi qui cum patre et ſpiritu ſancto unuſ æternuſ deuſ in unitate ſpiritus ſancti per omnia secula seculorum.

[1] þā, MS.

This is to cure thy cattle.

[Sing] over thy cattle every evening to be a help to them, the Tersanctus. [Take two] four edged sticks and write on either stick, on each edge, the pater noster to the end; and let fall the inscribed stick on the floor, and the other

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 346, margin.

Þiꝺ ſaþum eaȝum.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens æterne deuſ ſana occuloſ hominiſ iſtiuſ · N. ſicut ſanaſti occuloſ filii tobi et multorum cecorum manuſ aridorum peſ claudorum ſanitaſ egrorum reſurrectio mortuorum felicitaſ martirum et omnium ſanctorum oro domine ut erigaſ & inluminaſ occuloſ famuli tui · N. in quacunque ualitudine conſtratum medelis celestibuſ ſanare digneriſ tribue famulo tuo · N. ut armiſ iuſtitie muniatur diabolo reſiſtat et regnum conſequatur æternum · per.

Þiꝺ ſaþum eaþum.

Rex glorie chriſte raphaelem angelum exclude fandorôhel auribus famulo dei · illi · mox recede ab aurium torquenti ſed in raphaelo angelo ſanitatem auditui componaſ · per.

Þiꝺ maȝan ſeocneſſe.

Adiurer noſ deuſ ſalutariſ noſter exclude angelum lamelum malum qui ſtomachum dolorem ſtomachi facit ſed in dormielo ſancto angelo tuo ſanitatem ſerui tui in tuo ſancto nomine ſanatione[m] ad ad tribuere · per.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii.

[Gif hrý]þeru beon on lungen coðon:

. ton hýlle · ȝ bærn to axan on middan sumeres mæsse [dæg · dō] þærto hali pæter · ȝ geot on heora muð on middan [sumeres mæ]sse mergen · ȝ sing þas þrý sealmas þær ofer · [Mireðere] nostri ȝ Exurgat dominus ȝ Quicumque uult.

Ibid.

Gif sceap sionýl on.[1]

[Genim] lýtel nipes ealoð · ȝ geot innon ælc þæra sceapa muð · ȝ do þ [hi hra ð]or spelgon · þ heom cýmð to bote.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 400; margin.

Partly alliterative.

Ic me on þisse gýrde beluce ȝ on godes helde bebeode · piþþ þane sara síce pið þane sara slege pið þane grymma gryre pið ðane micela egsa þe bið egþam að ȝ pið eal þ að þe into land fare sýge gealdor ic begale sigegýrd ic me þege porðsige ȝ porcsige se me ðege ne me mer ne gemyrre ne me maga ne gerpence ne me næfre minum feore forht ne gepurþe · ac gehæle me ælmihtiga and sunu froffre gast ealles pulðes pyrðig ðrýhten spa spa ic gehýrde heorna scyppende abrame and Isace and spilce men moyses ȝ iacob ȝ dauit ȝ iosep · ȝ euan ȝ annan ȝ elizabet sahare ȝ ec mare modur xp̄es ȝ eac ðurend þira engla cliriȝe

[1] Of uncertain signification.

If cattle have disease of the lungs.

. . . . and burn to ashes on midsummers day: add holy water, and pour it into their mouth on midsummers morrow; and sing these three psalms over them: Psalm li.st, Psalm lxviii.th, and the Athanasian creed.

If sheep be ailing.

Take a little new ale, and pour it into the mouth of each of the sheep; and manage to make them swallow it quickish; that will prove of benefit to them.

A charm or prayer.

I fortify myself in this rod,[1] and deliver myself into Gods allegiance, against the sore sigh, against the sore blow, against the grim horror, against the mickle terror, which is to everyone loathly, and against all the loathly mischief which into the land may come: a triumphant charm I chant, a triumphant rod I bear, word victory and work victory: let this[2] avail me, let no night mare mar me, nor my belly swink me, nor fear come on me ever for my life: but may the Almighty heal me and his Son and the Paraclete Spirit, Lord worthy of all glory, as I have heard, heavens creator. Abraham and Isaac and such men, Moses and Jacob, and David, and Joseph, and Eve, and Hannah and Elizabeth, Sarah and eke Mary, mother of Christ, and also a thousand[3] of the angels I call to be a guard

See Wanley, p. 119.

[1] Probably a holy rood.

[2] ſe as ſeo; ȝyrd is feminine.

[3] Perhaps, thousands.

ic me to ā̃ſe pið eallum ƿeondum hi me ƿepion and ƿiþion and mine ƿoſe nepion eal me ȝehealdon men[1] ȝepealdon paſceſ ſtoſiende ſi me puldſeſ hýht hand oſep heaƿod halizȝa ſoſ ſizepoſȝa ſceote ſoðfæſtȝa engla biddu ealle blīðu mode þæt me beo hand oſep heaƿod mattheuſ helm maſcuſ byſne leoht liſeſ ſoſ locoſ min ȝpuſd ſceaſp and ſcisiecz ſcyld iohanneſ puldſe ȝeplitezod peza ſepaƿhin ſoſð ic ȝeƿaſe ȝpind ic ȝemete eall engla blæd eadizeſ lā̃ſe bidde ic nu ſizeſe ȝodeſ miltſe ȝod ſið þæt ȝodne ſmylte ȝ lihte pind pepeþum pindaſ ȝeȝnan cisciude pætep ſimble ȝehaleþe pið eallum ƿeondum ȝneond ic ȝemete pið þæt ic on þeſ ælmihtian on hiſ ȝnið punian mō̃te belocun piþ þa[2] laþan ſe me lyƿeſ eht on engla bla[3] blæd ȝeſtaþelod and inna halne hand hoƿna ſicef blæd[3] þa hpile þe ic on liſe punian mote. Amen.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 216.

See Wanley, p. 114.

Ðiſ[4] man ſceal cpeðan ðonne hiſ ceapa hpilcne man ƿoſtſolenne. C[p]ýð æſ he[5] ænýȝ oſep poſð cpede· Bethlem[6] hattæ ſeo buſh ðe cniſt on ȝeboſen peſ· ſeo if ȝemæſſod oſep ealne middanȝeaſd· ſpa ðeof dæd pyſþe ƿoſ mannum mæ̃ſe. per crucem xp̃i ȝ ȝebede þe þonne þſipa Eaſt ȝ cpeð þſipa ✠ xp̃i ab oriente reducat· ȝ in peſt and cpeð· crux xp̃i ab occidente

[1] men, MS. ; read meh.
[2] Read þam.
[3] Strike out.
[4] The shape of the s in these pieces is often transitional between ſ and f.
[5] Read þu.
[6] Observe the alliteration.

to me against all fiends. May they bear me up and keep me in peace and protect my life, uphold me altogether, ruling my conduct; may there be to me a hope of glory, hand over head,[1] the hall of the hallows, the regions of the glorious and triumphant, of the truthful angels. With all blithe mood I pray, that for me, hand over head,[1] Matthew be helmet, Mark brynie,[2] a light lifes bulwark, Luke my sword, sharp and sheeredged, John my shield, embellished with glory. Ye Seraphim, *guardians* of the ways! Forth I shall depart, friends I shall meet, all the glory of angels, through the lore of the blessed one. Now pray I to the victor for Gods mercy, for a good departure,[3] for a good, mild, and light wind upon *those* shores; the winds I know, the encircling water, ever preserved against all enemies. Friends I shall meet, that I may dwell on the Almightys, yea, in his peace, protected against the loathsome one, who hunts me for my life, established in the glory of angels, and in the holy hand of the mighty one of heaven, while I may live upon earth. Amen.

A charm to recover cattle.

A man must sing this when one hath stolen any one of his cattle. Say before thou speak any other word. Bethlehem was hight the borough, wherein Christ was born: it is far famed over all earth. So may this deed be in sight of men notorious, per crucem Christi. Then pray three times to the east, and say thrice, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the east; and *turn* to the west, and say, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the west; and to

[1] That is, as in a game easily won.

[2] Coat of mail.

[3] Siðfæt appears here, as well as in some other places, to be neuter. See J. M. K. in Gentlemans Magazine, 1834, p. 604.

reducat · ȝ in ſuþ · ȝ cpeð þpipa · crux xp̃i ameridie reducant[1] and in nopð ȝ cpeð crux xp̃i abſcondita ſunt[2] et inuenta est Iudeas cpiſt ahenȝon ȝeðiðon him ðæða þa pýnſtan hælon · þæt hi ꝓophelan ne mihton · ꝓpa næfre ðeoſ ðæð ꝓophelen ne pyrhte · pep crucem xp̃i.

Ibid.

See Wanley, p. 114.

Giſ ꝓeoh ſý undeꝓnumen ȝiſ hit ꝓy hoꝓſ sinȝ þiſ on hiſ ꝓeteꝓa oððe on hiſ bꝓiðel · ȝiſ hit ꝓi oðeꝓ ꝓeoh ſinȝ on þæt hoꝓꝓec and ontend · iii · candella ðꝓiſp ðꝓipa þ̄ peax · ne mæȝ hit nan man ꝓophelan. Giſ hit ꝓý oþeꝓ oꝓſ þonne ſinȝ ðu hit on · iiii · healfa ðin · ȝ ſinȝ æꝓeꝓt uppihte hit · ȝ Petuꝓ Pôl · Patꝓic · Pilip · Maꝓie · Bꝓiȝit · Felic · in nomine dei ȝ chriſic · qui queꝓit inuenit.

MS. Bibl. Bodl. Junius, 85.[3]

Þið piſ beaꝓn eacenu.[4]

Wanley, p. 44.

Maria virgo peperit Christum, Elisabet sterelis peperit Johannem baptistam. Adiuro te infans si es masculus an femina per patrem et filium et spiritum sanctum ut exeas, et recedas · et ultra · ei non noceas neque insipientiam illi facias · amen. Videns dominus flentes sorores lazari ad monumentum lacrimatus est coram iudeis et clamabat lazare veni foras et prodiit; ligatus manibus et pedibus qui fuerat quatriduanus mortuus. Þꝓit ðiſ on ꝓexe ðe næfre ne com to nanen pýꝓce · ȝ binð undeꝓ hiꝓe ꝓriðꝓan ꝓot ;[5]

[1] Read reducat.

[2] Read est.

[3] From a transcript forwarded by a friend.

[4] For childbirth.

[5] Write this on wax which has never been applied to any work, and bind it under her right foot.

the south, and say thrice, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the south; and to the north, and say, the cross of Christ was hidden and has been found. The Jews hanged Christ, they did to him the worst of deeds; they concealed what they were not able to conceal. So never may this deed become concealed. Per crucem Christi.

For the same.

If cattle be taken away privily; if it be a horse, sing this over his foot shackles, or over his bridle. If it be another sort of cattle, sing over the hoof track, and light three candles and drip the wax three times *into the hoof track.* No man will be able to conceal it. If it be other goods,[1] then sing it on the four sides of thee, and first sing it looking up. Peter, Paul, Patrick, Philip, Mary, Bridget, Felicitas; in the name of God, and the church; he who seeketh, findeth.

Charm.[2]

Þið ȝeþtice.[3]

Þrið cnyteþ mæl ꝺ þing ðrire ðæþ on ðiþ ꝺ pater nosteþ • longinus miles lancea ponxit dominum et restitit sanguis et recessit dolor;

[1] As furniture; see Thwaites, Hept. Genes. xxxi. 36.

[2] From a transcript forwarded by a friend.

[3] For a stitch. Write a cross of Christ, and sing over the place this thrice.

Þið uncuðum þyle.[1]

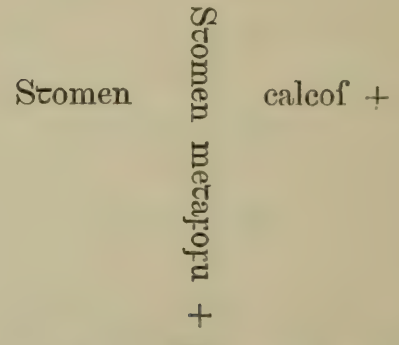
þing on ðine læceþingeþ · in pater noster: ⁊ þþit ymb þ þaþe · ⁊ cweð · Fuge diabolus Christus te sequitur · quando natus est Christus · fugit dolor; ⁊ æftuþ · pater noster. ⁊ i·i·i· Fuge diabolus;

Þið toð ece.[2]

Sanctus Petrus supra marmoream —— [3]

MS. St. Johann. Oxon. No. 17.

Þið bloðpene of noſu þþiht to hiþ forheafoð on xpſ mel.



For bloodrunning from the nose, write on the mans forehead in the shape of a cross.

[1] For a strange swelling. Sing upon thy little finger a pater noster, and draw a line about the sore, and say.

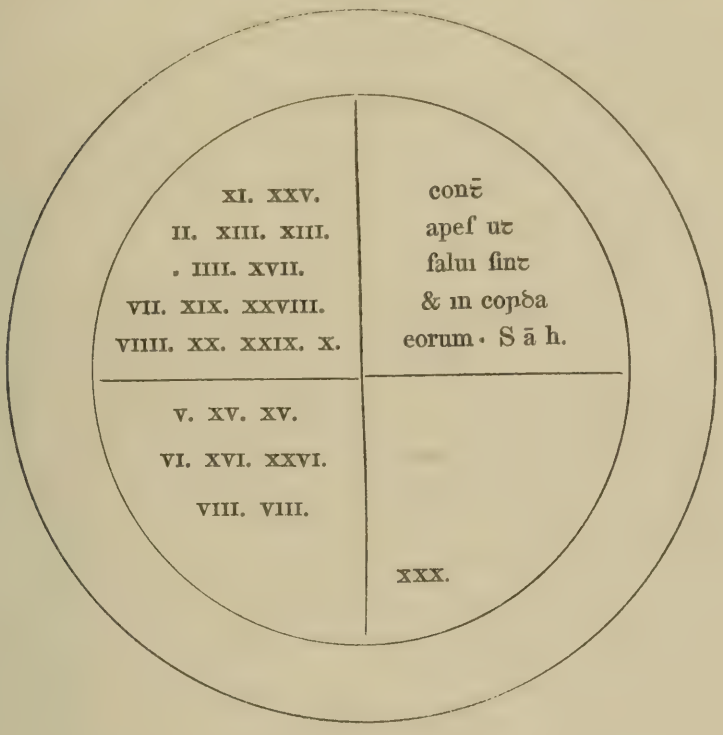
[2] For tooth ache.

[3] The rest is wanting. It is contained in Lacnunga, fol. 183.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

þiſ iſ ſc̃e columcille cipcul.

Þþit þýrne cipcul mid þineſ cnifeſ ofde on anum mealan ſtane ⁊ ſleah ænne ſtacan on middan þam ymbhazan · ⁊ leze þone ſtan on uppan þam ſtacan · þ he beo eall undeſ eorðan · butan þam zeþþitenan.

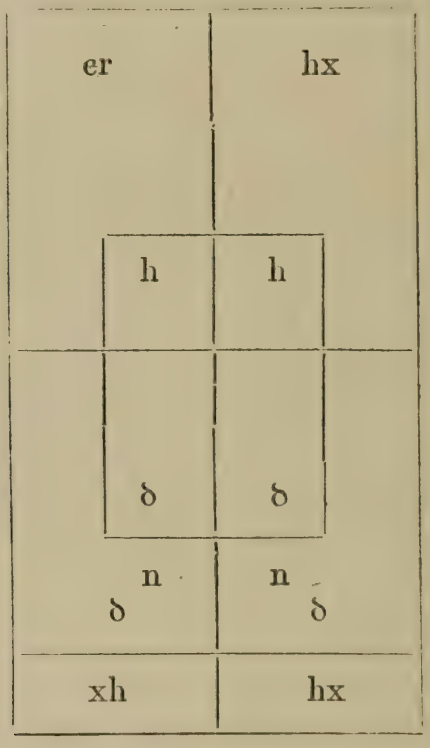


This is the circle of Saint Columbkill.

Write this circle with the point of thy knife upon a meal stone *or quern,* and cut a stake in the middle of the hedge surrounding *thy fields;* and lay the stone upon the stake, so that it be all under ground except the inscribed part.

Against theft.

Þonne þe ma[n] hpeꝛ ꝓoꝛſtele appıꝛ þıſ ſpıȝende ꝛ ðo on þınne pınſtꝛan ſcō unðeꝛ þınum hō • þonne ȝeacſaxꝛ þu hıꝛ ſona.



When a man stealeth anything, write this in silence and put it into thy left shoe, under thy heel. Then thou shalt soon hear of it.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

. . . . e mæðeꝛe cıð on þınꝛe hẏꝼe • þonne ne aſꝓonð nan man þıne beon ne hı ma[n] ne mæȝ ꝼoꝛſtelan þa hꝛıle þe ſe cıð on þæꝛe hẏꝼe bıð.

Against loss of bees.

. . . . a plant of madder, on thy hive; then no man will be able to steal them, the while the plant is on the hive.

Ibid. fol. 16 a.

Ut ſuꝛıceſ ȝarbaſ non noceant.

Þıꝛ ıſ þeo bletſunȝ þæꝛto.

Haſ preceſ ſuper ȝarbaſ dıcıſ & non dıcto eoſ ſuſpendıſ hıeꝛoſolımam cıuıtate ubı ſuꝛıceſ nec habıtent nec habent poteſtatem nec grana colligent • nec tꝛıtıcum congaudent.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. vii., fol. 171 a.

HER YS SEO BŌC ÞV ÐV MEAÞT þine æceþaſ betan ȝiſ hi nellaþ pel pexan oþþe þæþ hpilc unȝeðeþe þinȝ onȝeðōn bið on ðnẏ oððe on lẏblace ȝenim þonne on nihc æþ hẏc ðaȝiȝe þeopeþ cȳſſ on þeopeþ healfa þæs landes ȝ ȝemeaþca hu hẏ æþ ȝtoðon. Nim þonne ele ȝ hunig ȝ beoþman ȝ ælces þeoȝ meolc þe on þæm landе ȝẏ ȝ ælceȝ cþeopcẏnnes ðæl þe on þæm landе ȝẏ ȝepexen butan heaþðan beā̆man ȝ ælcne namcuþne pyþte ðæ̆l butan ȝlappan anon ȝ ðo þonne halig pæteþ ðæþon ȝ ðnẏpe þonne þpipa on þone ſtaðol þaþa tuþfa ȝ cpeþe ðonne ðaȝ poþð · Cþefcite · pexe · & multiplicamini · and ȝemæniȝfealda · & þeplete · and ȝefẏlle · teþþe · þas eoþðan · In nomine patþis ·
fol. 171 b. & filii · et ȝ̄ȝ̄ ſc̄i · sit benedicti. And pateþ noȝteþ ȝpa oft ȝpa þæt oðeþ ȝ bene ȝiþþan ða tuþf to cipcean ȝ mæsse þneoſt aȝinȝe þeopeþ mæȝȝan ofeþ þan tuþfon · ȝ pende man þ̄ ȝne to ðan peofode ȝ ȝiþþan ȝebȝinȝe man þa tuþf þæþ hi æþ pæþon æþ ȝunnan ſetlȝanȝe. And hæbbe him ȝæpoþht of cpic-beame þeopeþ cþiȝteȝ mælo ȝ appite on ælcon ende · Mattheus · ȝ maþcus · Lucas ȝ Iohanneȝ · leȝe þ̄ cþiȝteȝ mæ̆l on þone pyt neoþepeaþðne cpeðe ðonne · Cþux · mattheus · Cþux · maþcus · Cþux · lucaȝ · Cþux · Sc̄ȝ Iohanneȝ · Nim ðonne þa tuþf ȝ ȝete ðæþ upon on · ȝ cpeþe ðonne nigon ȝiþon þaȝ poþð · Cþeȝcite ȝ ȝpa oft pateþ ñ̄þ ȝ pende þe þonne eaȝt peaþð ȝ onlū̆t nigon ȝiðon eadmodlice · ȝ cpeð þonne þaȝ poþð eaſt peaþð Ic ȝtande aþena ic me bidde bidde ic

A charm for bewitched land.

Here is the remedy, how thou mayst amend thine acres, if they will not wax well, or if therein anything improper have been done, by sorcery or witchcraft.

Take then at night, ere it dawn, four turfs on the four quarters of the land, and mark how they formerly stood. Then take oil and honey and barm and milk of every cattle which is on the land, and part of every kind of tree which is grown on the land except hard beams, and part of every wort known by name except the buckbean (?) only, and add to them holy water, and then drop *of it* thrice upon the place of the turfs, and then say these words: Crescite, *that is* wax; et multiplicamini, *that is* and multiply; et replete, *that is* and fill; terram, *that is* this earth, etc. And *say* the Paternoster as often as the other *formula*, and after that bear the turfs to church and let a mass priest sing four masses over the turfs, and let the green *surface* be turned towards the altar, and then let the turfs be brought to the places where they were before ere the setting of the sun. And let *the man* have wrought for him four crosses of quickbeam, and let him write upon each end, "Matthew, etc." Let him lay the cross of Christ upon the lower part of the pit, and then say, etc. Then take the turfs and set them down therein, and say nine times these words: Crescite, *as before*, and the Paternoster as often, and then turn eastward, and lout down nine times humbly, and then say these words:

Acer pseudo platanus.

I stand towards the east
For grace I entreat
I pray the Lord glorious
I pray the Lord *good and* great

þone mæran · domine · bidde ðone miclan dryhten bidde

fol. 172 a. Ic þone haligan heofonrices weard · eorðan ic bidde ⁊ ūp heofon ⁊ ða forþan fancta marian · ⁊ heofones mehte · ⁊ heah geceð þ ic mote þis gealdor mid gife dryhtnes toðum ontýnan þurh trumne geþanc aweccan þas wæstmas us to worulð nytte gefylle þas foldan mid fægrte geleafan plitigigan þas pancg turf fra se pitega cwæð · þæt se hæfde āre on eorþrice se þe ælmyrran dælde domlice dryhtnes þances · wende þe þonne · iii · sunganges artwece þonne on andlang and arim þær letaniar · and cweð þonne S̄C̄S̄ · S̄C̄S̄ · S̄C̄S̄ · of ende · sing þonne · benedicite aþenedon eafmon · ⁊ magnificat · ⁊ pater noster · iii · ⁊ bebeod hit crist te ⁊ fancta marian · ⁊ þære halgan rode to lofe · ⁊ to weorþinga

fol. 172 b. ⁊ þam are þe þ land age ⁊ eallon þam þe him undergeðeodde sýnt · ðonne þ eall sie gedon þonne nime man uncuþ fæd æt almesmannum and selle him twa swýlc swýlce man æt him nime and gegaderie calle his sulh geteogo togædere borige þonne on þam

I pray the holy
Heavens ruler
Earth I pray
And heaven above
And the sooth
Saintly Mary
And heavens might
And halls on high
That I may this gibberish
By grace of the Lord,
With teeth disclose
Through firmness of thought,
Wake up the *wanting* crops
For our worldly weal,
Fill up the fields of earth
With firm belief
Prank forth these grassy plains
As said the prophet,
That he on earth honour should have
Whoso his alms
Hath dutifully dealt out
Doing his Lords will.

Then turn thyself thrice according to the suns course, and then stretch out along and there count the litanies,[1] and then say the Tersanctus to the end; then sing the Benedicite with arms extended,[2] and the Magnificat, and the Paternoster, thrice, and commend it to Christ and to St. Mary and to the Holy Rood, for love, and for reverence, and for grace for him who owneth the land, and all them who are subject to him. When all that is done, then let one take strange seed of almsmen, and give them twice as much as was taken from them, and gather all his plough apparatus together; then let him bore *a hole in the plough* beam

[1] Every saints name counting as one.

[2] In the position of the crucified Jesus.

beame ꝛtōꝛ · ꜧ ꝓinol · and ȝehalȝode ꝛā̆pan ꜧ ȝehalȝod
ꝛealt nim ꝥonne ꝑ ꝛæd ꝛete on ꝥæꝛ ꝛules bodiȝ · cpeð
ꝥonne · eꝛce · eꝛce · eꝛce · eoꝛꝥan modoꝛ ȝeunne ꝥe
ꝛe alꝑalda ece ðꝛihten æceꝛa ꝑexendꝛa and ꝑꝛidendꝛa
eacniendꝛa and elniendꝛa ꝛceaꝛta henꝛe[1] ꝛciꝛe ꝑæstma ·
ꜧ ꝥæꝛe bꝛadan beꝛe ꝑæstma · ꜧ ꝥæꝛe hꝛitan hꝛæte
ꝑæstma · ꜧ ealꝛa eoꝛꝥan ꝑæꝛtma · ȝeunne him ece
ðꝛihten ꜧ hiꝛ haliȝe ꝥe on [h]eoꝛonum ꝛynt
ꝥæt hẏſ ẏꝛꝥ ꝛi ȝeꝑꝛiꝥod ꝓið ealꝛa ꝑeonda ȝehꝑæne
ꜧ heo ꝛi ȝeboꝛȝen ꝓið ealꝛa bealꝑa ȝehꝑylc
fol. 173 a. ꝥaꝛa[2] lyblaca ȝeond land ꝛaꝑen. Nu ic biddе
ðone ꝑalðend ꝛe ðe ðaꝛ ꝑoꝛuld ȝeꝛceoꝑ ꝑ ne
ꝛẏ nan to ꝥæꝛ cꝓiðol ꝑīꝑ ne to ꝥæs cꝓæꝑtiȝ man
ꝥæt apendan ne mæȝe ꝑoꝛuð[3] ꝥuſ ȝecꝑeðene ·

[1] henꝛe requires emendation; as an interim reading I would offer ꝓiꝛꝛe. The genitives are partitives. Beꝛe, ꝺꝥæte, are made feminine.

[2] ꝥaꝛa ꝥe?

[3] Read ꝑoꝛð: the penman had written ꝑoꝛuld and then erased l.

and put therein styrax and fennel and hallowed soap and hallowed salt, then take the seed *as above,* and put it on the body of the plough, then say,

Erce! Erce! Erce!
Mother Earth [1]
May the Almighty grant thee,
The eternal Lord,
Acres waxing
With sprouts wantoning,
Fertile, brisk creations,
The rural crops,
And the broad
Crops of barley
And the white
Wheaten crops
And all the
Crops of earth.
Grant the owner
God Almighty
And his hallows
In heaven who are,
That his farm be fortified
Gainst all fiends, gainst each one,
And may it be embattled round
Gainst baleful blastings every one,
Which sorceries may
Through a land sow.
Now I pray the wielder of all,
Him, who made this world *of yore*
That there be none so cunning wife [2]
That there be none so crafty man
Who shall render weak and null
Words so *deftly neatly* said.

[1] eorþan is vocative. | [2] Loquacious woman.

þonne man þa fulh foþð briſe • and þa foſman furh onſceote. Cweð þonne hal wes þu folde fira modor beo þu gropende on godes fæþme fodre gefylled firum to nytte.

Nim þonne ælces cynnes melo and abacæ man Innepeþone handa bradnæ hlāf ȝ gecned hine mid meolce ȝ mid halig fæteſe ȝ lecge under þa foſman furh cweþe þonne ful æceſ fodres fira cinne beorht blopende þu gebletsod weorþ þæs halgan noman þe ðas heofon geſceop ȝ ðas eorþan þe we on lifiaþ ge god ge þas grundas gewrohte geunne us gropende gife þ̄ us cosna gehwylc cume to nytte • cweð þonne • iii • Creſcite • In nomine patris • sit benedicti • Amen. ȝ pater ñr • þisa.

Then let one drive forward the plough[1] and cut the first furrow; then say,

Hail to thee, mother earth
Mortals maintaining;
Be growing and fertile
By the goodness of God,
Filled with fodder
Our folk to feed.

Then take meal of every kind and let one bake a broad loaf, as big as will lie within his two hands, and knead it with milk and with holy water, and lay it under the first furrow. Then say,

Land filled with fodder
Mankind to feed
Brightly blooming
Blessed become thou
For the holy name
Of him who heaven created,
And this earth
On which we live,
May the God who made these grounds
Grant to us his growing grace,
That to us of corn each kind
May come to good.

Then say thrice, "Crescite, etc." and the Paternoster thrice.

[1] Sulh is feminine, Æþelstans Dooms, xvi. p. 88; Edgars Laws, i. p. 111.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LIST OF WORKS

PUBLISHED

By the late Record and State Paper Commissioners, or under the Direction of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, which may be purchased of Messrs. Longman and Co., London; Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, Oxford and London; Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge and London; Messrs. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh; and Mr. A. Thom, Dublin.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND STATE PAPERS.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM IN CURIA SCACCARII ABBREVIATIO. Henry III.—Edward III. *Edited by* HENRY PLAYFORD, Esq. 2 vols. folio (1805—1810). *Price* 25*s.* boards, or 12*s.* 6*d.* each.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM SIVE ESCAETARUM. Henry III.—Richard III. *Edited by* JOHN CALEY and JOHN BAYLEY, Esqrs. Vols. 2, 3, and 4, folio (1806—1808; 1821—1828), boards: vols. 2 and 3, *price* 21*s.* each; vol. 4, *price* 24*s.*

LIBRORUM MANUSCRIPTORUM BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ CATALOGUS. Vol. 4. *Edited by* The Rev. T. H. HORNE. (1812), folio, boards. *Price* 18*s.*

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM, Richard I.—Edward II. *Edited by* The Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE and W. ILLINGWORTH, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1811), boards. *Price* 18*s.*

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, INDICES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. Small folio (1816), boards (Domesday-Book, vol. 3). *Price* 21*s.*

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, ADDITAMENTA EX CODIC. ANTIQUISS. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. Small folio (1816), boards (Domesday-Book, vol. 4). *Price* 21*s.*

STATUTES OF THE REALM, large folio. Vols. 4 (in 2 parts), 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, including 2 vols. of Indices (1819—1828). *Edited by* Sir T. E. TOMLINS, JOHN RAITHBY, JOHN CALEY, and WM. ELLIOTT, Esqrs. *Price* 31*s.* 6*d.* each; except the Alphabetical and Chronological Indices, *price* 30*s.* each.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Henry VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus. *Edited by* JOHN CALEY, Esq., and the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. Vols. 3 to 6, folio (1810, &c.), boards. *Price* 25*s.* each.

*** The Introduction is also published in 8vo., cloth. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

ROTULI SCOTIÆ IN TURRI LONDINENSI ET IN DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSI ASSERVATI. 19 Edward I.—Henry VIII. *Edited by* DAVID MACPHERSON, JOHN CALEY, and W. ILLINGWORTH, Esqrs., and the Rev. T. H. HORNE. 2 vols. folio (1814—1819), boards. *Price* 42*s.*

"FŒDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ," &c.; or, Rymer's Fœdera, A.D. 1066—1391. New Edition, Vol. 2, Part 2, and Vol. 3, Parts 1 and 2, folio (1821—1830). *Edited by* JOHN CALEY and FRED. HOLBROOKE, Esqrs. *Price* 21*s.* each Part.

DUCATUS LANCASTRIÆ CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c. Part 3, Calendar to the Pleadings, &c., Henry VII.—Ph. and Mary; and Calendar to the Pleadings, 1—13 Elizabeth. Part 4, Calendar to Pleadings to end of Elizabeth. (1827—1834.) *Edited by* R. J. HARPER, JOHN CALEY, and WM. MINCHIN, Esqrs. Folio, boards, Part 3 (or Vol. 2), *price* 31*s.* 6*d.*; and Part 4 (or Vol. 3), *price* 21*s.*

CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY, IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH; to which are prefixed, Examples of earlier Proceedings in that Court from Richard II. to Elizabeth, from the Originals in the Tower. *Edited by* JOHN BAYLEY, Esq. Vols. 2 and 3 (1830—1832), folio, boards, *price* 21*s.* each.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS AND WRITS OF MILITARY SUMMONS, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm. Edward I., II. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. (1830—1834.) Folio, boards, Vol. 2, Division 1, Edward II., *price* 21*s.*; Vol. 2, Division 2, *price* 21*s.*; Vol. 2, Division 3, *price* 42*s.*

ROTULI LITTERARUM CLAUSARUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI. 2 vols. folio (1833—1844). The first volume, 1204—1224. The second volume, 1224—1227. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. *Price* 81*s.*, cloth; or separately, Vol. 1, *price* 63*s.*; Vol. 2, *price* 18*s.*

PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND, 10 Richard II.—33 Henry VIII. *Edited by* Sir N. HARRIS NICOLAS. 7 vols. royal 8vo. (1834—1837), cloth, 98*s.*; or separately, *price* 14*s.* each.

ROTULI LITTERARUM PATENTIUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI, A.D. 1201—1216. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1835), cloth. *Price* 31*s.* 6*d.*

*** The Introduction is also published in 8vo., cloth. *Price* 9*s.*

ROTULI CURIÆ REGIS. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices. 6 Richard I.—1 John. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 2 vols. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. *Price* 28*s.*

ROTULI NORMANNIÆ IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI, A.D. 1200—1205; also, from 1417 to 1418. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. *Price* 12*s.* 6*d.*

ROTULI DE OBLATIS ET FINIBUS IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI tempore Regis Johannis. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. *Price* 18*s.*

EXCERPTA E ROTULIS FINIUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATIS. Henry III., 1216—1272. *Edited by* CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq. 2 vols. royal 8vo. (1835, 1836), cloth, *price* 32*s.*; or separately, Vol. 1, *price* 14*s.*; Vol. 2, *price* 18*s.*

FINES, SIVE PEDES FINIUM: SIVE FINALES CONCORDIÆ IN CURIA DOMINI REGIS. 7 Richard I.—16 John (1195—1214). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. In Counties. 2 vols. royal 8vo. (1835—1844), cloth, *price* 11*s.*; or separately, Vol. 1, *price* 8*s.* 6*d.*; Vol. 2, *price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

ANCIENT KALENDARS AND INVENTORIES OF THE TREASURY OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER; together with Documents illustrating the History of that Repository. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 3 vols. royal 8vo. (1836), cloth. *Price* 42*s.*

DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS illustrating the History of Scotland, and the Transactions between the Crowns of Scotland and England; preserved in the Treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1837), cloth, *Price* 18*s.*

ROTULI CHARTARUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI, A.D. 1199—1216. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1837), cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

REGISTRUM vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Caernarvon," e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. 1 vol. folio (1838), cloth. *Price* 31*s.* 6*d.*

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, 1831 to 1837. 1 vol. folio, boards. *Price* 8*s.*

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF ENGLAND; comprising Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from Æthelbirht to Cnut, with an English Translation of the Saxon; the Laws called Edward the Confessor's; the Laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry the First; also, Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglicana, from the 7th to the 10th century; and the Ancient Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws; with a compendious Glossary, &c. *Edited by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1840), cloth. *Price* 40*s.*

—— 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF WALES; comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good; modified by subsequent Regulations under the Native Princes, prior to the Conquest by Edward the First; and anomalous Laws, consisting principally of Institutions which, by the Statute of Ruddlan, were admitted to continue in force. With an English Translation of the Welsh Text. To which are added, a few Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of the Welsh Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. With Indices and Glossary. *Edited by* ANEURIN OWEN, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1841), cloth. *Price* 44*s.*

—— 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 36*s.*

ROTULI DE LIBERATE AC DE MISIS ET PRÆSTITIS, Regnante Johanne. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. *Price* 6*s.*

THE GREAT ROLLS OF THE PIPE FOR THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SECOND, 1155—1158. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. *Price* 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE GREAT ROLL OF THE PIPE FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD THE FIRST, 1189—1190. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. *Price* 6*s.*

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY in the 13th and 14th centuries, selected from the Records in the Exchequer. *Edited by* HENRY COLE, Esq. 1 vol. fcp. folio (1844), cloth. *Price* 45*s.* 6*d.*

MODUS TENENDI PARLIAMENTUM. An Ancient Treatise on the Mode of holding the Parliament in England. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. (1846), cloth. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Monumenta Historica Britannica, or, Materials for the History of Britain from the earliest period. Vol. 1, extending to the Norman Conquest. Prepared, and illustrated with Notes, by the late Henry Petrie, Esq., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, assisted by the Rev. John Sharpe, Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts. Finally completed for publication, and with an Introduction, by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Records. (Printed by command of Her Majesty.) Folio (1848). *Price* 42*s.*

Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis asservatum. A.D. 1306—1424. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson, Esq. Folio (1814). *Price* 15*s.*

The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. 11 vols. folio (1814—1844). Vol. I. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes, Esqrs. *Price* 42*s.* Also, Vols. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 ; *price* 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints. A.D. 1466—1494. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson, Esq. Folio (1839). *Price* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes. A.D. 1478—1495. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson, Esq. Folio (1839). *Price* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, containing Payments out of His Majesty's Revenue, 44 Edward III., 1370. *Edited by* Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1835), cloth. *Price* 35*s.*

—— Royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 25*s.*

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above; James I.; extracted from the Pell Records. *Edited by* Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1836), cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

—— Royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 21*s.*

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above ; Henry III.—Henry VI. ; extracted from the Pell Records. *Edited by* Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1837), cloth. *Price* 40*s.*

—— Royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

Notes of Materials for the History of Public Departments. By F. S. Thomas, Esq. Demy folio (1846). *Price* 10*s.*

Handbook to the Public Records. By F. S. Thomas, Esq. Royal 8vo. (1853.) *Price* 12*s.*

State Papers during the Reign of Henry the Eighth. 11 vols. 4to., cloth, (1830—1852), with Indices of Persons and Places. *Price* 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ; or separately, *price* 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
Vols. II. & III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
Vols. IV. & V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
Vols. VI. to XI.—Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.

Historical Notes relative to the History of England ; from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Anne (1509—1714). Designed as a Book of instant Reference for ascertaining the Dates of Events mentioned in History and Manuscripts. The Name of every Person and Event mentioned in History within the above period is placed in Alphabetical and Chronological Order, and the Authority whence taken is given in each case, whether from Printed History or from Manuscripts. By F. S. Thomas, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 3 vols. 8vo. (1856.) *Price* 40*s.*

CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS.

[Imperial 8vo. *Price* 15*s.* each Volume.]

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A. 1856.

Vol. I.—1547–1580.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Mary Anne Everett Green. 1857–1859.

Vol. I.—1603–1610.
Vol. II.—1611–1618.
Vol. III.—1619–1623.
Vol. IV.—1623–1625, with Addenda.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A. 1858–1863.

Vol. I.—1625–1626.
Vol. II.—1627–1628.
Vol. III.—1628–1629.
Vol. IV.—1629–1631.
Vol. V.—1631–1633.
Vol. VI.—1633–1634.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Mary Anne Everett Green. 1860–1863.

Vol. I.—1660–1661.
Vol. II.—1661–1662.
Vol. III.—1663–1664.
Vol. IV.—1664–1665.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Markham John Thorpe, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509–1589.

Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589–1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543–1592; and the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568–1587.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* H. C. Hamilton, Esq. 1860.

Vol. I.—1509–1573.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noël Sainsbury, Esq. 1860–1862.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574–1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513–1616.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862.

Vol. I.—1509–1514.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Edward VI. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Mary. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

Vol. I.—1558–1559.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. Bergenroth. 1862.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485–1509.

In the Press.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* H. C. Hamilton, Esq. Vol. II.—1574–1585.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. II.—1515–1518.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Mary Anne Everett Green. Vol. V.—1665-1666.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A. 1580–1590.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. VII.

Calendar of State Papers relating to England, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* Rawdon Brown, Esq.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. Vol. II.

In Progress.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. Bergenroth. Vol. II. Henry VIII.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noël Sainsbury, Esq. Vol. III. East Indies, China, and Japan.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[Royal 8vo. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.
2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.
3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* H. R. Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.
4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.
5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.
6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.
7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.
8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* C. Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis), Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A.

10. Memorials of King Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* C. A. Cole, Esq.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* H. T. Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir H. Ellis, K.H.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* T. Wright, Esq., M.A.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana (A.D. 449—1298). *Edited by* H. R. Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Williams ab Ithel.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. Vol. I. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* C. Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Williams ab Ithel.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited by* B. Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* H. R. Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts) ; Anterior to the Norman Invasion. *By* T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. From the Originals in the Public Record Office. Vol. I., 1216–1235. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

28. The Saint Albans' Chronicles :—The English History of Thomas Walsingham, Monk of Saint Albans. Vol. I., 1272–1381. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Herault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vol. I. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A.; Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of the Anglo-Saxons; being a collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vol. I. *Edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

In the Press.

Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie. *Edited by* J. Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight.

Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq.

The Wars of the Danes in Ireland: written in the Irish language. *Edited by* the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., Librarian of the University of Dublin.

A Collection of Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. *Edited by* George W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. Oxon.

A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. Vol. II. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.

Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. II. *Edited by* the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higdeni, with Trevisa's Translation. *Edited by* C. Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., with other Letters and Documents. *Edited by* the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. From the Originals in the Public Record Office. Vol. II. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Original Documents illustrative of Academical and Clerical Life and Studies at Oxford between the Reigns of Henry III. and Henry VII. *Edited by* the Rev. H. Anstey, M.A.

The Saint Albans' Chronicles :—The English History of Thomas Walsingham, Monk of Saint Albans. Vol. II. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Roll of the Privy Council of Ireland, 16 Richard II. *Edited by* the Rev. James Graves, Rector of Ennisnag, Ireland.

Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I. Ricardi Regis Iter Hierosolymitanum. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian.

Annals of Tewkesbury, Dunstaple, Waverley, Margan, and Burton. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge.

Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire.

Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vol. IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vol. II. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A. ; Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.

Historia Minor Matthæi Paris. *Edited by* Sir F. Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. II. *By* T. Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

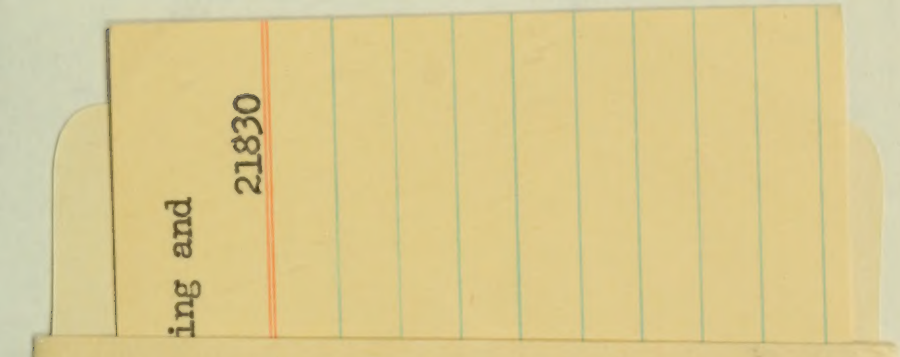
In Progress.

Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1400. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper in the Department of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum.

Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of the Anglo-Saxons; being a collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vol. II. *Edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

January 1864.

767043



Cockayne, O - Leechdoms ...

v. 1

PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE
OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES
59 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5, CANADA

21830.